

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diethylene Glycol

Version 3.0

Revision Date 22.02.2022

Print Date 03.09.2022

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name : Diethylene Glycol

Product code : U1237, U1239

CAS-No. : 111-46-6

Synonyms : 2,2' Dihydroxy diethyl ether, bis (2-hydroxyethyl) ether, DEG, Diglycol, Digol, Ethylene diglycol

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.**
PO Box 2334
3000 CH Rotterdam
Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 +31(0)10 441 5191

Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316/ +31 (0)20 713 9230

Emergency telephone number : +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Chemical intermediate.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier., Do not use in the manufacture or preparation of foods or pharmaceuticals., Keep out of reach of children and pets., Do not use in theatrical fogs or other artificial smoke generator applications., Do not use in aircraft deicing applications.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.

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HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention:**

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

Slightly irritating to the skin. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Slightly irritating to the eye. Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w)
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302	95 - 100

Refer to Chapter 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Ethanediol	107-21-1	- <= 0,15

Other information

Refer to Chapter 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

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conditions.

If inhaled	: No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
In case of skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
In case of eye contact	: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death. Kidney toxicity may be recognized by blood in the urine or increased or decreased urine flow. Other signs and symptoms can include nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, lumbar pain shortly after ingestion, and possibly narcosis and death.
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
Notes to physician	: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically. May cause significant renal, respiratory, and CNS toxicity. May cause significant acidosis.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties

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Flash point	: 149 °C / 300 °F Method: Pensky-Martens closed cup
Ignition temperature	: 365 °C / 689 °F
Upper explosion limit	: 10,8 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1,6 %(V)
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Suitable extinguishing media	: Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during firefighting	: Material will not burn unless preheated. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water.
Specific extinguishing methods	: Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Further information	: Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
	: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Environmental precautions	: Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material.

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Use local exhaust extraction over processing area.
Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area.
Do not empty into drains.
When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.
Handling Temperature:
Ambient.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
Strong acids.
Strong bases.

Product Transfer : Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not pressurize drum containers to empty.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

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- Other data : Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free.
Keep container tightly closed.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Storage Temperature:
Ambient.
- Packaging material : Suitable material: Stainless steel., Mild steel., Carbon steel
Unsuitable material: Data not available
- Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Specific use(s) : Not applicable
- Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Data Source
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	MPC-STEL (mixture of vapour and aerosol)	10 mg/m3	RU OEL
Further information: Class 3 - Moderately dangerous				
Ethanediol	107-21-1	STEL	40 ppm 104 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative				
		TWA	20 ppm 52 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative				
Ethanediol	107-21-1	MPC-TWA (mixture of vapour and aerosol)	5 mg/m3	RU OEL
Further information: Class 3 - Moderately dangerous				
		MPC-STEL (mixture of vapour and aerosol)	10 mg/m3	RU OEL

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Further information: Class 3 - Moderately dangerous

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
Appropriate measures include:

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

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Protective measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Slightly viscous liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : -10 °C / 14 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 244 - 250 °C / 471 - 482 °F

Flash point : 149 °C / 300 °F
Method: Pensky-Martens closed cup

Evaporation rate : < 0,01
Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : 10,8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1,6 %(V)

Vapour pressure : < 1,3 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 3,7

Relative density : 1,12Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 1.116 g/cm3 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

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Water solubility	: completely soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: -1,98
Auto-ignition temperature	: 365 °C / 689 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 33 mm ² /s (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	: Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available
Surface tension	: Data not available
Conductivity	: Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Particle size	: Data not available
Molecular weight	: 106,12 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	: No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Oxidises on contact with air.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: None known.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides

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and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 milliliters (1/2 cup). This material has also been shown to be toxic and potentially lethal by ingestion to cats and dogs.
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 1 -<= 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: Aerosol
Method: Literature data
Remarks: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit
Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

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Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Tested according to Annex V of Directive 67/548/EEC.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 479

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-
Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans.

Carcinogenicity -
Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Diethylene glycol	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethanediol	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

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Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Species: Mouse
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rabbit, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Oral
Method: Acceptable non-standard method.
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Dog, male:
Application Route: Dermal
Method: OECD Test Guideline 410
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

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Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol :

- | | |
|---|--|
| Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) | : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 75.200 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Literature data.
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l |
| Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) | : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) | : EC50 (Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae)): 2.700 mg/l
Exposure time: 192 h
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l |
| Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) | : EC20 (Activated sludge, domestic waste): > 1.995 mg/l
Exposure time: 0,5 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : NOEC: 15.380 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l |
| Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity) | : NOEC: 8.590 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d
Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l |

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Persistence and degradability

Components:

Diethylene glycol :

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B
Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1,98

Components:

Diethylene glycol :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Diethylene glycol :

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,
Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Diethylene glycol :

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.
Additional ecological information : Data not available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Remove all packaging for recovery or waste disposal.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

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courses

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

ADN

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Z
Ship type : 3
Product name : Diethylene glycol

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Other international regulations**The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:**

AIIC	: Listed
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Full text of H-Statements**

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

SDS Regulation : 1. GN 2.2.5.1313-03 "Maximum permissible concentration of harmful substance in the working zone area".
2. GOST 12.1.007-76 "Harmful agents. Classification and safety requirements."
3. GOST 12.1.005-88 "General hygiene requirements to the working zone area".
4. GN 2.1.5.1315-03 "Reservoir water maximum permissible concentration".
5. GOST 19433-88 "Dangerous goods. Classification and marking".
6. Rail transportation safety rules and dangerous goods accidents liquidation procedure.
7. GOST 30333-2007 Chemical product safety data sheet. General requirements.
Regulation 1907/2006/EC

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Further information

- Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
- Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
- Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.