B Diethylene Glycol

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : B Diethylene Glycol

Product code : U1245

Synonyms : 2,2' Dihydroxy diethyl ether, bis (2-hydroxyethyl) ether, DEG,

Diglycol, Digol, Ethylene diglycol

CAS-No. : 111-46-6

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Emergency telephone

Sheet

: +800 2537 8747 (ALERT SGS- toll Free) or +65 6542 9595

number (ALERT SGS)

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

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



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Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS: H302 Harmful if swallowed. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS 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 and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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

3.1 Substances

Components

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

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Ethanediol	107-21-1	<= 0.15

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

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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. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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.

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.

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Version 1.3 Revision Date 12.02.2025 Print Date 19.02.2025 : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or **Environmental precautions** rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Methods and materials for : Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other containment and cleaning up 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

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Handling Temperature:

Strong oxidising agents.

Ambient.

Strong acids. Strong bases.

Avoidance of contact

worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

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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.

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/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethanediol	107-21-1	PEL (short term)	50 ppm 127 mg/m3	SG OEL
Ethanediol	107-21-1	TWA (Vapour)	25 ppm	ACGIH
Ethanediol		STEL (Vapour)	50 ppm	ACGIH
Ethanediol		STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)	10 mg/m3	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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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 Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures

: 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:

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.

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

Protective measures

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

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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

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

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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)

Water solubility : completely soluble

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Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

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 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

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.

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.

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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 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.

> Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

exposure

Information on likely routes of : 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: Harmful if swallowed.

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: 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: > 5,000 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

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Diethylene glycol: Species: Rabbit

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: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.6

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

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Genotoxicity in vitro

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 476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 479

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

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

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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

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

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Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method. Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

No observed adverse effect level: : 300 mg/kg

Exposure time: 98 Days

Lowest observed adverse effect level: : 1500 mg/kg

Exposure time: 98 Days

Dog, male:

Application Route: Dermal

Method: OECD Test Guideline 410

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

No observed adverse effect level: : 4440 mg/kg

Lowest observed adverse effect level: : 8880 mg/kg

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

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.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

toxicity) Exposure time: 96 h

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Method: Literature data.

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 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)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 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): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: > 40 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to

: NOEC: > 100 mg/l

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -1.98

<u>Components:</u> Diethylene glycol:

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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 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

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the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Local Regulations

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision)	This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/
Regulations	Regulations.
Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore	This product is not subject to the requirements
(Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations	in the Act/Regulations.

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Environmental Protection and Management Act	This product is not subject to the requirements
and Environmental Protection and	in the Act/Regulations.
Management (Hazardous Substances)	-
Regulations	

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 Listed KECI **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

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention: PBT - Persistent,

B Diethylene Glycol

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Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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 date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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