

BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BUTYL DIGOL

OTHER NAMES

C8-H18-O3, CH₃(CH₂)₃(OC₂H₄)₂OH, "butyl diethoxol", "butyl carbitol", "butyl dioxitol", butoxydiglycol, BDGE, DEGBE, "diethylene glycol n-butyl ether", "diethylene glycol n-butyl ether", "diglycol monobutyl ether", "butyl diiclinol", 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-ethanol,

PRODUCT USE

Solvent for oils, dyes, gums, soaps and polymers. Plasticiser intermediate.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

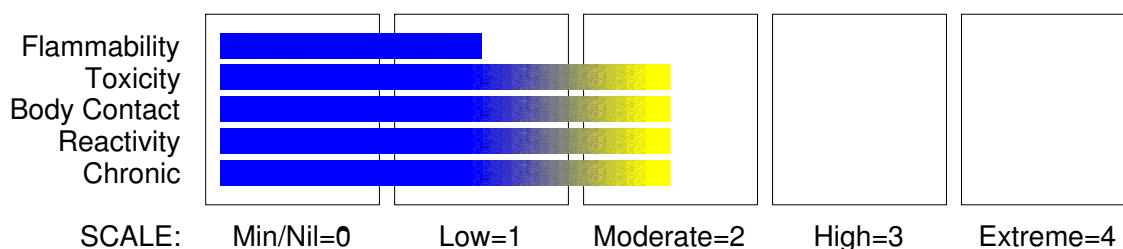
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

continued...

BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 4
Respiratory Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H227 H302 H319

May cause respiratory irritation

Combustible Liquid

Harmful if swallowed

Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

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

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

Keep away from flames and hot surfaces.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Wear eye/face protection.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store away from other materials

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	> 95

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BUTYL DIGOL

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 12

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 500 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 150 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 100 mg/m³

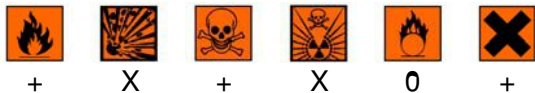
American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe

- DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.
- Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.
- Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.
- Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard

continued...

BUTYL DIGOL

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

because of risk of peroxide formation on storage.

- Add inhibitor to any distillate as required.
- When solvents have been freed from peroxides by percolation through columns of activated alumina, the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with polar solvents such as methanol or water, which should then be disposed of safely.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions. In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions. Contact with aluminium should be avoided. Release of hydrogen gas may result.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- diethylene glycol monobutyl ether:

CAS:112- 34- 5 CAS:210818- 08- 9

BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 7 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

CEL TWA: 15.5 ppm, 100 mg/m³

MAK value: 100 mg/m³

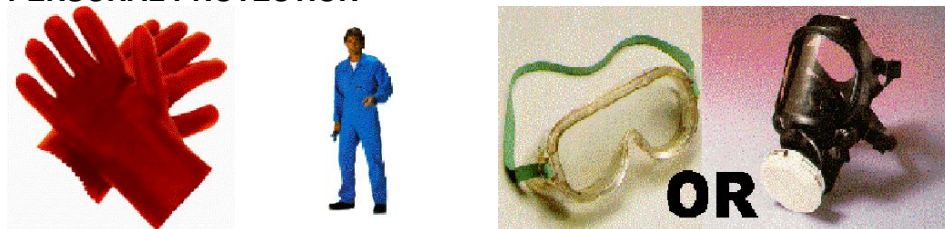
In studies involving the inhalation toxicity of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, exposure for 6 hours daily at 100 mg/m³ had no effect.

This concentration is in the range of the saturated vapour concentration.

Local damage was produced following inhalation of concentrations higher than the saturated vapour concentrations, that is, during inhalation of the aerosol (350 mg/m³). Since the only potential effects of inhalation are restricted to local discomfort (in the aerosol concentration range) the substance is classified in category I for the limitation of exposure peaks.

Teratogenicity studies have not revealed prenatal toxic effects at high oral doses and this ether is classified in pregnancy risk group C.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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BUTYL DIGOL

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	A- AUS	-	A- PAPR- AUS
50 x ES	-	A- AUS	-
100 x ES	-	A- 2	A- PAPR- 2 ^

^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances.

Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

Upper end of the range

continued...

BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 9 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless combustible liquid; mixes with water. Mild odour.
Miscible with water, oils and most organic solvents.
Flash point of pure material is 110 C-while commercial material is 78 C.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 162.26
Melting Range (°C): - 68.1
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 5.59
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.7
Autoignition Temp (°C): 210
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 224
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.96
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: <0.01 BuAc=1
Flash Point (°C): 78 (CC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 5.9
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.
Viscosity: Not Available

log Kow 0.15-1.0

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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BUTYL DIGOL

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. At sufficiently high doses the material may be nephrotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the kidney).

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Studies with some glycol ethers (principally the monoethylene glycols) and their esters

BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 11 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes. The metabolic acetic acid derivatives of glycol ethers, not the ether itself, have been found to be the proximal reproductive toxin in animals. The potency of these metabolites decreases significantly as the chain length of the ether increases. Consequently glycol ethers with longer substituents (e.g diethylene glycols, triethylene glycols) have not generally been associated with reproductive effects. One of the most sensitive indicators of toxic effects observed from many of the glycol ethers is an increase in the erythrocytic osmotic fragility in rats. This appears to be related to the development of haemoglobinuria (blood in the urine) at higher exposure levels or as a result of chronic exposure.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h Moderate

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow 0.15-1.0

Koc: 75

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 1.52E-09

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.25

COD: 2.08

log BCF: 0.46

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 112-34-5) is found on the following regulatory

continued...

BUTYL DIGOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 12 of 12

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

lists;

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for diethylene glycol monobutyl ether as CAS: 210818-08-9.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112- 34- 5, 210818- 08- 9

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 26-Mar-2018