

2-ETHOXYETHANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

2-ETHOXYETHANOL

OTHER NAMES

C4-H10-O2, H2CCH2OCH2CH2OH, EGEE, Cellosolve, "ethyl glycol", "Dowanol EE", "Ektasolve EE", "Jeffersol EE", Oxitol, "ethyleneglycol monoethylether", "Poly-solv EE", "ethoxylated alcohol", egmee

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

2-ETHOXYETHANOL

PRODUCT USE

Component of lacquer and lacquer thinners, dyes and inks for printing textiles; varnish removers, cleaning solvents, leather finishes. Solvent for nitrocellulose, natural and synthetic resins; mutual solvent for formulation of soluble oils. Used as an anti-icing additive for aviation fuels.

Medicine

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Flammable Liquid Category 3

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Code	Phrase
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response Code	Phrase
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Storage Code	Phrase
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2 ethoxy ethanol	110-80-5	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Followed acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:
- Hepatic metabolism produces ethylene glycol as a metabolite.
- Clinical presentation, following severe intoxication, resembles that of ethylene glycol exposures.
- Monitoring the urinary excretion of the alkoxyacetic acid metabolites may be a useful indication of exposure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

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

WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
 - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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 because of risk of peroxide formation on storage.

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides
- Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading
- 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- glycol ethers will corrode scratched aluminium surfaces.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

2 ethoxy ethanol :

CAS:110-80-5

CAS:96231-36-6

MATERIAL DATA

2 ethoxy ethanol:

■ For 2 ethoxy ethanol

Odour Threshold Value: 0.30-24 ppm (detection), 0.54-79 ppm (recognition)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The TLV-TWA has been derived by analogy with that recommended for 2-methoxyethanol and is thought to be protective against reproductive hazards. Inhalation of 160 ppm produced teratogenic effects in rabbits.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=1.9(2 ETHOXY ETHANOL).

■ NOTE E: Substances with specific effects on human health that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic and/ or toxic for reproduction in categories 1 or 2 are ascribed Note E if they are classified as very toxic (T+), toxic (T) or harmful (Xn). For these substances the risk phrases R20 ,R21, R22, R23, R24,R25, R26, R27, R28, R39, R68, R48 and R65 and all combinations of these risk phrases shall be preceded by the word "Also".

R45-23: May cause cancer. Also toxic by inhalation

This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex I.

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless flammable liquid with a sweetish odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	90.14
Melting Range (°C)	- 70 (pour point)	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	135	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	43(TCC) 49(OC)	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	235	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.53 @ 20 deg.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	15.6	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.93
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.7	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	3.0
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	< BuAc=1

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (dermal) 4 Acute Tox. (inhal) 4 Acute Tox. (oral) 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Repr. 1B
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and weakness.
- Swallowing of other than a minor quantity may cause kidney, liver and blood forming organ damage.
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic(i.e. poisonous to the liver).
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be nephrotoxic(i.e. poisonous to the kidney).

EYE

- Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).
 - The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.
 - There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.
- Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.
- The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
 - There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
- Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
 - 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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation overexposure to ethylene glycol monoethyl ether may result in headache, nausea and vomiting. Vapours have an objectionable odour at high concentrations.
- Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (over 400 parts per million) may injure the bone marrow and blood cells (causing tiredness and pallor), kidney (causing changes in urine appearance and output or fluid in the legs) and liver (causing loss of appetite, jaundice, and sometimes pain in the right upper abdomen). In laboratory inhalation studies, birth defects, increased foetal deaths and delayed foetal development have been observed in the offspring of female animals exposed during pregnancy. It may cause birth defects, toxicity to the foetus and damage to the testis. Ethylene glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. They are also associated with the formation of stones in the urine.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight.

SKIN

2 ethoxy ethanol	IGESAMP/EHS Composite List- Profiles	GESAMPHazard irritation/corrosion	D1:skin2
2 ethoxy ethanol	IGESAMP/EHS Composite List- Profiles	GESAMPHazard irritation/corrosion	D1:skin1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2 ethoxy ethanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / Cas No / RTECS No	EHS	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
/ CAS:110- 80- 5 /	766	40	0		0	R	0	0	0	0	1		2	R		NI	3

Legend:

EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acute aquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities,

For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable.

For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic.

For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive.

For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances.

The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.

(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

- Recycle wherever possible.

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•2Y

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 3

UN No.: 1171

ShippingName: 2 ETHOXY ETHANOL

Subsidiary risk: None

UN packing group: III

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

UN/ID Number: 1171

Special provisions: None

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

Packing Group: III

Shippingname: 2 ETHOXY ETHANOL

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3

UN Number: 1171

EMS Number: F- E, S- D

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Shippingname: 2 ETHOXY ETHANOL

IMDG Subrisk: None

Packing Group: III

Special provisions: None

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

GESAMP hazard profiles for this material can be found in section 12 of the MSDS.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

2 ETHOXYETHANOL (CAS: 110-80-5,96231-36-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous Chemicals","India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 3: Named Chemicals","India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 3: List of Hazardous Chemicals for Application of Rules 5 and 7 to 15","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
2 ethoxyethanol	110-80-5, 96231-36-6

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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: 18-Oct-2017