Safety Data Sheet

For Compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and ANSI Z400.1-1998

Section 1: Identification

Product Name Base C (Polyethylene Glycol 300 MW, NF LIQUID)
Commercial Name PEG-6
Product Use Not available.
Restrictions On Use Not available.

Product Code 30-1012

Company
PCCA
9901 South Wilcrest
Houston, TX 77099
Phone: 1-800-331-2498
Fax: 1-800-874-5760

In case of emergency contact:
CHEMTREC (24hr) 1-800-424-9300

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

OSHA Haz Com: CFR 1910.1200 Not available.

Signal Word NON-HAZARDOUS

Hazard Statement(s) Not available.

Pictogram(s) or Symbol(s)

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention Not available.
Response Not available.
Storage Not available.
Disposal Not available.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture Substance
Components Polyethylene Glycol 300
% By Weight 100
CAS# 25322-68-3
Molecular Weight 300 g/mole
Chemical Formula H(OCH2CH2)nOH
Synonym(s) Polyglycol

Mixtures

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC50/LD50
Polyethylene Glycol 300	25322-68-3	100	Not available.	ORAL(LD50): Acute: 27500 mg/kg (Rat). 31000 mg/kg (Mouse). DERMAL(LD50): Acute >20000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Inhalation Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin Contact Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye Contact Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Symptoms/Effects

Acute Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures(above)and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed(below),no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Delayed Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures(above)and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed(below),no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Immediate Medical Attention

Absorption may be promoted by damaged skin. J Pharm Sci. 1985 Oct;74(10):1062-6; Burns Incl Therm Inj 1982 Sep;9(1):49-52. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water fog or fine spray.. Dry chemical fire extinguishers.. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.. Foam.. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use direct water stream.. May spread fire..

Products of Combustion

Carbon monoxide.. Carbon dioxide.. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation.. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Firefighters Special Equipment and Precautions

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container.. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.. Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. Conditions for safe storage: Store in original container. Use product promptly after opening. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Store in the following material(s): Stainless steel. Polypropylene. Polyethylene-lined container. Teflon. Glass-lined container. Plasite 3066 lined container. Plasite 3070 lined container. 316 stainless steel. Storage stability Shelf life: Use within 36 Month

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits TWA: 10 (mg/m3) from AIHA

Engineering Controls	Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.
Personal Protection	Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Skin protection Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Other protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Colorless liquid.
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	Not available.

Melting Point	Not available.	**pH**	4.5-7.0 ASTM E70(5%aqueous sol
Freezing Point	-15--8°C (5-18°F)ASTM D11	**Vapor Pressure**	< 0.01 hPa at 20 °C ASTM E1719
Boiling Point/Range	>200°C (>392°F) Calculated	**Vapor Density**	10 Calculated.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.	**Viscosity**	Not available.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.	**Evaporation Rate**	No test data available.
Flash Point	closed cup 218 °C ASTM D 9	**Autoignition temperature**	Not available.
Flammability	Not applicable to liquids	**Flammability or Explosive Limits:**	
		Lower	No test data available.
		Upper	No test data available.

Solubility(ies)	at 20 °C Measured completely soluble
Other	Kinematic Viscosity 5.4 - 6.4 cSt at 98.9 °C ASTM D 445 Explosive properties No Oxidizing properties No Liquid Density 9.387 lb/gln at 20 °C ASTM D4052 Molecular weight 285 - 315 g/mol Calculated. Percent volatility No data available Volatile Organic Compounds 2 g/L EPA Method No. 24

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Not available.
Chemical Stability	Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.
Hazardous Polymerization	Polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Incompatible Materials	Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:. Aldehydes.. Alcohols.. Ethers.. Carbon dioxide.. Carboxylic acids.. Polymer fragments.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

RTECS TQ3630000

Acute Toxicity

Acute oral toxicity Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg Information for components: Polyethylene glycol LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Prolonged/repeated exposure to damaged skin (as in burn patients) may result in absorption of toxic amounts. Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials: LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg Information for components: Polyethylene glycol LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects: No relevant data found. Typical for this family of materials. LC50, Rat, 6 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Comeal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
No relevant data found.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Not available.

Carcinogenicity
Similar material(s) did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity
For similar material(s): In animal studies,did not interfere with reproduction.

Routes of Entry
Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Symptoms Related to Exposure
Recent findings of kidney failure and death in burn patients,as well as some studies using animal burn models,suggest that polyethylene glycol may have been a factor. The use of topical applications containing this material may not be appropriate in severely burned patients or individuals with impaired renal function.

Potential Health Effects
Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Target Organ(s)

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Acute toxicity to fish Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 > 100 mg/L). LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Persistance and Degradability
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Bioaccumulative Potential
No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Mobility in Soil
No data available.

Other Adverse Effects
Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal
DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

Disposal of Container
Not available.

Other Considerations
Not available.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification

Not a DOT controlled material (United States). This material is not classified dangerous good according to international transportation regulations (ADR/RID-IMDG-ICAO/IATA).

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Regulations
Not available.

Other
Not available.

Section 16: Other Information

Not available.