Safety Data Sheet

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

Section 1: Identification

Product Name Base E (Polyethylene Glycol 8000 MW, NF)
Commercial Name Not available.
Product Use Not available.
Restrictions On Use Not available.

Product Code 30-1016

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 Combustible dust - Category 1

Signal Word WARNING

Hazard Statement(s) May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

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 8000 MW
% By Weight > 99.0 %
CAS# 25322-68-3
Molecular Weight 7000-9000 g/mol
Chemical Formula H(OCH2CH2)nOH
Synonym(s) polyethylene glycol

Mixtures

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC50/LD50
Polyethylene Glycol 8000 MW	25322-68-3	>99.0%		

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

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

Skin Contact Wash skin 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), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Delayed Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

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

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Firefighters Special Equipment and Precautions

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.. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water.. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires.. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents.. 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. 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: Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. 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: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. 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
US WEEL TWA aerosol 10 mg/m3

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. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: 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	White powder
Odor	Mild.
Odor Threshold	Not available.

Melting Point	60-63°C (140-145°F)	**pH**	4.5 - 7.5 ASTM E70 (5% aqueous s
Freezing Point	60 - 63 °C (140 - 145 °F) Lite	**Vapor Pressure**	< 0.01 mmHg at 20 °C ASTM E17
Boiling Point/Range	> 200 °C Calculated. Decom	**Vapor Density**	>10 Calculated.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.	**Viscosity**	700-900 cSt @ 98.9°C
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.	**Evaporation Rate**	Not available.
Flash Point	closed cup 229 °C ASTM D 9	**Autoignition temperature**	Not available.
Flammability	Not available.	**Flammability or Explosive Limits:**	
		Lower	Not available.
		Upper	Not available.

Solubility(ies)	630 g/L at 20 °C Measured
Other	Relative Density (water = 1) 1.111 at 65 °C / 65 °C Calculated. Kinematic Viscosity 700 - 900 cSt at 98.9 °C ASTM D 445 Liquid Density 1.0852 g/cm3 at 70 °C Literature Molecular weight 7,000 - 9,000 g/mol Literature Volatile Organic Compounds 0 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	Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid static discharge.
Incompatible Materials	Strong acids, strong bases and 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: Carbon dioxide. Alcohols. Ethers. Aldehydes. Carboxylic acids. Polymer fragments.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

RTECS TQ4105000

Acute Toxicity

Acute oral toxicity Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg Estimated. 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. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg Information for components: Polyethylene glycol For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

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

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

For this family of materials: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. For this family of materials, sensitization studies done in guinea pigs have been negative.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity
Polyethylene glycols did not cause cancer in long -term animal studies.

Reproductive Toxicity
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
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Target Organ(s) Not available.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Acute toxicity to fish Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 73,493 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 35,252 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent Toxicity to bacteria EC50, Bacteria, static test, 16 Hour, > 5,000 mg/l

Persistance and Degradability
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is moderate (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 10 and 40%).

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

Mobility in Soil
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

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. This material is a combustible powder and has the potential to form explosive dust air mixtures. Take precautions to guard against the formation of dust clouds during incineration.

Disposal of Container
Not available.

Other Considerations
Not available.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification
Not available.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Regulations
Not available.

Other
Not available.

Section 16: Other Information

Not available.