

**Safety Data Sheet**

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

Section 1: Identification

Product Name Polyethylene Glycol USP 3350 Powder
Commercial Name Not available
Product Use Pharmaceutical products, personal care products, automotive products, household products.
Restrictions On Use Not available
Product Code 30-5004
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: Not available.
CFR 1910.1200
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
% By Weight 99.0%
CAS# 5322-68-3
Molecular Weight Not available
Chemical Formula Not available
Synonym(s) CARBOWAX PEG 3350

Mixtures

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC50/LD50
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	>99.0%	not available	not available

**Safety Data Sheet**

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

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	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and 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.
Delayed	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and 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

Notes to physician: Absorption may be promoted by damaged skin. J Pharm Sci. 1985Oct;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. 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.. Do not permit dust to accumulate. When suspended in air dust can pose an explosion hazard. Minimize ignition sources. If dust layers are exposed to elevated temperatures, spontaneous combustion may occur.. Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, electrically bond and ground equipment and do not permit dust to accumulate. Dust can be ignited by static discharge.

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. 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: 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: Particulate filter.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	White Granules		
Odor	Mild		
Odor Threshold	No test data available		
Melting Point	53-57C (127-135F)	pH	4.5-7.5 ASTM E70 (5% aqueous soln)
Freezing Point	53-57C (127-135F)	Vapor Pressure	<0.01mmHg at 20C (68F)ASTM E1
Boiling Point/Range	>200C (>392F)	Vapor Density	(air=1): >10; Relative Density (water=1): >1.0
Decomposition temperature	No test data available	Viscosity	Kinematic Viscosity: 76 - 110 cSt at 40C
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available	Evaporation Rate	No test data available
Flash Point	Closed cup 246C (475F) AS	Autoignition temperature	No test data available
Flammability	Not expected to form explosive peroxides	Flammability or Explosive Limits:	
		Lower	Not available
		Upper	Not available
Solubility(ies)	670 g/L at 20 °C Measured		
Other	Liquid Density 1.0926 g/cm3 at 60 °C Literature Molecular weight 3,015 - 3,685 g/mol Literature Volatile Organic Compounds 1 g/L EPA Method No. 24		

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No data 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	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: Carbon dioxide. Alcohols. Ethers. Aldehydes. Carboxylic acids. Polymer fragments.

Section 11: Toxicological Information
RTECS Not available

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. 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 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 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. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

**Safety Data Sheet**

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Polyethylene glycols did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Reproductive Toxicity

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

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. Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Potential Health Effects

Aspiration Hazard : Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Target Organ(s)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT -SE toxicant.

Section 12: Ecological Information**Ecotoxicity**

Toxicity 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), 96 Hour, 58,900 mg/l Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 22,100 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. 10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 90 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.81 mg/mg Biological oxygen demand (BOD) IncubationTime BOD 5 d 5 % 10 d 5 % 20 d 11 - 23 %

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data 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

No data available

Other Considerations

No data available

Section 14: Transport Information**DOT Classification**

**Safety Data Sheet**

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

DOT Not regulated for transport Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG): Not regulated for transport Transport in bulk Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO): Not regulated for transport This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

Section 15: Regulatory Information**Regulations**

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

Other

Not available

Section 16: Other Information

Product Literature :Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure. Additional information on this and other products may be obtained by visiting our web page. Hazard Rating System NFPA Health:0 Fire:3 Reactivity :0 Revision Identification Number: 101196938 / A001 / Issue Date: 06/10/2015 / Version: 5.0 Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document. Legend TWA:US WEEL8-hr TWA : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL) Information Source and References This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.