



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Supplier

Product Name: Monoethylene Glycol

Proper Shipping Name

Recommended use: Coolant and antifreeze; heat-transfer agent; brake fluid; solvent; humectant

Company Details Marketing Chemicals Ltd

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Emergency Telephone: +64 274 736008(24 hours)
National Poison Centre(24 hours): 0800 POISON [764 766]

Date of preparation 5 November 2014

Section 2: Hazard Identification



DANGER:

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

HSNO Approval Number: Group Standard HSR00.

HSNO Classes: 6.1D(oral), 6.4A, 6.9A(oral), 9.3C

Prevention Statements:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Read label before use.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
- Wear protective gloves/eye protection.
- Avoid release to the environment.

Response Statements

- If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- Rinse mouth.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present

- and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	% by Wt.	CAS Number
Monoethylene Glycol	100	107-21-1

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eyes:	Hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If irritation occurs, seek medical advice. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink if person is conscious. If vomiting occurs, give more water to drink. Seek medical advice.
Inhalation:	Move the victim to fresh air immediately, keep at rest, and warm in a position comfortable for breathing. Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Get immediate medical attention.
Note to physician	Treat according to symptoms. Ethylene glycol can cause central nervous system depression and metabolic acidosis. Consider management actions of :gastric decontamination, correction of metabolic acidosis with bicarbonate, inhibition of ethylene glycol metabolism by giving ethanol (100 mg/dL or higher) or fomepizole as antidotes and haemodialysis to remove ethylene glycol and its major metabolite

For Further Information Telephone (24 Hours)The National Poison Centre: 0800 Poison [764 766]

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point:	110°C
Auto ignition Temperature:	412°C
Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume:	Not available
Extinguishing Media:	For large fires use water fog, fine water spray or foam. Do not use water jets. For small fires use foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or water spray.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

For small spills, prevent run off into drains or waterways. Use absorbent material (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water to remove residual material and any slip hazard.

Section 7: Handling And Storage

Handling & Storage:

Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact. Avoid inhaling vapours or spray mists. Use local exhaust ventilation. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Do not dispose of material to sewers or waterways.

Store in a cool place out of direct sunlight. Store away from oxidizing agents and foodstuffs. Keep containers closed at all times. Check regularly for leaks.

Chemical incompatibility with strong oxidising agents, strong acids and bases, perchloric acid, chromyl chloride

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

General (mechanical) room ventilation is considered satisfactory in enclosed spaces.

Eye / Face Protection:

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear a face shield, chemical goggles, and have eye-flushing equipment immediately available.

Body Protection:

PVC-coated gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn.

Respiratory Protection:

Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material

Exposure Limits:

WES-TWA=50ppm

Section 9: Physical And Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid
Boiling point	197°C
Specific Gravity	1.12 @20°C
Vapour Pressure	0.092 kPa@25°C
Vapour Density	2.14 (Air = 1)
Solubility in water(mg/l)	1000,000
pH	Not applicable
Explosive limits in Air	3.2 – 15.3%

Section 10: Stability And Reactivity

Stability of the Substance:

Stable under normal conditions

Conditions to avoid:

Excessive heat will lead to accelerated oxidative degradation

Materials to avoid:

Hazardous Decomposition Products: No decomposition products except on burning.

Conditions Contributing to Hazardous Polymerization

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Eyes: Eye irritant.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting resulting in dryness or cracking of the skin (irritant contact dermatitis). Can be absorbed through skin but not readily absorbed in toxic amounts. Note symptoms described under Ingestion heading.

Ingestion: Symptoms following large dose (> 100 mL) are those of alcohol intoxication (but without odour of ethanol) which progresses to vomiting, headache, stupor, convulsions and unconsciousness. Respiratory system may be affected 12 -24 hours after ingestion. Symptoms may include hyperventilation and rapid shallow breathing. From 24 to 72 hours after exposure, the patient may experience a decrease in urine output, flank pain progressing to renal failure, which may be permanent. Death may occur from respiratory failure or pulmonary oedema.

Inhalation: The inhalation of vapours (from heating), mists or spray, can produce respiratory irritation and may result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Not available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods:

Empty packaging should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through a suitably qualified or licensed contractor. Care should be taken to ensure compliance with national and local authority regulations. Avoid discharge of product to sewer.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:

Suitable for disposal by either incineration or to landfill through an approved agent.

Section 14: Transport Information

Not classified as hazardous for transport

UN No:

Proper Shipping Name:

Dangerous Goods Class:

Subsidiary risk

Packing Group:

Hazchem Code:

Section 15: Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval No: 001534
Group Standard: Monoethylene Glycol
HSNO Classes: 6.1D(oral), 6.4A, 6.9A(oral), 9.3C

Section 16: Other Information

New Zealand National Poison Information Centre (24 hours): 0800 POISON [764 766]
New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

For General Information: John Crombie, Manager, Marketing Chemicals Ltd,
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Marketing Chemicals Ltd has taken care in compiling this information. No liability is accepted directly or indirectly from its application as conditions of use are outside the Company's control. End users are obliged to conform to relevant Local Government regulations.

End of Safety Data Sheet.