

GLYCOL ETHER EB

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: GLYCOL ETHER EB

Product Number: 00000000000005042

Chemical Family: Glycol Ethers

CAS Number: 111-76-2

Chemical Name: 2-butoxyethanol

Synonyms: ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; glycol butyl ether

Company

Equistar Chemicals, LP
One Houston Center, Suite 700
1221 McKinney St.
P.O. Box 2583
Houston Texas 77252-2583

Business Contact

Customer Service
888 777-0232
Product Safety
800 700-0946
productsafety@lyondellbasell.com

REC'D JAN 21 2010

Distributed By:
SAL Chemical
3036 Birch Drive
Weirton, WV 26062
304-748-8200

24 Hour Emergency Contact
CHEMTREC USA 800-424-9300
EQUISTAR 800-245-4532

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

This material is HAZARDOUS by OSHA Hazard Communication definition.

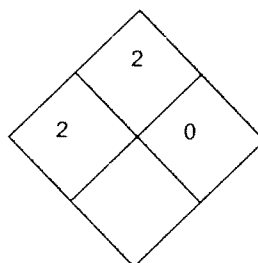
Signal Word

WARNING.

Hazards

Inhalation of vapors may cause central nervous system depression. Eye irritant. Skin irritant.

NFPA®



HMIS®

Health	*	2
Flammability		2
Physical Hazard		0

Physical State
liquid

Color
Colorless.

Odor
Ether-like odor.

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Odor Threshold
No value available.

Potential Health Effects

Routes of Exposure
Eye. Inhalation. Skin.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure
See component summary.

- *2-Butoxyethanol 111-76-2*
May cause irritation of eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression with symptoms such as nausea, dizziness, weakness, headache, loss of coordination, loss of consciousness, coma and death.
- *Ethylene glycol 107-21-1*
Ingestion hazard. Ingestion may cause CNS depression; damage to the gastrointestinal tract, lungs, liver, brain, and kidneys; metabolic acidosis; and hyperkalaemia and hypercalcaemia. Can cause mild eye and skin irritation. High aerosol concentrations may cause respiratory irritation. Not expected to be a sensitizer. May damage the kidneys.

Skin
Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin irritation.

Inhalation
May produce symptoms of central nervous system depression including headache, dizziness, nausea, euphoria, loss of equilibrium, drowsiness, visual disturbances, fatigue, unconsciousness and respiratory arrest. Severe over-exposure may cause red blood cell damage.

Eye
Moderate to severe eye irritant.

Ingestion
This material is low to moderately toxic. May cause headache, dizziness and gastrointestinal distress. Causes rapid damage to red blood cells and subsequent anemia. Repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Chronic Health Effects
See component summary.

- *2-Butoxyethanol 111-76-2*
May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact. This substance may have effects on the haematopoietic system, resulting in blood disorders. Animal carcinogen. Minimal risk to human health after prolonged exposure.
- *Ethylene glycol 107-21-1*
The kidney is the primary target organ for toxicity. This product is a reproductive and developmental toxicant when administered at high doses in experimental animals.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Any pre-existing disorders or diseases of the nervous system, liver, respiratory system, skin, eyes, blood-forming organs, kidneys, and gastrointestinal system

SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component Name</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>EU Inventory</u>	<u>Concentration Wt. %</u>
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	203-905-0	99.0 <= 99.9

Ethylene glycol 107-21-1 203-473-3 <= 1.0

Compositions given are typical values not specifications.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

General

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid. For specific information refer to the Emergency Overview in Section 2 of this MSDS.

Skin

Immediately remove excess chemical and contaminated clothing; thoroughly wash contaminated skin with mild soap and water. If irritation persists after washing, seek medical attention. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse; discard contaminated leather goods (gloves, shoes, belts, wallets, etc.).

Inhalation

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the affected person by administering oxygen. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye

Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion

If product is ingested, do not induce vomiting and contact a physician or Poison Control Center.

Note to Physician

In vitro results with human red blood cells suggest that humans are more resistant to the hemolytic effects of EGBE than laboratory test animals such as mice, rats, and rabbits. These results suggest that hemolysis and secondary effects observed in laboratory animals are unlikely to occur in humans except in extreme cases when exposure is severe and/or prolonged. Indicators for treatment and observation include metabolic acidosis, urinary excretion of 2-butoxy acetic acid (BAA), hemolysis, or hematuria.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Classification

OSHA/NFPA Class IIIA Combustible Liquid.

Flash Point

72 °C (161.6 °F) ASTM D-56 (Tag Closed Cup)

Auto-Ignition Temperature

244 °C (471.2 °F)

Lower Flammable Limit

1.1 vol%

Upper Flammable Limit

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Upper Flammable Limit
10.6 vol%

Extinguishing Media

Suitable:

SMALL FIRE: Use drychemicals, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable:

Do not use solid water stream.

Protection of Firefighters

Protective Equipment/Clothing:

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Fire Fighting Guidance:

Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂)

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Release Response

Eliminate all sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapor and should be handled as if they were full. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this material is used. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Do not handle near heat, sparks, or flame. Avoid contact with incompatible agents. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not enter storage area unless adequately ventilated. Metal containers involved in the transfer of this material should be grounded and bonded.

Storage

Store containers in a cool, dry, ventilated, fire resistant area away from sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Emergency shower and eyewash facility should be in close proximity (ANSI Z358.1)

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Personal Protection

Inhalation

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 or ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Skin

Wear chemical resistant gloves such as: Rubber Use PPE that is chemical resistant to the product and prevents skin contact.

Eye

Wear safety glasses as minimum eye protection. Conditions may warrant the use of chemical goggles and possibly a face shield. Consult your standard operating procedure or safety professional for advice. Use protective eye and face devices that comply with ANSI Z87.1-1987.

Additional Remarks

Selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should be based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protective equipment relative to the task(s) to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and/or potential hazards that may be encountered during use.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Component Name	Source	Type	Value	Notation
2-Butoxyethanol	US (ACGIH)	TWA	20 ppm	None.
	US (OSHA)	TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m3	None.
Ethylene glycol	US (ACGIH)	CEILING	100 mg/m3 aerosol only,	None.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: liquid Colorless.

Odor: Ether-like odor.

Odor Threshold: No value available.

pH: No Data Available.

Boiling Point/Boiling Range: 169 °C (336.2 °F) @ 760 mm Hg

Freezing Point/Melting Point: -70 °C (-94 °F)

Flash Point: 72 °C (161.6 °F) ASTMD-56 (Tag Closed Cup)

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Auto-ignition: 244 °C (471.2 °F)

Flammability: OSHANFPA Class IIIA Combustible Liquid.

Lower Flammable Limit: 1.1 vol%

Upper Flammable Limit: 10.6 vol%

Explosive Properties: No Data Available.

Oxidizing Properties: No Data Available.

Vapor Pressure: 0.6 mm Hg @ 20 °C (68 °F)

Evaporation Rate: 0.1 (butyl acetate = 1) (butyl acetate = 1)

Relative Density: 0.901 - 0.904 @ 20 °C (68 °F) (Water = 1)

Relative Vapor Density: 4.1 (Air = 1.0)

Viscosity: 6.4 mPa.s @ 20 °C (68 °F)

Solubility (Water): Miscible

Partition Coefficient (Kow): Log Kow = 0.83 Estimated

Additional Physical and Chemical Properties: No additional information available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

The product is stable.

Conditions to Avoid

All sources of ignition.

Substances to Avoid

Oxidizers, Acids, Alkalis Lime, ammonia, organic amines, chlorates, chlorine, sodium hydroxide.

Decomposition Products

Carbon Monoxide and Carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Reactions with Air and Water

May form peroxides in the presence of air.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT INFORMATION

GLYCOL ETHER EB**Product Summary**

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE) presents a minimal acute toxicity hazard to humans after exposure via ingestion, skin contact, and inhalation. EGBE is irritating to the eye and skin. It is not a skin sensitizer. Results from acute and repeat exposure studies in rats, mice and rabbits indicate that EGBE causes injury to red blood cells with subsequent intravascular hemolysis and anemia, and secondary changes in the liver and kidney. Human and guinea pig red blood cells are resistant to EGBE injury and therefore the effects noted in sensitive species are not relevant to humans. Reproductive toxicity, as a decrease in the number of litters and a decrease in fertility index, and developmental toxicity, as a decrease in pup weights, were observed in mice after exposure to EGBE in drinking water, but only at doses which produced significant parental toxicity. There were no fetal malformations in offspring of female rats or rabbits exposed to EGBE during pregnancy, even at doses that produced maternal toxicity. EGBE is inactive in standardized mutagenicity tests in vitro and in vivo. Exposure to EGBE by inhalation for 2 years caused an increase in forestomach tumors in female mice and liver tumors in male mice. No significant increase in tumors was observed in male and female rats exposed to EGBE for 2 years by inhalation; a slight increase in adrenal tumors in female rats was considered an equivocal result.

COMPONENT INFORMATION

- 2-Butoxyethanol 111-76-2

Acute Toxicity - Lethal Doses

<u>LC50 (Inhl)</u>	guinea pig	~ 932 PPM	4 HOURS
<u>LD50 (Oral)</u>	guinea pig	1414 MG/MK BWT	
<u>LD50 (Skin)</u>	guinea pig	>2000 MG/KG BWT	

Acute Toxicity - EffectsInhalation

Exposure to vapor may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract. May cause nausea. May cause headaches. Extensive and prolonged contact with skin may cause confusion, anxiety, decreased blood pressure, and CNS depression with collapse and coma.

Ingestion

Ingestion may cause weakness, confusion, anxiety, decreased blood pressure, and CNS depression with collapse and coma.

Skin Contact

Minimal hazard by skin contact with liquid or vapor. This material may be absorbed through the skin. High dermal doses (most likely achieved from exposure to undiluted liquid) may cause weakness, headache and nausea. Extensive and prolonged contact with skin may cause confusion, anxiety, decreased blood pressure, and CNS depression with collapse and coma.

IrritationSkin

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin irritation.

Eye

Moderate to severe eye irritant.

Sensitization

Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Target Organ Effects

Skin irritant. Eye irritant. Respiratory system. Nervous system.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

The common laboratory species of rat, mice and rabbits are not good surrogates for predicting human toxicity for EGBE due

GLYCOL ETHER EB**Repeated Dose Toxicity**

to the fact that while human red blood cells are resistant to hemolysis from EGBE exposure, the erythrocytes of rats, mice and rabbits are very sensitive to EGBE exposure. Repeated exposure to EGBE at 125 ppm by inhalation caused injury to red blood cells with subsequent anemia and changes to the spleen, liver, and kidney. Inhalation exposure to EGBE at or above 32 ppm caused degeneration of the nasal epithelium. Repeated oral administration of EGBE at doses of 222 mg/kg bwt, caused injury to red blood cells with subsequent anemia and changes to the spleen, liver, and kidney. Repeated dermal exposure to EGBE at 180 mg/kg bwt caused injury to red blood cells. Minimal risk to human health after prolonged exposure.

Reproductive Effects

No adverse effect on reproductive performance was observed in male and female mice exposed to EGBE in drinking water at a 700 mg/kg bwt/day over two generations. A slight reduction in pup body weights and decreased maternal water consumption was observed in mice exposed to 700 mg/kg bwt/day EGBE. Dose levels of 1300 mg/kg/day and higher caused significant parental toxicity (including mortality) and a decreased number of litters.

Developmental Effects

EGBE is not teratogenic in rats or rabbits exposed by inhalation during organogenesis at concentrations up to 200 ppm. Maternal toxicity and minimal fetotoxicity occurred at or above 100 ppm. No maternal or developmental toxicity was observed in rabbits that received approximately 2100 mg/kg bwt/day EGBE by the dermal route of exposure during organogenesis.

Genetic Toxicity

Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects. No evidence of mutagenic activity in standard bacterial and mammalian test systems in vitro. No increase in micronuclei in rodents after in vivo exposure.

Carcinogenicity

Long-term exposure via inhalation at concentrations up to 125 ppm caused an increase in the incidence of liver tumors in male mice and forestomach tumors in female mice. A slight increase in adrenal tumors was observed in female rats. The NTP has determined that EGBE displays some evidence of carcinogenicity in mice, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenicity in female rats. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated this material as an IARC Group 3 not classifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans, based on limited data in animals and inadequate data in humans.

- Ethylene glycol 107-21-1

Acute Toxicity - Lethal Doses

<u>LC50 (Inhl)</u>	rat	>183 PPM	8 HOURS
<u>LD50 (Oral)</u>	rat	>5000 MG/KG BWT	
<u>LD50 (Skin)</u>	rabbit	>5000 MG/KG BWT	

Acute Toxicity - EffectsInhalation

This substance has a low order of acute toxicity by the inhalation route. High aerosol concentrations may cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion

This substance is of low acute toxicity when administered orally. However, accidental or intentional acute ingestions in humans have caused poisoning and death. Ingestion may cause CNS depression; damage to the gastrointestinal tract, lungs, liver, brain, and kidneys; metabolic acidosis; and hyperkalemia and hypercalcemia. Persistent neurological effects include facial paralysis, slurred speech, loss of motor skills, and impaired vision. Death generally occurs from renal insufficiency.

Skin Contact

The substance is poorly absorbed through skin.

IrritationSkin

Contact may cause mild skin irritation.

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Eye

This material is expected to be a mild eye irritant.

Sensitization

Not expected to be a sensitizer.

Target Organ Effects

Kidneys. Gastrointestinal tract. Liver. Lung. Respiratory system. central nervous system (CNS)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

This substance is of low to moderate toxicity following repeated exposures. The kidney is the primary target organ for toxicity. Renal toxicity is generally accompanied by oxaluria and accumulation of calcium and oxalate crystals. Effects are more pronounced in male rodents.

Reproductive Effects

May cause toxicity to reproduction following repeated doses at generally high exposure concentrations based on animal test data. Selective reproductive toxicant to mice, but not rats. In mice reproductive effects were observed at dose levels higher than those causing developmental toxicity in mice or renal toxicity in rats.

Developmental Effects

May be toxic to embryo/fetal development and teratogenic at high exposure levels based on animal test data.

Genetic Toxicity

Negative for genotoxicity both in vitro and in vivo tests.

Carcinogenicity

Ethylene glycol was not carcinogenic in two year studies in rats and mice. This material is not classified as a carcinogen. Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or EPA.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

See component summary.

Environmental Fate and Pathway

See component summary.

COMPONENT INFORMATION

- 2-Butoxyethanol 111-76-2

Ecotoxicity

GLYCOL ETHER EBAcute toxicity to fishLC50 / 96 HOURS *Lepomis macrochirus* 1,490 mg/lLC50 / 96 HOURS *Pimephales promelas* 2,137 mg/lLC50 / 24 HOURS *Carassius auratus* 1,650 mg/l

Summary: This material is not harmful or toxic to fish.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebratesLC50 / 48 HOURS *Crangon crangon* (shrimp) 775 mg/lLC50 / 48 HOURS *Daphnia magna*. 835 mg/l

Summary: This material is not harmful or toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

Toxicity to aquatic plantsEC0 / 192 HOURS *Microcystis aeruginosa* 35 mg/lLOEC / 168 HOURS *Scenedesmus quadricauda* (Green algae) 900 mg/lLOEC / 168 HOURS *Selenastrum capricornutum* 250 mg/l

Summary: This material is harmful to algae or higher aquatic plants.

Toxicity to microorganismsEC0 / 16 HOURS *Pseudomonas putida* 700 mg/l

Summary: This material is not toxic or harmful to bacteria.

Chronic toxicity to fishLC50 / 7 d *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy) 983 mg/lChronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Summary: No Data Available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway

In air, the estimated photodegradation half-life of EGBE ranges from 16 to 27.5 hours. Does not undergo hydrolysis.

Mobility

Transport between environmental compartments: Highly mobile in soil and likely to volatilize from moist or dry soil surfaces. Expected to volatilize from surface waters and not likely to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water.

Persistence and Degradability

Stability in Water: In water, the volatilization half-life of EGBE from a model river and lake is estimated to be 25 days and 185 days, respectively. The estimated half-life in groundwater ranging from 14 days to 8 weeks.

Stability in Soil: In soil, the estimated half-life of EGBE ranges from 7 days to 4 weeks.

Biodegradation: This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: Low potential for bioaccumulation. BCF = 3.0 (estimated).

GLYCOL ETHER EB

- Ethylene glycol 107-21-1

Ecotoxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

LC50 / 96 HOUR Oncorhynchus mykiss 22,810 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOUR Pimephales promelas 49,000 mg/l

Summary: Acute toxicity to fish is very low.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 / 48 HOUR Daphnia magna. 41,000 mg/l

Summary: Low acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.

Toxicity to aquatic plants

IC50 / 96 HOURS Selenastrum capricomutum 10,940 mg/l

Summary: Acute toxicity to aquatic plants very low.

Toxicity to microorganisms

Toxicity Threshold / 16 HOURS Pseudomonas putida > 10,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC / 12 DAY Oncorhynchus mykiss 14,692 mg/l

Summary: Low chronic toxicity to fish.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC / 7 DAY Ceriodaphnia dubia 3,469 mg/l

Summary: Low chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.

Other Adverse Effects

Low toxicity to terrestrial plants

Environmental Fate and Pathway

Mobility

Transport between environmental compartments: Partitioning mainly to water. High mobility in soil pore waters and little volatilization to air.

Persistence and Degradability

Stability in Water: Ethylene glycol is highly soluble in water.

Stability in Soil: Models estimate that Ethylene Glycol will preferentially partition to water versus air or soil. Ethylene glycol biodegrades rapidly in soil, and will not persist in the environment.

Biodegradation: Biodegradable under aerobic conditions. (97% degraded in 28 days); Expected to be hydrolytically stable.

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation potential is expected to be low Leuciscus idus melanotus (golden ide) BCF value=10

Other Adverse Effects

Photodegradation following atmospheric release is not expected to be a significant route of degradation in the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

GLYCOL ETHER EB

Dispose of all waste and contaminated equipment in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local health and environmental regulations. Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. The materials resulting from clean-up operations may be hazardous wastes and therefore, subject to specific regulations. Use only licensed transporters and permitted facilities for waste disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Special Requirements

Not regulated by U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) when shipped in packages of 119 gallons or less. If you reformulate or further process this material, you should consider re-evaluation of the regulatory status of the components listed in the composition section of this sheet, based on final composition of your product.

Proper Shipping Name Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER)

ID No. NA1993
Hazard Class Combustible Liquid
PG III

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Status

This product and its components are listed, or exempt from listing, on the following:

Country	Inventory
Australia	AICS
Canada	DSL
China	IECS
European Union	EINECS
Japan	ENCS
Korea	ECL
Philippines	PICCS
United States	TSCA
New Zealand	NZIoC

Contact product.safety@lyondellbasell.com for additional global inventory information.

If identified components of this product are listed under the TSCA 12(b) Export Notification rule, they will be listed below.

SARA 302/304

<u>Component</u>	<u>TPQ</u>	<u>RQ</u>
Ethylene glycol		5000 lbs

SARA 311/312

Based upon available information, this material is classified as the following health and/or physical hazards according to Section 311 & 312:

- Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard.
- Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard.
- Fire Hazard.

SARA 313

GLYCOL ETHER EB

This product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Reporting Threshold</u>
2-Butoxyethanol	1.0%
Ethylene glycol	1.0%

State Reporting

This product contains no known chemicals regulated by California's Proposition 65.

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by New Jersey's Worker and Community Right to Know Act:

2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by Massachusetts' Right to Know Law:

2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1

This product contains the following chemicals regulated by Pennsylvania's Right to Know Act:

2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**Latest Revision(s)**

Revised Section(s): 15 Date of Revision: February 2 2009

DISCLAIMER OF RESPONSIBILITY

The information on this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Some information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.

Numerical Data Presentation

The presentation of numerical data, such as that used for physical and chemical properties and toxicological values, is expressed using a comma (,) to separate digits into groups of three and a period (.) as the decimal marker. For example, 1,234.56 mg/kg = 1 234,56 mg/kg.

Language Translations

This document may be available in languages other than English.

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