1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Diffuser Base Oil

Other Names: Dipropylene glycol methyl ether; DPGME

Product Use Description: Industrial solvent; coatings; cleaning agents; oil field drilling and production operations; metal working fluids/rolling oils; water treatment applications; Laboratories.

Chemical Family: No Data Available

Chemical Name: Propanol, (2-methoxymethylethoxy)-

Product Description: No Data Available

Contact Information:

Organisation	Location	Telephone	Ask For
Adelaide Moulding and Candle Supplies	7 Woodlands Terrace Edwardstown South Australia 5039	08 8294 0451	SDS Officer
Poisons Information Centre		13 11 26	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled

Hazard Classification: Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories: Flammable Liquids - Category 4

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements (s): H227 Combustible liquid.

Precautionary Statements(s):
P210 Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking
P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam or dry sand for extinction.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia): Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification: NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	C7H16O3	34590-94-8	<=100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink a glass of water. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye: IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact: IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash skin with plenty of soap and running water/shower. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

Inhaled: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

Advice to doctor: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. First aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use recommended protective clothing. (see SECTION 8)
*Most important symptoms and effects. Both acute and delayed: Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measure: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected one 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. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Flammability Conditions: Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily.
*Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use direct water water stream – may spread fire.
*Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function. But will be less effective.

Fire and Explosion Hazard: Containers 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.

Hazardous 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 Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions:	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways.
Personal Protective Equipment:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical splash suit. SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection.
Flash Point:	75 °C [Closed cup]
Lower Explosion Limit:	1.1%
Upper Explosion Limit:	14%
Auto Ignition Temperature:	207 °C
Hazchem Code:	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure:	Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material – Slippery when spilt. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures:	Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to a suitable, properly labelled container for disposal (see SECTION 13).
Containment:	Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas.
Decontamination:	Wash area down with excess water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures:	Prevent entry into drains and waterways.
Evacuation Criteria:	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away.
Personal Precautionary Measures:	Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing mist/vapours/aerosols and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). Combustible liquid: Avoid excessive/prolonged heating. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid exposure to air. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10).
Container:	Keep in the original container. Container or in the following material(s): Carbon steel, stainless Steel, phenolic lined steel drums. Do not store in: Aluminium, Copper, Galvanized steel. *Containers, even those that have been emptied can contain vapours. Do not cut, grill Grind, weld or perform similar operations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

General:	For Dipropylene glycol (mono)methyl ether (CAS No. 34590-94-8): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 50 pm (308 mg/m3); Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure (Sk). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 100 ppm (606 mg/m3); STEL = 150 ppm (909 mg/m3); Skin absorption (skin).
Exposure Limits:	No Data Available
Biological Limits:	No information available
Engineering Measures:	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.
Personal Protection Equipment:	Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Organic vapour respirator or supplied-air respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles. Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves, e.g. Nitrile rubber. Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Impervious clothing, e.g. Overalls, safety shoes.

Special Hazards Precautions:	No information available.
Work Hygienic Practices:	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Liquid
Appearance:	Liquid
Odour:	Mild
Colour:	Colourless
pH:	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure:	10mmHg (@ 75. °C)
Relative Vapour Density:	ca. 5.1 Air = 1
Boiling Point:	189.6 °C (760 mmHg)
Melting Point:	-83 °C
Freezing Point:	No Data Available
Solubility:	Completely Soluble in water (>1,000 g/L) 25 °C)
Specific Gravity:	0.951 (Water =1)
Flash Point:	75 °C [Closed cup]
Auto Ignition Temp:	207 °C
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available
Bulk Density:	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Density:	No Data Available
Specific Heat:	No Data Available
Molecular Weight:	148.2g/mol
Net Propellant Weight:	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient:	0.006
Particle Size:	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient:	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration:	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature:	20°C
Viscosity:	4.55 mm2/s (@ 20 °C)
Volatile Percent:	No Data Available
VOC Volume:	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics:	Spill of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.
Potential for Dust Explosion:	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics:	No information available.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials:	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire:	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity:	Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours:	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 Carbon Monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases:	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information:	Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can Cause pressure in closed systems.

Chemical Stability:	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Avoid exposure to air.
Materials to Avoid:	Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising agents, strong acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include Aldehydes. Ketones, Organic acids.
Hazardous Polymerisation:	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information:

Information on toxicological effects:
Acute toxicity: Very low if swallowed. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in Absorption of harmful amounts.
Eye contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Respiratory/Skin contact: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.
Germ cell multagenicity: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Carcinogenicity: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
Reproductive toxicity: Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects in Laboratory animals. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been Seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals (for similar materials)
STOT (single exposure) Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.
STOT (repeated exposure): Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic Effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.
Aspirartion toxicity: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Chronic effects: There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Information on likely routes of exposure:
Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing Amounts.
Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely
Skin Contact: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts Prolonged skin contact with vey large amounts may cause dizziness or drowsiness.
Inhalation: Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract. (nose and throat)
Chronic effects: Symptom of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic effects. Dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Acute:

Ingestion:
Acute toxicity (Oral):
LD50, Rat: >5,000 mg/kg [ECHA].
Other: Acute toxicity (Dermal):
LD50, Rabbit: 9,510 mg/kg bw. [ECHA].
Inhalation:
-LC50, Rat 3.35 mg/l (7 h vapour) OECD Test Guideline 403
*No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Carcinogen Category: None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Materials is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100mg/L in the most sensitive species tested.
Persistence and degradability:	Material is readily biodegradable (75% 28 d) (OECD Test Guidelines 301F or equivalent)
Mobility:	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.
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.28 (Estimated)

Environmental Fate: Prevent entry into drains and waterways

Bioaccumulation Potential: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF <100 or Log Pow <3)

Environmental Impact: No Data Available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill: For unused & uncontaminated product, the preferred option include sending to a licensed, permitted Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name:	Dipropylene glycol, monomethyl ether
Class:	C1 Combustible Liquids - Flash Point >60°C - <=93°C, Closed Cup
Subsidiary Risk(s):	No Data Available
UN Number:	No Data Available
Hazchem:	No Data Available
Pack Group:	No Data Available
Special Provision:	No Data Available
Comments:	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name:	Dipropylene glycol, monomethyl ether
Class:	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s):	No Data Available
UN Number:	No Data Available
Hazchem:	No Data Available
Pack Group:	No Data Available
Special Provision:	No Data Available
EMS:	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant:	No
Comments:	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for SEA transport.

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name:	Dipropylene glycol, monomethyl ether
Class:	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s):	No Data Available
UN Number:	No Data Available
Hazchem:	No Data Available
Pack Group:	No Data Available
Special Provision:	No Data Available
Comments:	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for AIR transport.

National Transport Commission (Australia):
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification: NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information: No Data Available

Poisons Schedule (Aust): Not Scheduled

National/Regional Inventories:

Australia (AICS):	Listed
Canada (DSL):	Listed
Canada (NDSL):	Not Determined
China (IECSC):	Listed
Europe (EINECS):	Listed - 252-104-2
Europe (REACh):	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/ME):	Listed
Korea (KECI):	Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register):	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC):	Listed
Philippines (PICCS):	Listed
Switzerland (Giftliste 1):	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances):	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR):	Not Determined
USA (TSCA):	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes: DIPGME1000, DIPGME1100, DIPGME1500, DIPGME1800, DIPGME1801, DIPGME1802, DIPGME1803, DIPGME1804, DIPGME1805, DIPGME1806, DIPGME1807, DIPGME1808, DIPGME1809, DIPGME1810, DIPGME1811, DIPGME1812, DIPGME1813, DIPGME1814, DIPGME1815, DIPGME2000, DIPGME2100, DIPGME2101, DIPGME2300, DIPGME2500, DIPGME2804, DIPGME2805, DIPGME3000, DIPGME3010, DIPGME3011, DIPGME3020, DIPGME3100, DIPGME4000, DIPGME4100, DIPGME4101, DIPGME5000, DIPGME5001, DIPGME5100, DIPGME6000, DIPGME6100, DIPGME6500, DIPGME6800, DIPGME6802, DIPGME6803, DIPGME6900, DIPGME6935, DIPGME6936, DIPGME6937, DIPGME6938, DIPGME6939, DIPGME7000, DIPGME8000, DIPGME8001, DIPGME8002, DIPGME8003, DIPGME8004, DIPGME8100, DIPGME8101, DIPGME8500, DIPGME8800, DIPGME9000, DIPGME9500, DIPGME9900

Revision: 4

Revision Date: 19 Apr 2019

Reason for Issue: updated sds

Key	Legend
<	Less Than
>	Greater Than
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
Atm	Atmosphere
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm^2	Square Centimetres
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (°C)	Degrees Celcius
EPA (New Zealand)	Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand
deg F (°F)	Degrees Farenheit
g	Grams
g/cm^3	Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l	Grams per Litre

HSNO	Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
Immiscible	Liquids are insoluble in each other
inHg	Inch of mercury
inH2O	Inch of Water
K	Kelvin
kg	Kilogram
kg/m³	Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb	Pound
LC50	LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50	LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or L	Litre
m³	Cubic Metre
mbar	Millibar
mg/24H	Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg	Milligrams per Kilogram
Mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or Miscible	Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm	Millimetre
mmH2O	Millimetres of Water
mPa.s	Millipascals per Second
N/A	Not Applicable
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC	National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz	Ounce
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa	Pascal
ppb	Parts per Billion
ppm	Parts per Million
ppm/2h	Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h	Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
R	Rankine
RCP	Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
tne	Tonne
TWA	Time Weighted Average
Ug/24H	Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN	United Nations
wt	Weight

The information in this safety data sheet is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate, but all data, instructions, and recommendations and/or suggestions are made without guarantee.

The Material Safety Data Sheet is intended to provide information for a health and safety assessment of the material. This document is not intended for quality assurance purposes.