



SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Substance
Substance name : SPX TEG, Triethylene Glycol
Chemical name : 2-(2-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol; 2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)diethanol
CAS-No. : 112-27-6
Formula : C₆H₁₄O₄
Other means of identification : TEG
Triglycol

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Intermediate
Restrictions on use : No additional information available

1.3. Supplier

Pilot Thomas Logistics
201 North Rupert Street
Fort Worth, TX 76107
T 844-785-8326
URL www.pilotthomas.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : PERS: 1-800-633-8253
CUSTOMER #1898

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

STOT RE 2 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) : Warning
Hazard statements (GHS US) : H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements (GHS US) : P260 - Do not breathe mist, vapours.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to Collection point

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name : SPX TEG, Triethylene Glycol
CAS-No. : 112-27-6

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Diethylene glycol (Impurity)	(CAS-No.) 111-46-6	<= 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373
Ethylene glycol (Impurity)	(CAS-No.) 107-21-1	0 - 1	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373

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*Chemical name, CAS number and/or exact concentration have been withheld as a trade secret

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
- First-aid measures after inhalation : If inhaled and if breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash with plenty of water/...
- First-aid measures after eye contact : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

- Symptoms/effects : Causes damage to organs (kidney, renal, respiratory, CNS) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).
- Symptoms/effects after inhalation : In high concentrations : Inhalation may cause: irritation, coughing, shortness of breath.
- Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May cause moderate irritation.
- Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Direct contact with the eyes is likely to be irritating.
- Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Like any product not designed to be ingested, this product may cause stomach distress if ingested in large quantities.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide. Dry powder. Foam. Sand.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Fire hazard : No particular fire or explosion hazard.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : Cool adjacent structures and containers with water spray to protect and prevent ignition. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
- Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Avoid all eye and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Refer to section 8.2.
- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Refer to section 8.2.
- Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container.
- Methods for cleaning up : Take up in non-combustible absorbent material and shove into container for disposal.

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6.4. Reference to other sections

Section 13: disposal information. Section 7: safe handling. Section 8: personal protective equipment.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid breathing vapours. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Hygiene measures : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs, or potable water supplies. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Incompatible products : Strong oxidizers. Strong bases. Strong acids.
Incompatible materials : Heat sources. Sources of ignition.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)		
Not applicable		
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)		
ACGIH	Local name	Ethylene glycol
ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (ppm)	39.4 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Kidney dam; URT & eye irr
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	50 ppm

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Avoid creating mist or spray. Avoid splashing. Provide local exhaust ventilation of closed transfer systems to minimize exposures.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection:

Wear suitable gloves resistant to chemical penetration

Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses

Respiratory protection:

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Use air-purifying respirator equipped with particulate filtering cartridges.

Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid
Appearance : Free & clear.
Colour : Colourless
Odour : odourless
Odour threshold : No data available
pH : 8 (estimate)

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Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: -7 °C
Boiling point	: > 280 °C
Flash point	: 171 °C (PMCC)
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: < 0.01 mm Hg @ 20 °C
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.12 - 1.13
Solubility	: Soluble in water.
Log Pow	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 323 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive limits	: 0.9 - 9.2 vol %
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reactions known.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Sparks. Keep away from sources of ignition. Heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Aldehydes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified

Triethylene Glycol, Triethylene Glycol GT (112-27-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 4.95 mg/l/4h

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
LD50 dermal rat	13300 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 4.6 mg/l/4h
ATE US (oral)	500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	13300 mg/kg bodyweight

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LD50 dermal rat	> 3500 mg/kg (mouse)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 2.5 mg/l/4h

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Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
ATE US (oral)	500 mg/kg bodyweight
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight/day
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	150 mg/kg bodyweight/day kidney
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Likely routes of exposure	: Ingestion. Skin and eye contact.
Symptoms/effects	: Causes damage to organs (kidney, renal, respiratory, CNS) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: In high concentrations : Inhalation may cause: irritation, coughing, shortness of breath.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: May cause moderate irritation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Direct contact with the eyes is likely to be irritating.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Like any product not designed to be ingested, this product may cause stomach distress if ingested in large quantities.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Triethylene Glycol, Triethylene Glycol GT (112-27-6)	
LC50 fish 1	> 1000 mg/l
LC50 other aquatic organisms 1	> 1000 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 1000 mg/l
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
LC50 fish 1	75200 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 10000 mg/l
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LC50 fish 1	72860 mg/l Pimephales promelas
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l
NOEC chronic fish	15380 mg/l Pimephales promelas
NOEC chronic crustacea	8590 mg/l Ceriodaphnia sp.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Triethylene Glycol, Triethylene Glycol GT (112-27-6)	
Persistence and degradability	inherently biodegradable.
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	> 60 % 28 d

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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Triethylene Glycol, Triethylene Glycol GT (112-27-6)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
Bioconcentration factor (BCF REACH)	100
Log Pow	-1.98
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Log Pow	- 1.36
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Triethylene Glycol, Triethylene Glycol GT (112-27-6)	
Ecology - soil	Dissolves in water. If products enter soil, will be highly mobile and may contaminate ground water.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : No additional information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Sewage disposal recommendations : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Not regulated.

Transport by sea

Not regulated.

Air transport

Not regulated.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Ethylene glycol	CAS-No. 107-21-1	0 - 1%
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Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a final TSCA section 4 test rule.
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.	

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Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.

EU-Regulations

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

National regulations

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)

Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on Taiwan National Chemical Inventory
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory)
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)

Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on Taiwan National Chemical Inventory
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory)
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

15.3. US State regulations

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to Ethylene glycol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Component	Carcinogenicity	Developmental toxicity	Reproductive toxicity male	Reproductive toxicity female	No significant risk level (NSRL)	Maximum allowable dose level (MADL)
Ethylene glycol(107-21-1)		X				8700 µg/day (oral)

Component	State or local regulations
Ethylene glycol(107-21-1)	U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities; U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations; U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances; U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Disclaimer:

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

End-use applications **NOT** supported by KOST® USA, Inc. for monoethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol. These limitations include products restricted by law, applications in which may raise unacceptable risks, and other applications which KOST® USA, Inc. has decided not to, including minimizing unnecessary risk and liabilities to the company. KOST® USA, Inc. does not knowingly market these products into these non-supported applications. This list is not all-inclusive, and KOST® USA, Inc. reserves the right to modify the same at any time.

- The use of production of tobacco and in the manufacture of tobacco products (including but not limited to additives, humectants, filters, inks, and paper)
- The use for the generation of artificial smoke / theatrical fogs / mist. This includes applications such as artificial / e-cigarettes.
- The use as ingredient in fuel for warming foods (Sterno™-like application) or in fuel for heating an enclosed space where human exposure is possible.
- The use in fire extinguishing sprinkler systems.
- The use in the manufacture of munitions.

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- The use in the production of de-icers for use on roadways, sidewalks and in aircraft lavatories.
- The use as a component of heat transfer fluids in systems where the heat transfer fluids could infiltrate (i.e., via an exchanger leak, backflow prevention failure, or other means) a potable water.
- The use as a non-reacted component in a formulation for direct internal or external human / animal contact, including, but not limited to ingestion, inhalation, and skin contact and in medical / veterinary devices and medial / veterinary. Examples of some such applications are uses as a direct component in foods, beverages, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, personal care products or children's products.
- The use for consumer or hospital usage for deodorizing or air "purifying" purposes by spraying as an aerosol.
- The use as a non-reacted component in adhesives, plasticizers, and softening agents for packaging having direct contact with food or beverage.
- The use as a non-reacted component in the formulation of glues, pastes, ice / heat packs or other items where the potential for significant human contact and/or ingestion exists (including but not limited to children's school glue/paste or arts/craft glue/paste, toys, children products).
- The use as a fluid for pressure testing piping.

Revision date : 02/25/2019

Data sources : ESIS (European chemical Substances Information System; accessed at: <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.php?PGM=cla>. ACGIH 2000. European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Registered Substances list. Accessed at <http://echa.europa.eu/>. Krister Forsberg and S.Z. Mansdorf, "Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing", Fifth Edition. National Fire Protection Association; Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials; 10th edition. OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard. TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory. Accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/tscainventory/howto.html>.

Other information : None.

Full text of H-statements:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

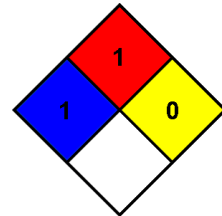
Abbreviations and acronyms:

	ACGIH (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists)
	ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
	CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) number
	CLP: Classification, Labelling, Packaging.
	EC50: Environmental Concentration associated with a response by 50% of the test population.
	GHS: Globally Harmonized System (of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals).
	LD50: Lethal Dose for 50% of the test population
	OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
	STEL: Short Term Exposure Limits
	TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
	TWA: Time Weighted Average

NFPA health hazard : 1 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation.

NFPA fire hazard : 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and not reactive with water.



Indication of changes:
Transport information.

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