


### Section 1: Identification

<b>Common Name/Trade Name</b>	Polyethylene Glycol 3350 USP	
<b>Supplier Information</b>	Letco Medical, LLC 1316 Commerce Drive NW Decatur, AL 35601 1 (800) 239-5288 +1 (734) 843-4693	<b>IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:</b> Chemtrec 1 (800) 424-9300 (24 hours)
<b>Distributor Name</b>	Bella Corp Trading Pty Ltd 6/34 Dominions Road, Ashmore QLD 4214, Australia Telephone: 07 5597 4169 Email: <a href="mailto:bellacorp@bellacorp.com.au">bellacorp@bellacorp.com.au</a>	
<b>Product Synonym(s)</b>	PEG 3350, Macrogol 3350 Ph. Eur	
<b>Relevant Use(s) of Product</b>	Manufacture or Compounding of Substances	

### Section 2: Hazards Identification

<b>Classification of Substance or Mixture</b>	Combustible dust	
<b>Signal Word</b>	Warning	
<b>Hazard Statement(s)</b>	N/A	
<b>Pictogram(s)</b>		
<b>Precautionary Statement(s)</b>	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/equipment. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.	
<b>Hazards Not Otherwise Classified</b>	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.	
<b>Ingredient(s) with Unknown Toxicity</b>	No data available	

### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

<b>Chemical Name</b>	Polyethylene glycol
<b>Common Name</b>	Polyethylene glycol
<b>CAS Number</b>	25322-68-3
<b>Impurities and/or Stabilizing Additives</b>	No data available

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

<b>General Advice</b>	If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
<b>If Inhaled</b>	Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.
<b>In Case of Skin Contact</b>	Wash off with plenty of water.
<b>In Case of Eye Contact</b>	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.
<b>If Swallowed</b>	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
<b>Most Important Symptoms and Effects</b>	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. Notes to physician: Absorption may be promoted by damaged skin. J Pharm Sci. 1985 Oct;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. 5.

## Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media</b>	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.
<b>Special Hazards Arising From the Substance/Mixture</b>	Hazardous combustion products: 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. Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: 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.
<b>Special PPE and/or Precautions for Firefighters</b>	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting 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. Fire Fighting Procedures: 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.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

<b>Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures</b>	Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
<b>Methods and Materials Used for Containment</b>	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
<b>Cleanup Procedures</b>	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

<b>Precautions for Safe Handling</b>	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.
<b>Conditions for Safe Storage</b>	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.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

<b>Components with Workplace Control Parameters</b>	Polyethylene glycol US WEEL TWA aerosol 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Appropriate Engineering Controls</b>	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.
<b>PPE - Eye/Face Protection</b>	Use safety glasses (with side shields).
<b>PPE - Skin Protection</b>	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.
<b>PPE - Body Protection</b>	When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full- body suit will depend on the task.
<b>PPE - Respiratory Protection</b>	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

<b>Appearance</b>	White Powder
<b>Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits</b>	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
<b>Odor</b>	Mild
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Vapor Pressure < 0.01 mmHg at 20°C (68°F) ASTM E1719
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Density</b>	Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) >10 Calculated.
<b>pH</b>	4.5 - 7.5 ASTM E70 (5% aqueous solution)
<b>Relative Density</b>	Relative Density (water = 1) 1.111 at 60°C (140°F) / 60°C Calculated.
<b>Melting Point/Freezing Point</b>	Melting point/range 53 - 57°C (127 - 135°F) Literature
<b>Solubility</b>	Water solubility 67% at 20°C (68°F) Measured
<b>Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range</b>	Boiling point (760 mmHg) > 200°C (> 392°F) Calculated. Decomposes
<b>Flash Point</b>	closed cup 246°C (475°F) ASTM D 93 open cup 279°C (534°F) ASTM D92
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not applicable to solids
<b>Flammability (Solid, Gas)</b>	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No data available
<b>Auto- Ignition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Viscosity</b>	Kinematic Viscosity 90.8 cSt at 100°C (212°F) ASTM D 445

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	No data available
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions</b>	Polymerization will not occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid static discharge.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	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

<b>Acute Toxicity - LD50 Oral</b>	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.
<b>Acute Toxicity - Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Acute Toxicity - Dermal</b>	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
<b>Acute Toxicity - Eye</b>	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
<b>Skin Corrosion/Irritation</b>	Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
<b>Respiratory or Skin Sensitization</b>	No relevant data found.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
<b>Carcinogenicity IARC</b>	No data available.
<b>Carcinogenicity ACGIH</b>	No data available.
<b>Carcinogenicity NTP</b>	No data available.
<b>Carcinogenicity OSHA</b>	No data available.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure</b>	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT- SE toxicant.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure</b>	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.
<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

<b>Toxicity</b>	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
<b>Persistence and Degradability</b>	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) Incubation Time BOD 5 d 5 % 10 d 5 % 20 d 11 - 23 %
<b>Bio- accumulative Potential</b>	No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available.
<b>Other Adverse Effects</b>	No data available.

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

<b>Waste Treatment Methods Product</b>	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. This material is a combustible powder and has the potential to form explosive dust air mixtures. Take precautions to guard against the formation of dust clouds during incineration.
<b>Waste Treatment Methods Packaging</b>	No data available
<b>Special Precautions Landfill or Incinerations</b>	No data available.
<b>Other Information</b>	No data available

## Section 14: Transport Information

<b>UN Number</b>	Not dangerous goods.
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	N/A
<b>Transport Hazard Class(es)</b>	N/A
<b>Packaging Group</b>	N/A
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	No data available

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312 This product is not a hazardous chemical under 29CFR 1910.1200, and therefore is not covered by Title III of SARA. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313 This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute. California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986) WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer. Components CASRN Acetaldehyde 75-07-0 United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA) All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

## Section 16: Other Information

<b>Additional Information</b>	Hazard Rating System NFPA Health Fire Reactivity 0 3 0
<b>Prepared By</b>	Scarlotte Smith
<b>Revision Date</b>	07/02/2020 16:43

### Disclaimer

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