

Section 1: Identification

Common Name/Trade Name	PEG 300 NF	
Supplier Information	Letco Medical, LLC 1316 Commerce Drive NW Decatur, AL 35601 1 (800) 239-5288 +1 (734) 843-4693	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: Chemtrec 1 (800) 424-9300 (24 hours)
Distributor Name	Bella Corp Trading Pty Ltd 6/34 Dominions Road, Ashmore QLD 4214, Australia Telephone: 07 5597 4169 Email: bellacorp@bellacorp.com.au	
Product Synonym(s)	CARBOWAX™ SENTRY™ Polyethylene Glycol 300 NF; Macrogol 300 Ph. Eur.	
Relevant Use(s) of Product	Manufacture or Compounding of Substances	

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classification of Substance or Mixture	Not a hazardous substance or mixture.
Signal Word	None
Hazard Statement(s)	N/A
Pictogram(s)	N/A
Precautionary Statement(s)	N/A
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No data available
Ingredient(s) with Unknown Toxicity	No data available

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	Polyethylene glycol
Common Name	Polyethylene Glycol 300
CAS Number	25322-68-3
Impurities and/or Stabilizing Additives	No data available.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

General Advice	If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
If Inhaled	Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.
In Case of Skin Contact	Wash off with plenty of water
In Case of Eye Contact	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.
If Swallowed	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects	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. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed 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.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

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.
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Special Hazards Arising From the Substance/Mixture	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. 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. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. 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.
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Special PPE and/or Precautions for Firefighters	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.
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Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

Precautions for Safe Handling	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.
Conditions for Safe Storage	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

Components with Workplace Control Parameters	Polyethylene glycol US WEEL TWA aerosol 10 mg/m ³
Appropriate Engineering Controls	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.
PPE - Eye/Face Protection	Use safety glasses (with side shields).
PPE - Skin Protection	Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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. Other protection: 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.
PPE - Body Protection	Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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. Other protection: 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.
PPE - Respiratory Protection	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: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Colorless liquid.
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	No test data available
Odor	Mild.
Vapor Pressure	< 0.01 hPa at 20°C (68°F) ASTM E1719
Odor Threshold	No test data available.
Vapor Density	(air = 1) 10 Calculated
pH	4.5 - 7.0 ASTM E70 (5% aqueous solution)
Relative Density	(water=1) 1.127 at 20 °C (68°F) / 20°C Calculated.
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Not applicable to liquids
Solubility	Water solubility 100 % at 20°C (68°F) Measured
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	> 200°C (> 392°F) Calculated. Decomposes
Flash Point	closed cup 218°C (424°F) ASTM D 93
Evaporation Rate	No test data available
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	No test data available.
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available.
Viscosity	5.4 - 6.4 cSt at 98.9°C (210.0°F) ASTM D 445

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No data available
Chemical Stability	Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Incompatible Materials	Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers. Carbon dioxide. Carboxylic acids. Polymer fragments.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - LD50 Oral	Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	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.
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	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. LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Eye	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Carcinogenicity IARC	Similar material(s) did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
Carcinogenicity ACGIH	Similar material(s) did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
Carcinogenicity NTP	Similar material(s) did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
Carcinogenicity OSHA	Similar material(s) did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
Reproductive Toxicity	For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	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. Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.
Aspiration Hazard	Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity	Acute toxicity to fish Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 > 100 mg/L). LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 73,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.71 mg/mg Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.76 mg/mg Biological oxygen demand (BOD) Incubation Time BOD 5 d 3 % 10 d 28 % 20 d 64 %
Bio-accumulative Potential	No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.
Mobility in Soil	No data available
Other Adverse Effects	No data available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment Methods Product	Disposal methods: 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.
Waste Treatment Methods Packaging	No data available
Special Precautions Landfill or Incinerations	No data available
Other Information	No data available

Section 14: Transport Information

UN Number	Not dangerous goods.
UN Proper Shipping Name	N/A
Transport Hazard Class(es)	N/A
Packaging Group	N/A
Environmental Hazards	N/A

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312 No SARA Hazards 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 Prop. 65 This product contains a chemical that is at or below California Propositions 65's "safe harbor level" as determined via a risk assessment. Therefore, the chemical is not required to be listed as a Prop 65 chemical on the SDS or label. 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

Additional Information	<p>Hazard Rating System NFPA Health Flammability Instability 0 1 0 Revision Identification Number: 178953 / A001 / Issue Date: 07/24/2018 / Version: 8.0 Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document. Legend TWA 8-hr TWA US WEEL USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL) Full text of other abbreviations AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bio-accumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative</p>
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Disclaimer

Letco Medical, LLC believes that the above information is correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. If the product is used as a component in another product, this information may not be applicable. NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE. Letco Medical shall not be held liable for any loss or damage resulting from handling, storage, use or from contact with the above product.