

### Section 1: Identification

<b>Common Name/Trade Name</b>	Polyethylene Glycol 400	
<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) NSW Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 (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 400; Polyethylene Glycol 400 NF; Polyglycol	
<b>Relevant Use(s) of Product</b>	Manufacture or Compounding of Substances	

### Section 2: Hazards Identification

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

### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

<b>Chemical Name</b>	Polyethylene glycol 400
<b>Common Name</b>	Polyethylene Glycol 400
<b>CAS Number</b>	25322-68-3
<b>Impurities and/or Stabilizing Additives</b>	N/A

### 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. 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

<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.
<b>Special PPE and/or Precautions for Firefighters</b>	Firefighting 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. Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

<b>Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures</b>	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>	See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
<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>	Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Colorless Liquid
<b>Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits</b>	Not available.
<b>Odor</b>	Mild
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Not available.
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Density</b>	(air = 1) 14 (calculated).
<b>pH</b>	4.5 - 7.0 ASTM E70 (5% aqueous solution)
<b>Relative Density</b>	(water = 1) 1.127 at 20°C (68°F) / 20°C Calculated.
<b>Melting Point/Freezing Point</b>	Not applicable to liquids.
<b>Solubility</b>	Water solubility at 20°C (68°F) Measured completely soluble
<b>Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range</b>	(760 mmHg) > 200°C (> 392°F) Calculated. Decomposes
<b>Flash Point</b>	closed cup 227°C (441°F) ASTM D 93
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No test data available.
<b>Flammability (Solid, Gas)</b>	Not applicable to liquids.
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No data available.
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No data available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Kinematic Viscosity 6.8 - 8.0 cSt at 98.9°C (210.0°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>	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
<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: Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers. Carbon dioxide. 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. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg
<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 following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.
<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. 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 contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
<b>Respiratory or Skin Sensitization</b>	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	Not available.
<b>Carcinogenicity IARC</b>	No data available. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals
<b>Carcinogenicity ACGIH</b>	No data available. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals
<b>Carcinogenicity NTP</b>	No data available. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals
<b>Carcinogenicity OSHA</b>	No data available. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	For similar material(s): 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. 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), static test, 96 Hour, 87,209 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 53,484 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
<b>Persistence and Degradability</b>	Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. 10-day Window: Pass Biodegradation: > 60 % Exposure time: 20 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.74 mg/mg Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.81 mg/mg
<b>Bio-accumulative Potential</b>	Bioaccumulation: 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.
<b>Waste Treatment Methods Packaging</b>	FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.
<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>	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

<b>Additional Information</b>	N/A
<b>Prepared By</b>	Scarlotte Smith
<b>Original Version Date</b>	01/14/2021 16:53
<b>Revision Date</b>	12-Jan-2026 13:12 AUS

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