Section 1: Identification

Common Name/Trade Name	Polyethylene Glycol 3350 USP	
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)** NSW Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 (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)	PEG 3350, Macrogol 3350 Ph. Eur	
Relevant Use(s) of Product	Manufacture or Compounding of Substances	

Section 2: Hazards Identification

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

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	Polyethylene glycol
Common Name	Polyethylene glycol
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. 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

Suitable Extinguishing Media	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.
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. 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.
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. 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

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures	Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. 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	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.
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/m3
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. 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.
PPE - Body 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: Particulate filter.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	White Powder
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Odor	Mild
Vapor Pressure	Vapor Pressure < 0.01 mmHg at 20°C (68°F) ASTM E1719
Odor Threshold	No test data available
Vapor Density	Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) >10 Calculated.
pH	4.5 - 7.5 ASTM E70 (5% aqueous solution)
Relative Density	Relative Density (water = 1) 1.111 at 60°C (140°F) / 60°C Calculated.
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Melting point/range 53 - 57°C (127 - 135°F) Literature
Solubility	Water solubility 67% at 20°C (68°F) Measured
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	Boiling point (760 mmHg) > 200°C (> 392°F) Calculated. Decomposes
Flash Point	closed cup 246°C (475°F) ASTM D 93 open cup 279°C (534°F) ASTM D92
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable to solids
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Partition Coefficient	No data available
Auto- Ignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Viscosity	Kinematic Viscosity 90.8 cSt at 100°C (212°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	Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid static discharge.
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: Carbon dioxide. Alcohols. Ethers. Aldehydes. 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. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg Estimated.
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. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Eye	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No relevant data found.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Carcinogenicity IARC	No data available.
Carcinogenicity ACGIH	No data available.
Carcinogenicity NTP	No data available.
Carcinogenicity OSHA	No data available.
Reproductive Toxicity	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 or individuals with impaired renal function. 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 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
Persistence and Degradability	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 %
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	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.
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	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

Additional Information	Hazard Rating System NFPA Health Fire Reactivity 0 3 0
Prepared By	Scarlotte Smith
Original Version Date	07/02/2020 16:43
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Disclaimer

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