



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: DOWTHERM™ 4000 Heat Transfer Fluid, Dyed

Issue Date: 09/15/2021

Print Date: 03/28/2022

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DOWTHERM™ 4000 Heat Transfer Fluid, Dyed

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Heat transfer fluid. For non-evaporative closed loop systems. Do not use if there is the possibility of incidental contact to food and/or potable water. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Harmful if swallowed.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

| Component | CASRN | Concentration |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Ethylene glycol | 107-21-1 | >= 90.0 % |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | <= 5.0 % |
| Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate | 7758-11-4 | <= 5.0 % |
| Potassium metaborate | 13709-94-9 | >= 0.1 - <= 1.0 % |

Sodium tolyltriazole

64665-57-2

>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

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.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory

support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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 or 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.. Liquid mist of this product can burn.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9..

Advice for firefighters

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.. 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 fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location.. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, see Section 8 of the safety data sheet..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sawdust. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Do not store in: Galvanized steel. Opened or unlabeled containers. Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Store in original unopened container. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability

Shelf life: Use within
60 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

| Component | Regulation | Type of listing | Value |
|----------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| Ethylene glycol | Dow IHG | TWA | 50 mg/m ³ |
| | Dow IHG | STEL | 100 mg/m ³ |
| | ACGIH | TWA Vapour | 25 ppm |
| | Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen | | |
| | ACGIH | STEL Vapour | 50 ppm |
| | Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen | | |
| | ACGIH | STEL Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only | 10 mg/m ³ |
| | Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen | | |
| Potassium metaborate | ACGIH | TWA Inhalable particulate matter | 2 mg/m ³ , Borate |
| | | Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen | |

| | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | ACGIH | STEL Inhalable particulate matter | 6 mg/m ³ , Borate |
| Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen | | | |

Exposure controls

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.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. 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 faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption.

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 material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

| | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Physical state | Liquid. |
| Color | Orange |
| Odor | Characteristic |
| Odor Threshold | No test data available |
| pH | 9.5 <i>Literature</i> |

| | |
|---|---|
| Melting point/range | Not applicable to liquids |
| Freezing point | -25 °C (-13 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Boiling point (760 mmHg) | 148 °C (298 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Flash point | closed cup 126.7 °C (260.1 °F) <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i> Ethylene glycol |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) | < 0.5 <i>Estimated.</i> |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not applicable to liquids |
| Flammability (liquids) | Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid. |
| Lower explosion limit | 3.2 % vol Vapour <i>Literature</i> Ethylene glycol |
| Upper explosion limit | Not determined |
| Vapor Pressure | 2.0 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) | >1.0 <i>Literature</i> |
| Relative Density (water = 1) | 1.10 - 1.15 <i>Literature</i> |
| Water solubility | <i>Literature</i> completely soluble |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | No data available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | 427 °C (801 °F) <i>Literature</i> Ethylene glycol |
| Decomposition temperature | No test data available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | 12.2 cSt at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Explosive properties | No data available |
| Oxidizing properties | No data available |
| Molecular weight | Not applicable |

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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..

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute oral toxicity

Based on information for component(s): Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

In humans, expected to be moderately toxic if swallowed even though oral toxicity was low when tested in animals. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.

Lethal Dose, Human, adult, 3 Ounces Estimated.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Potassium metaborate

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Sodium tolyltriazole

LD50, Rat, 640 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Based on information for component(s): Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts.

For Ethylene glycol:

LD50, Rabbit, > 10,600 mg/kg

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

LD50, Rabbit, > 10,600 mg/kg

LD50, Mouse, male and female, > 3,500 mg/kg

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Potassium metaborate

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Sodium tolyltriazole

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Based on information for component(s): At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

For Ethylene glycol:

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, Aerosol, > 5.16 mg/l

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.5 mg/l

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

For similar material(s): Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0.83 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Potassium metaborate

The LC50 has not been determined.

Sodium tolyltriazole

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on product testing:

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Sodium tolyltriazole

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on product testing:
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

May cause slight eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.
Dust may irritate eyes.
Mist may cause eye irritation.

Sodium tolyltriazole

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

For similar material(s):
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Sodium tolyltriazole

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Potassium metaborate

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Sodium tolyltriazole

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Potassium metaborate

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Sodium tolyltriazole

Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on information for component(s):

Observations in humans include:

Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement).

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Observations in humans include:

Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement).

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Sodium tolyltriazole

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Ethylene glycol did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Ethylene glycol did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

No relevant data found.

Sodium tolyltriazole

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies. In laboratory animals, boron compounds have caused birth defects only at doses toxic to the mother and have been toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Potassium metaborate

In laboratory animals, boron compounds have caused birth defects only at doses toxic to the mother and have been toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Sodium tolyltriazole

For this family of materials: Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals. In animal studies, boron compounds have been shown to interfere with fertility in males, and to a lesser degree in females.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Potassium metaborate

In animal studies, boron compounds have been shown to interfere with fertility in males, and to a lesser degree in females.

Sodium tolyltriazole

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Information for components:

Ethylene glycol

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Sodium tolyltriazole

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Ethylene glycol

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, 72,860 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapita, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 6,500 - 13,000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 30 min, 225 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 7 d, 15,380 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 7 d, 8,590 mg/l

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

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, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, > 900 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Potassium metaborate

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Sodium tolyltriazole

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, > 173 mg/l
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 24 - 25 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 280 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 26 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Ethylene glycol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material has inherent, ultimate biodegradability according to OECD test (s) guidelines (reaches > 60 or 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s)).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 90 %

Exposure time: 1 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.29 mg/mg

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Potassium metaborate

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Sodium tolyltriazole

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Material has inherent, ultimate

biodegradability according to OECD test (s) guidelines (reaches > 60 or 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 70 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

For similar material(s):

Biodegradation: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Ethylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.36 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10 *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe)

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Potassium metaborate

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Sodium tolyltriazole

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.66 Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Ethylene glycol

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1 Estimated.

Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate

No relevant data found.

Potassium metaborate

No relevant data found.

Sodium tolyltriazole

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper shipping name | OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Ethylene glycol) |
| UN number | NA 3082 |
| Class | 9 |
| Packing group | III |
| Reportable Quantity | Ethylene glycol |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

| | |
|---|--|
| | Not regulated for transport |
| Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Components

CASRN

Ethylene glycol

107-21-1

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

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

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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

| Health | Flammability | Instability |
|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

Revision

Identification Number: 38752 / A001 / Issue Date: 09/15/2021 / Version: 10.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACGIH | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Dow IHG | Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline |
| STEL | Short term exposure limit |
| TWA | Time weighted average |

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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, Bioaccumulative 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; TECl - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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