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DIESEL FUEL

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Date Prepared: May 12, 1998

Supersedes: May 18, 1995

MSDS Number: 08529

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Identifier: LIGHT DISTILLATE

ESSO STOVE OIL (DYED OR CLEAR)
DIESEL ARCTIC (DYED OR CLEAR)
ESSO DIESEL DEW (DYED OR CLEAR)
ESSO DIESEL ARCTIC (DYED OR CLEAR)
ESSO STOVE QUALITY COMMERCIAL FUEL
ESSO STOVE QUALITY FURNACE FUEL
ESSO STOVE QUALITY HEATING OIL (DYED OR CLEAR)
STOVE QUALITY FURNACE FUEL
DIESEL 60 (DYED OR CLEAR)
DIESEL DEW (DYED OR CLEAR)
ESSO DIESEL 60 (DYED OR CLEAR)
ESSO DIESEL LIGHT (DYED OR CLEAR)
STOVE OIL (DYED OR CLEAR)
STOVE QUALITY HEATING OIL (DYED OR CLEAR)
ESSO DIESEL FUEL OIL 50 (DYED OR CLEAR)
DIESEL LOW SULFUR LIGHT (DYED OR CLEAR)
LIGHT DISTILLATE (LOW SULFUR)
STOVE QUALITY COMMERCIAL FUEL
DIESEL FUEL OIL 50 (DYED OR CLEAR)
DIESEL LIGHT (DYED OR CLEAR)
DIESEL LOW SULFUR LIGHT DYED EP
FURNACE LIGHT (DYED OR CLEAR)

Application and Use:

Multi-purpose fuel

Product Description:

A complex mixture of aliphatic, olefinic, naphthenic and aromatic hydrocarbons, and additives.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS:

Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids.

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

CEPA: CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

DIESEL FUEL

TDG INFORMATION (RAIL/ROAD):

Shipping Name: FUEL OIL
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
PIN Number: UN1202

Please be aware that other regulations may apply.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER:

Emergency 24 hr.	(519) 339-2145	IMPERIAL OIL
Technical Info.	(800) 268-3183	Products Division
		111 St Clair Avenue West
		Toronto, Ontario
		M5W 1K3
		(416) 968-4111

2. REGULATED COMPONENTS

The following components are defined in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(a) (i) to (iv) or paragraph 14(a) of the Hazardous Products Act:

NAME	%	CAS #
Kerosene, straight run	0-100 V/V	8008-20-6 LD50:>5g/kg,oral,rat
Light Atmospheric Gas Oil	0-100 V/V	64741-44-2
Light Hydrocracked Distillate	0-100 V/V	64741-77-1

3. TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid
Specific gravity: not available
Viscosity: 1.80 cSt at 40 deg C
Vapour Density: 4
Boiling Point: 180 to 320 deg C
Evaporation rate: <1 (1= n-butylacetate)
Solubility in water: negligible
Freezing/Pour Point: -39 deg C ASTM D97
Odour Threshold: not available
Vapour Pressure: 4 kPa at 38 deg C
Density: 0.85 g/cc at 15 deg C
Appearance/odour: White or pale yellow liquid, petroleum odour

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DIESEL FUEL

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4. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

NATURE OF HAZARD

INHALATION:

Negligible hazard at normal temperatures (up to 38 deg C).
High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; may cause headaches and dizziness; may be anesthetic and may cause other central nervous system effects.
Avoid breathing vapours or mists.

EYE CONTACT:

Slightly irritating, but will not injure eye tissue.

SKIN CONTACT:

Low toxicity.
Irritating.

INGESTION:

Low toxicity.
Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (e.g. bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema).

CHRONIC:

Lifetime skin painting tests indicate that materials of similar composition have produced skin cancer in experimental animals. The relationship of these results to humans has not been fully established.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA:

Based on animal testing data from similar materials and products, the acute toxicity of this product is expected to be:

Oral	:	LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	(Rat)
Dermal	:	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	(Rabbit)
Inhalation	:	LC50 > 2500 mg/m3	(Rat)

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT:

Manufacturer recommends:
100 ppm based on composition.

Local regulated limits may vary.

DIESEL FUEL

5. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

In emergency situations use proper respiratory protection to immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after flushing has begun. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION:

DO NOT induce vomiting since it is important that no amount of the material should enter the lungs (aspiration). Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

6. PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use. In open systems where contact is likely, wear safety goggles, chemical-resistant overalls, and chemically impervious gloves. Where only incidental contact is likely, wear safety goggles, long sleeves, and chemical-resistant gloves. Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 4 and where engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a fumehood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces.

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HANDLING, STORAGE AND SHIPPING:

Keep containers closed. Handle and open containers with care.
Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials.
In keeping with good personal hygiene practices, wash hands thoroughly after handling the material.
Do not handle or store near an open flame, sources of heat, or sources of ignition.
Material will accumulate static charges which may cause a spark. Static charge build-up could become an ignition source. Use proper relaxation and grounding procedures.
Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

LAND SPILL:

Eliminate source of ignition. Keep public away. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard.
Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust.
Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a suitable absorbent.
Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

WATER SPILL:

Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in unconfined waters.

Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

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7. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flashpoint and method: 40 deg C PMCT ASTM D93

Autoignition: NA Flammable Limits: LEL: 0.7% UEL: 6.5%

GENERAL HAZARDS:

Combustible Liquid; may form combustible mixtures at or above the flash point.

Toxic gases will form upon combustion.

Static Discharge; material may accumulate static charges which may cause a fire.

FIRE FIGHTING:

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Shut off fuel to fire.

Use foam, dry chemical or water spray to extinguish fire.

Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel.

Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used for all indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA may not be required.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulphur.

In addition, small amounts of nitrogen oxides will be formed.

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8. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:

This product is stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Strong oxidizing agents. Use product with caution around heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity and open flames.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

none

9. NOTES

All components of this product are listed on the U.S. TSCA inventory.

Three year WHMIS review.

This MSDS has been revised in Sections 1, 3, 7 and 8.

10. PREPARATION

Date Prepared: May 12, 1998

Prepared by: Lubricants & Specialties
IMPERIAL OIL
Products Division
111 St Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 1K3
(800) 268-3183

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CAUTION: " The information contained herein relates only to this product or material and may not be valid when used in combination with any other product or material or in any process. If the product is not to be used for a purpose or under conditions which are normal or reasonably foreseeable, this information cannot be relied upon as complete or applicable. For greater certainty, uses other than those described in Section 1 must be reviewed with the supplier. The information contained herein is based on the information available at the indicated date of preparation. This MSDS is for the use of Imperial Oil customers and their employees and agents only. Any further distribution of this MSDS by Imperial Oil customers is prohibited without the written consent of Imperial Oil."

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL

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* M S D S *

* Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety *

* * * * * Issue : 2001-1 (February, 2001) *

*** IDENTIFICATION ***

MSDS RECORD NUMBER : 2438150

PRODUCT NAME(S) : SIPEG40-UHQ
SIPEG35-UHQ
SIPEG35-HQ
SIPEG40-HQ
1, 3-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 5-Sulfo, 1,
3-Bis (2-Hydroxy-
Ethyl) Ester, Sodium Salt, Solution in
Ethylene Glycol
Isophthalic Acid, 5-Sulfo, Sodium Salt,
Solution in Ethylene
Glycol
EGSIP Solution
SIPEG

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION : MSDS NUMBER: CEC01360

DATE OF MSDS : 2000-05-25

CURRENCY NOTE : This MSDS was provided to CCOHS in
electronic form on 2000-10-30

*** MANUFACTURER INFORMATION ***

MANUFACTURER : DuPont Canada, Inc

ADDRESS : Post Office Box 2200
Streetsville
Mississauga Ontario
Canada L5M 2H3
Telephone: 800-387-2122 (Product
Information)

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. : 613-348-3616 (Transport, 24 HOURS)
613-348-3616 (Medical, 24 HOURS)

*** SUPPLIER/DISTRIBUTOR INFORMATION ***

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL

 SIPEG
 CEC01360 Revised 25-MAY-2000 Printed 18-JUL-2000

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

Corporate MSDS Number : DU007173
Formula : (HOCH2CH2O2C)2-C6H3-SO3Na
Molecular Weight : 356.29
CAS Name : 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-sulfo, 1,3-bis(2-hydroxy-ethyl)ester, monosodium salt, solution in 1,2-ethanediol

Tradenames and Synonyms

SIPEG40-UHQ
SIPEG35-UHQ
SIPEG35-HQ
SIPEG40-HQ
1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 5-Sulfo, 1,3-Bis(2-Hydroxy-Ethyl) Ester, Sodium Salt, Solution in Ethylene Glycol
Isophthalic Acid, 5-Sulfo, Sodium Salt, Solution in Ethylene Glycol
EGSIP Solution
NA-SIPEG

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

DuPont Canada, Inc.
P.O. Box 2200
Streetsville
Mississauga, Ontario L5M 2H3

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information : 1-800-387-2122
Transport Emergency : 1-613-348-3616 (24 HOURS)
Medical Emergency : 1-613-348-3616 (24 HOURS)

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COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Material	CAS Number	%
1,3-Benbenedicarboxylic Acid, 5-Sulfo, 1,3-Bis(2-Hydroxyethyl)Ester, Monosodium Salt	24019-46-3	25-40 WT%
*1,2-Ethanediol	107-21-1	60-75 WT%

CEC01360

DuPont
Material Safety Data Sheet

Page 2

(COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - Continued)

* Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Skin contact may cause skin irritation with itching, burning, redness, swelling or rash. Skin permeation may occur in amounts capable of producing the effects of systemic toxicity. There are no reports of human sensitization.

Eye contact may cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.

Inhalation of Ethylene Glycol may cause irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Gross overexposure may cause pulmonary edema (body fluid in the lungs) with cough, wheezing, abnormal lung sounds, possibly progressing to severe shortness of breath and bluish discoloration of the skin; symptoms may be delayed.

The estimated mean oral lethal dose of Ethylene Glycol in adult humans is 100 mL.

Inhalation or ingestion of Ethylene Glycol may cause headache, nausea. Gross overexposure may cause central nervous system depression with dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness or unconsciousness, convulsions, altered kidney function which may be accompanied by abnormal urine volume, low back pain, discomfort or edema, kidney failure, deposits of calcium oxalate in the brain, spinal cord and kidneys, liver abnormalities, high blood pressure, irregular heart beat with a strange sensation in the chest,

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL

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"heart thumping", apprehension, lightheadedness, feeling of fainting, dizziness, weakness, sometimes progressing to loss of consciousness and death, congestive heart failure, retention of acid in the blood, making oxygen less available in the blood stream and leading to symptoms of increased breathing rate, nausea, vomiting, confusion and weakness which may progress to loss of consciousness; low blood sugar, low blood calcium with muscle twitching, involuntary movement of the eyes, facial paralysis. Other effects include fatality. No increases in chromosomal changes were noted in the circulating blood of exposed workers.

Individuals with preexisting diseases of the kidneys may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

INHALATION

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

INGESTION

If swallowed, immediately give 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Notes to Physicians

Ethanol (ETOH) is antidotal and should be administered early in the treatment. Ethanol is a potent inhibitor of Ethylene Glycol metabolism because it is preferentially acted on by liver alcohol dehydrogenase, thus delaying or preventing toxic metabolites from Ethylene Glycol.

Treatment is started after residual ingested substance is removed from the stomach. Ethanol is administered orally or IV with a goal of maintaining a blood alcohol level of approximately 22 mmol/L or 1.0 mg/L.

To prepare antidote, make a solution using 100 mL of 100 proof ethyl alcohol and 1900 mL of water. Give 1.5 mL/kg or 100 mL for an average adult. This may be mixed with orange juice for oral use if necessary. More Ethanol is to be given at 2 hour intervals to achieve and maintain the desired blood alcohol levels. Treatment may be necessary for several days.

The patient should be monitored for metabolic acidosis. Use of appropriate buffering solutions, such as bicarbonate, may be indicated.

Hemodialysis may be required.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point	: 115.6 C (240.1 F)
Method	: Tag Open Cup - TOC.
Flammable limits in Air, % by Volume	
LEL	: 3.2 %
UEL	: 15.3 %
Autoignition	: 413 C (775 F)

The above data is for pure Ethylene Glycol.

Extinguishing Media

Dry Chemical, CO₂.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment.

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ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Eliminate all sources of ignition - heat, sparks, flame, electricity, impact and friction.

Initial Containment

Dike spill. Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways, or low areas.

Spill Clean Up

Soak up with sawdust, sand, oil dry or other absorbent material.

Accidental Release Measures

The CERCLA Reportable Quantity of Ethylene Glycol is 5,000 lbs.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Avoid breathing vapors or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames. Close container after each use.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses or coverall chemical splash goggles.

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Ethyl) Ester, Sodium Salt, Solution in
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Isophthalic Acid, 5-Sulfo, Sodium Salt,
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RESPIRATOR

Where there is potential for airborne exposure, wear appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Where there is potential for skin contact have available, and wear as appropriate, impervious gloves, apron, pants, and jacket.

Exposure Guidelines

Applicable Exposure Limits

1,2-Ethanediol	
PEL (OSHA)	: None Established
TLV (ACGIH)	: Ceiling: 39.4 ppm, 100 mg/m ³ , aerosol, A4
AEL * (DuPont)	: 50 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA, vapor 10 mg/m ³ , 8 Hr. TWA, particulate

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Boiling Point	: 197.6 C (387.7 F) @ 760 mm Hg (Ethylene Glycol)
Vapor Pressure	: 0.1 mm Hg @ 25 C (77 F) (Ethylene Glycol)
Vapor Density	: 2.14 (Air=1.0) (Ethylene Glycol)
Freezing Point	: -13 C (9 F) (Ethylene Glycol)
% Volatiles	: Negligible

	CEC01360	Solubility in
Water	: 100 %	
pH	: 6-8 @ 558 g/L H ₂ O Ethylene Glycol	
Odor	: Mild.	
Form	: Viscous Liquid.	
Color	: Colorless to Light Yellow.	
Specific Gravity	: 1.115 g/cm ³ @ 20 C (68 F) (Ethylene Glycol)	

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STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

None reasonably foreseeable.

Decomposition

Decomposition will not occur.

Polymerization

Polymerization can occur. (Not violent or strongly exothermic.) Extended heating at high temperatures (>200 degC).

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

1,2-Ethanediol:

Oral LD50:	4,000 mg/kg in female rats
Dermal LD50:	>20 mL/kg in rabbits

SIPEG did not produce genetic damage in bacterial cell cultures.

1,2-Ethanediol is a mild skin irritant and mild eye irritant, and is untested for skin sensitization in animals. Repeated exposure by ingestion caused histopathological changes of the kidneys, bone marrow, kidney effects with oxalate crystal deposition, altered hematology, decreased body weight. Long-term exposure caused kidney effects with oxalate crystal deposition, histopathological changes of the kidneys, liver, blood vessels, testes, sperm, decreased body weight. No deaths occurred in animals exposed to saturated vapors of the compound. Repeated exposure by inhalation caused histopathological changes of the liver, lungs, eye

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL

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irritation, clouding of the eye (corneal opacity). In animal testing this material has not caused carcinogenicity. Reproductive data on adult animals show interference with reproduction only at levels which produce other toxic effects in the adult animal. Tests have shown this material to cause developmental toxicity in animals. This material has not produced genetic damage in bacterial cultures. There are reports indicating that this material does not produce genetic damage in some animal or mammalian cell culture tests; however, there are reports in the literature that suggest positive results.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

Ethylene Glycol:
96 hour LC50, Fathead minnows: 49,000 mg/L

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information

DOT/IMO/IATA : Not Regulated in Containers with
less than 5,000 lbs. Ethylene Glycol

If greater than 5,000 lbs. Ethylene Glycol, use:

DOT/IMO/IATA
Proper Shipping Name : Environmentally Hazardous Substance,
Liquid, N.O.S.
(Contains Ethylene Glycol)

Hazard Class : 9

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL

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UN Number : 3082
Packing Group : III
Label : Class 9
Reportable Quantity : 5,000 lbs. Ethylene Glycol

Shipping Information -- Canada

This material is Not Regulated.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status : Listed.

TITLE III HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS SECTIONS 311, 312

Acute : Yes
Chronic : Yes
Fire : No
Reactivity : No
Pressure : No

Canadian Regulations

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Not listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA, NPCA-HMIS

NPCA-HMIS Rating
Health : 2
Flammability : 1
Reactivity : 0

Personal Protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

Additional Information

This product contains polymer-grade ethylene glycol.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL

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Responsibility for MSDS

CHEMICALS
DuPont Canada Inc.
7070 Mississauga Rd.
Mississauga, Ontario, L5M 2H3
(905) 821-5369.

End of MSDS