### POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL

**Synonyms:** PEG; Carbowax®; Polyglycol; Polyethylene glycol 200, 300, 400, 600, 1000, 1450, 3350, 4000, 6000, 8000 and 20000.

**Tarja:** nenhuma

**Descarte dos resíduos do composto:** soluções aquosas diluídas: pia. Líquidos: solventes orgânicos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. <strong>Product Identification</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Molecular Weight:</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable to mixtures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Formula:</strong></td>
<td>(C2H4O)n.H2O</td>
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<tr>
<th>3. <strong>Hazards Identification</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Overview</strong></td>
<td>As part of good industrial and personal hygiene and safety procedure, avoid all unnecessary exposure to the chemical substance and ensure prompt removal from skin, eyes and Clothing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Health Rating:** 0 - None
- **Flammability Rating:** 1 - Slight
- **Reactivity Rating:** 0 - None
- **Contact Rating:** 1 - Slight
- **Lab Protective Equip:** GOGGLES; LAB COAT

**Potential Health Effects**

- **Inhalation::** No adverse health effects expected from **Inhalation**: (May be a mechanical irritant.)
- **Ingestion::** Large doses of the lower molecular weight products may cause gastro-intestinal upset.
- **Skin Contact:** No adverse effects expected.
- **Eye Contact:** No adverse effects expected.
- **Chronic Exposure:** No information found.
- **Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:** Damaged skin.

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<tr>
<th>4. <strong>First Aid Measures</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inhalation::</strong></td>
<td>Not expected to require first aid measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingestion::</strong></td>
<td>If large amounts were swallowed, give water to drink and get medical advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skin Contact:</strong></td>
<td>In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated <strong>Clothing</strong> and shoes. Wash <strong>Clothing</strong> before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eye Contact:</strong></td>
<td>In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical advice if irritation develops.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Fire:**
As with most organic solids, fire is possible at elevated temperatures or by contact with an ignition source. (increases as molecular weight increases). Flash point: 182 - 287 C.

**Explosion:**
Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

**Fire Extinguishing Media:**
Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide.

**Special Information:**
In the event of a fire, wear full protective Clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Solid Spills: Clean up spills in a manner that does not disperse dust into the air. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Reduce airborne dust and prevent scattering by moistening with water. Pick up spill for recovery or disposal and place in a closed container. Liquid Spills: Absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth or similar material and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer.

7. Handling: and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids, vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**Airborne Exposure Limits:**
AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL):
Polypropylene glycols: 8-hour TWA: 10 mg/m3, as an aerosol

**Ventilation System:**
A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

**Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):**
For use with solids (not required for liquids): If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half facepiece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest.. A full-face piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N100 filters) may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-
supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying **Respirators** do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

**Skin Protection:**
Wear protective gloves and clean body-covering **Clothing**.

**Eye Protection:**
Use chemical safety goggles. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

**Appearance:** Clear liquid or white solid.
**Odor:** Mild odor.
**Solubility:** Soluble in water.
**Density:** range: 1.1 to 1.2 (increases as molecular weight increases)
**Melting Point:** Melting point increases as molecular weight increases: PEG 400 = 4-8°C (39-46°F) PEG 600 = 20-25°C (68-77°F) PEG1500 = 44-48°C (111-118°F) PEG 4000 = 54-58°C (129-136°F) PEG 6000 = 56-63°C (133-145°F)
**Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):** Vapor pressure is very low; as molecular weight increases, vapor pressure decreases.

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:**
Stable under ordinary conditions of use and **Storage**.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**
Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

**Hazardous Polymerization:**
Will not occur.

**Incompatibilities:**
Incompatible with polymerization catalysts (peroxides, persulfates) and accelerators, strong oxidizers, strong bases and strong acids.

**Conditions to Avoid:**
Incompatibles.

### 11. Toxicological Information

Oral Rat LD50 for:
PEG 200 = 28gm/kg; PEG 300 = 27.5gm/kg; PEG 400 = 30.2gm/kg; PEG 600 = 30gm/kg; PEG 1000 = 32gm/kg; PEG 1450 = > 4gm/kg; PEG 4000 = 50gm/kg; PEG 6000 = > 50gm/kg; PEG 20000 = 31.6gm/kg
Polyethylene glycol has been investigated as a mutagen; PEG 1000 has been investigated as a tumorigen.