

IN CASE OF TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CONTACT:

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Glycol Ether DPM Acetate

SYNONYMNS: 1-methyl-(1-propoxy)-2-propanol acetate; dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate

CAS #: 88917-22-0

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### COMBUSTIBLE

Color: Colorless to yellow  
Physical State: Liquid.  
Odor: Sweet

#### Hazards of product:

CAUTION! Combustible liquid and vapor. Vapor explosion hazard. Vapors may travel a long distance; ignition and/or flash back may occur. Isolate area. Stay out of low areas.

#### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact with very large amounts may cause dizziness or drowsiness.

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to vapor. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Health – 2, Fire – 2, Reactivity – 0

0=minimal, 1=slight, 2=moderate, 3=serious, 4=severe

## 3. COMPOSITION

COMPONENT	CAS#	AMOUNT
Dipropylene Glycol methyl ether acetate	88917-22-0	>98.0%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!

General advice: If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

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: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

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: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. 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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. 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: Sand. Vermiculite. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If

available, use foam to smother or suppress. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

General Handling: Never distil this product to dryness! 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. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. 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.

### Storage

Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. 304 stainless steel. Phenolic lined steel drums. Do not store in: Aluminum. Copper. Galvanized iron. Galvanized steel.

Shelf life: Use within, Bulk 6 Months

Steel drums. 24 Months

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Limits

None establish

### Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin 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.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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.

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.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

### Engineering Controls

Ventilation: 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.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State : Liquid.

Color: Colorless to yellow

Odor: Sweet

Odor Threshold: No test data available

pH: No test data available

Melting Point: No test data available

Freezing Point: -25 °C (-13 °F) Literature

Boiling Point (760 mmHg): 209 °C (408 °F) Literature .

Flash Point - Closed Cup: 86 °C (187 °F) Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): No test data available

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

Flammable Limits In Air: Lower: 1.21 %(V) Literature  
Upper: 5.35 %(V) Literature

Vapor Pressure: 0.0836 mmHg @ 20 °C Literature

Vapor Density (air = 1): 6.6 Literature

Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1): 0.976 25 °C/25 °C Literature

Solubility in water (by weight): 16 % @ 25 °C Literature

Partition coefficient, n- octanol/water (log Pow): 0.61 Shake flask (OECD 107 Test)

Autoignition Temperature : 285 °C (545 °F) Literature

Decomposition Temperature: No test data available

Dynamic Viscosity: 1.7 mPa.s @ 25 °C Literature

Kinematic Viscosity : 2.24 mm<sup>2</sup>/s @ 25 °C DIN 51562

Explosive properties: no data available

Oxidizing properties: no data available

Liquid Density : 8.13 lb/gal @ 25 °C Literature

Henry's Law Constant (H) : 1.99E-07 atm\*m<sup>3</sup>/mole

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Avoid static discharge. Flammable vapors can be released at elevated temperatures.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

LD50, rat > 5,000 mg/kg

Dermal

LD50, rat > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration. , 4 h, Vapor, rat > 5.7 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Sensitization

Skin

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

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

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

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Developmental Toxicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive Toxicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Genetic Toxicology

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 h: 151 mg/l

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 h: 110.55 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 2,701 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: > 1,000 mg/l

#### Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

#### OECD Biodegradation Tests:

BIODEGRADATION	EXPOSURE TIME	METHOD	10 DAY WINDOW
84.4%	28 D	OECD 301D Test	pass

#### Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD10	BOD 20	BOD 28
	28%	61%	67%

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.94 mg/mg

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.61 Shake flask (OECD 107 Test)

#### Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 2.27 Estimation by liquid chromatography Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.99E-07 atm\*m3/mo

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Non-Bulk  
NOT REGULATED

#### DOT Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER ACETATE

Hazard Class: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID ID Number: NA1993 Packing Group: PG III

#### IMDG

NOT REGULATED

#### ICAO/IATA

NOT REGULATED

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 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

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard No

Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard No

Fire Hazard Yes

Reactive Hazard No

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard No

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

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

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)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA Health : 1

Fire : 2

Reactivity: 0

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Identified uses

Industrial solvent for cleaner and coating formulations. 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.

CISCO 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.

Date Created: 6/26/2015

Date Updated: 6/26/2015