

1. IDENTIFICATION

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| Product Name: | Eco Diffuser Base Oil | | |
| Other Names: | Dipropylene glycol methyl ether; DPGME | | |
| Product Use Description: | Industrial solvent; coatings; cleaning agents; oil field drilling and production operations; metal working fluids/rolling oils; water treatment applications; Laboratories. | | |
| Chemical Family: | No Data Available | | |
| Chemical Name: | Propanol, (2-methoxymethylethoxy)- | | |
| Product Description: | No Data Available | | |
| Contact Information: | Organisation | Location | Email |
| | Budget Depot | Woodlands Terrace Edwardstown SA 5039 | hello@budgetdepot.com.au |
| | Poisons Information Centre | | 13 11 26 |

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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| Poison Schedule: | Not Scheduled |
| Hazard Classification: | Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) |
| Hazard Categories: | Flammable Liquids - Category 4 |
| Signal Word: | Warning |
| Hazard Statements (s): | H227 Combustible liquid. |
| Precautionary Statements(s): | P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam or dry sand for extinction. P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations. |
| National Transport Commission (Australia): | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) |
| Dangerous Goods Classification: | NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) |

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

| Chemical Entity | Formula | CAS Number | Proportion |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | C7H16O3 | 34590-94-8 | <=100 % |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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| Swallowed: | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink a glass of water. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| Eye: | IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. |
| Skin Contact: | IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash skin with plenty of soap and running water/shower. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. |
| Inhaled: | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. |
| Advice to doctor: | Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. First aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use recommended protective clothing. (see SECTION 8) *Most important symptoms and effects. Both acute and delayed: Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. |
| Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: | No information available. |

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| General Measure: | Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected one 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. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. |
| Flammability Conditions: | Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily. *Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. |
| Extinguishing Media: | Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use direct water stream – may spread fire. *Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function. But will be less effective. |
| Fire and Explosion Hazard: | Containers 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. |

Hazardous Products

of Combustion: 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 Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.

Special Fire Fighting

Instructions: Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). structural firefighter's protective clothing may provide limited protection.

Flash Point: 75 °C [Closed cup]

Lower Explosion Limit: 1.1%

Upper Explosion Limit: 14%

Auto Ignition Temperature: 207 °C

Hazchem Code: No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure: Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material – Slippery when spilt. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Clean Up Procedures: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to a suitable, properly labelled container for disposal (see SECTION 13)..
Large spills: Pump into suitable and properly labelled containers

Containment: Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Decontamination: Wash area down with excess water.

Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

Evacuation Criteria: Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind of spill.

Personal Precautionary Measures: Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing mist/vapours/aerosols and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). Combustible liquid: Avoid excessive/prolonged heating. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid exposure to air. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10).

Container: Keep in the original container. Container or in the following material(s): Carbon steel, stainless Steel, phenolic lined steel drums. Do not store in: Aluminium, Copper, Galvanized steel.
*Containers, even those that have been emptied can contain vapours. Do not cut, grill Grind, weld or perform similar operations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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| General: | For Dipropylene glycol (mono)methyl ether (CAS No. 34590-94-8): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 50 ppm (308 mg/m ³); Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure (Sk). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 100 ppm (606 mg/m ³); STEL = 150 ppm (909 mg/m ³); Skin absorption (skin). |
| Exposure Limits: | No Data Available |
| Biological Limits: | No information available |
| Engineering Measures: | A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. 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. |
| Personal Protection Equipment: | Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Organic vapour respirator or supplied-air respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles. Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves, e.g. butyl rubber, ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (EVAL). Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Impervious clothing, e.g. face-shield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. |
| Special Hazards Precautions: | No information available. |
| Work Hygienic Practices: | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. |

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Physical State: | Liquid |
| Appearance: | Liquid |
| Odour: | Mild |
| Colour: | Colourless |
| pH: | No Data Available |
| Vapour Pressure: | 10mmHg (@ 75. °C) |
| Relative Vapour Density: | 5.11 Air = 1 |
| Boiling Point: | 189.6 °C (760 mmHg) |
| Melting Point: | -83 °C |
| Freezing Point: | No Data Available |
| Solubility: | Completely Soluble in water (>1,000 g/L) 25 °C) |
| Specific Gravity: | 0.951 (Water =1) |
| Flash Point: | 75 °C [Closed cup] |
| Auto Ignition Temp: | 207 °C |
| Evaporation Rate: | No Data Available |
| Bulk Density: | No Data Available |
| Corrosion Rate: | No Data Available |
| Decomposition Temperature: | No Data Available |
| Density: | No Data Available |
| Specific Heat: | No Data Available |
| Molecular Weight: | 148.2g/mol |
| Net Propellant Weight: | No Data Available |
| Octanol Water Coefficient: | 0.006 |
| Particle Size: | No Data Available |
| Partition Coefficient: | No Data Available |
| Saturated Vapour Concentration: | No Data Available |
| Vapour Temperature: | 20°C |
| Viscosity: | 4.55 mm ² /s (@ 20 °C) |
| Volatile Percent: | No Data Available |

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| VOC Volume: | No Data Available |
| Additional Characteristics: | Spill of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. |
| Potential for Dust Explosion: | Not applicable. |
| Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics: | No information available. |
| Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials: | No information available. |
| Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire: | No information available. |
| Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity: | Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily. |
| Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours: | 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 Carbon Monoxide. Carbon dioxide. |
| Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases: | Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| General Information: | Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can Cause pressure in closed systems. |
| Chemical Stability: | Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. |
| Conditions to Avoid: | Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Avoid exposure to air. |
| Materials to Avoid: | Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising agents, strong acids. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products: | Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include Aldehydes. Ketones, Organic acids. |
| Hazardous Polymerisation: | Will not occur. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| General Information: | <p>Information on toxicological effects:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Very low if swallowed. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.</p> <p>Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.</p> <p>Eye contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.</p> <p>Respiratory/Skin contact: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.</p> <p>Germ cell mutagenicity: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects in Laboratory animals. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been Seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals (for similar materials)</p> <p>STOT (single exposure) Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.</p> <p>STOT (repeated exposure): Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic Effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.</p> <p>Aspiration toxicity: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.</p> <p>Information on likely routes of exposure:</p> <p>Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing Amounts.</p> <p>Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely</p> <p>Skin Contact: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts</p> <p>Prolonged skin contact with very large amounts may cause dizziness or drowsiness.</p> <p>Inhalation: Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract. (nose and throat)</p> |
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Chronic effects: Symptom of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic effects.
Dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Acute:

Ingestion:

Acute toxicity (Oral):
LD50, Rat: >5,000 mg/kg [ECHA].

Other: Acute toxicity (Dermal):
LD50, Rabbit: 9,510 mg/kg bw. [ECHA].

Inhalation:

Acute toxicity (Inhalation)
-LC50, Rat 3.35 mg/l (7 h vapour) OECD Test Guideline 403
*No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Carcinogen Category:

None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Materials is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Persistence and degradability:

Material is readily biodegradable (75% 28 d) (OECD Test Guidelines 301F or equivalent)

Mobility:

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): 0.28 (Estimated)

Environmental Fate:

Prevent entry into drains and waterways

Bioaccumulation Potential:

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

Environmental Impact:

No Data Available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill:

For unused & uncontaminated product, the preferred option include sending to a licensed, permitted Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name:

Dipropylene glycol, monomethyl ether

Class:

C1 Combustible Liquids - Flash Point >60°C - <=93°C, Closed Cup

Subsidiary Risk(s):

No Data Available

UN Number:

No Data Available

Hazchem:

No Data Available

Pack Group:

No Data Available

Special Provision:

No Data Available

Comments:

NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name:

Dipropylene glycol, monomethyl ether

Class:

No Data Available

Subsidiary Risk(s):

No Data Available

UN Number:

No Data Available

Hazchem:

No Data Available

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|---------------------------|---|
| Pack Group: | No Data Available |
| Special Provision: | No Data Available |
| EMS: | No Data Available |
| Marine Pollutant: | No |
| Comments: | NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for SEA transport. |

Air Transport
IATA DGR

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Proper Shipping Name: | Dipropylene glycol, monomethyl ether |
| Class: | No Data Available |
| Subsidiary Risk(s): | No Data Available |
| UN Number: | No Data Available |
| Hazchem: | No Data Available |
| Pack Group: | No Data Available |
| Special Provision: | No Data Available |
| Comments: | NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for AIR transport. |

National Transport Commission (Australia):
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification: NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information: No Data Available

Poisons Schedule (Aust): Not Scheduled

National/Regional Inventories:

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| Australia (AICS): | Listed |
| Canada (DSL): | Listed |
| Canada (NDSL): | Not Determined |
| China (IECSC): | Listed |
| Europe (EINECS): | Listed - 252-104-2 |
| Europe (REACH): | Not Determined |
| Japan (ENCS/ME): | Listed |
| Korea (KECI): | Listed |
| Malaysia (EHS Register): | Not Determined |
| New Zealand (NZIoC): | Listed |
| Philippines (PICCS): | Listed |
| Switzerland (Giftliste 1): | Not Determined |
| Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances): | Not Determined |
| Taiwan (NCSR): | Listed |
| USA (TSCA): | Listed |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes: DIPGME1000, DIPGME1100, DIPGME1500, DIPGME1800, DIPGME1801, DIPGME1802, DIPGME1803, DIPGME1804, DIPGME1805, DIPGME1806, DIPGME1807, DIPGME1808, DIPGME1809, DIPGME1810, DIPGME1811, DIPGME1812, DIPGME1813, DIPGME1814, DIPGME1815, DIPGME2000, DIPGME2100, DIPGME2101, DIPGME2300, DIPGME2500, DIPGME2804, DIPGME2805, DIPGME3000, DIPGME3010, DIPGME3011, DIPGME3020, DIPGME3100, DIPGME4000, DIPGME4100, DIPGME4101, DIPGME5000, DIPGME5001, DIPGME5100, DIPGME6000, DIPGME6100, DIPGME6500, DIPGME6800, DIPGME6802, DIPGME6803, DIPGME6900, DIPGME6935, DIPGME6936, DIPGME6937, DIPGME6938, DIPGME6939, DIPGME7000, DIPGME8000, DIPGME8001, DIPGME8002, DIPGME8003, DIPGME8004, DIPGME8100,

DIPGME8101, DIPGME8500, DIPGME8800, DIPGME9000, DIPGME9500, DIPGME9900, DIPGME9901, DIPGME9902

Revision: 5

Revision Date: 21 Nov 2023

Reason for Issue: updated sds

| Key | Legend |
|--------------------|--|
| < | Less Than |
| > | Greater Than |
| AICS | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances |
| Atm | Atmosphere |
| CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) |
| cm ² | Square Centimetres |
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| COD | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| deg C (°C) | Degrees Celcius |
| EPA (New Zealand) | Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand |
| deg F (°F) | Degrees Farenheit |
| g | Grams |
| g/cm ³ | Grams per Cubic Centimetre |
| g/l | Grams per Litre |
| HSNO | Hazardous Substance and New Organism |
| IDLH | Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health |
| Immiscible | Liquids are insoluble in each other |
| inHg | Inch of mercury |
| inH ₂ O | Inch of Water |
| K | Kelvin |
| kg | Kilogram |
| kg/m ³ | Kilograms per Cubic Metre |
| lb | Pound |
| LC ₅₀ | LC stands for lethal concentration. LC ₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. |
| LD ₅₀ | LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD ₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. |
| ltr or L | Litre |
| m ³ | Cubic Metre |
| mbar | Millibar |
| mg/24H | Milligrams per 24 Hours |
| mg/kg | Milligrams per Kilogram |
| Mg/m ³ | Milligrams per Cubic Metre |
| Misc or Miscible | Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. |
| mm | Millimetre |
| mmH ₂ O | Millimetres of Water |
| mPa.s | Millipascals per Second |
| N/A | Not Applicable |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| NOHSC | National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| Oz | Ounce |
| PEL | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| Pa | Pascal |
| ppb | Parts per Billion |
| ppm | Parts per Million |
| ppm/2h | Parts per Million per 2 Hours |
| ppm/6h | Parts per Million per 6 Hours |
| psi | Pounds per Square Inch |
| R | Rankine |
| RCP | Reciprocal Calculation Procedure |

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| tne | Tonne |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| Ug/24H | Micrograms per 24 Hours |
| UN | United Nations |
| wt | Weight |

The information in this safety data sheet is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate, but all data, instructions, and recommendations and/or suggestions are made without guarantee.

The Material Safety Data Sheet is intended to provide information for a health and safety assessment of the material. This document is not intended for quality assurance purposes.