

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Diffuser Base Oil

Other Names: Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; Dipropylene glycol methyl ether; DPGMME; DPGME; Solvenon DPM; Solv DPM; Arcosolv DP

Product Use Description: Diffuser Oil for Consumer Product.

Contact Information:	Organisation	Location	Telephone	Ask For
	Adelaide Moulding and Candle Supplies	9 Vincent Avenue Somerton Park SA 5044 Australia	0418 804 843	SDS Officer
	Poisons Information Centre		13 11 26	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL.

Classification of the chemical: Flammable liquids - Category 4 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3

Signal Word: WARNING

Pictogram:



Hazard Statement(s): H227 Combustible Liquid
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention: P261 Avoid breathing mist, vapours, spray.
P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear eye protection.

Response: P370+P378 In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage: P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal: P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
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Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	>99%	H227
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4. First Aid Measures

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Ingestion:	Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek medical advice.
Eye Contact:	If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination, it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice
Skin Contact:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Inhalation:	Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discoloration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Combustible liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air.

Special protective precaution for fire-fighters: On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures and

Environmental precautions: Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials

for containment and cleaning up: Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water

7. Handling and Storage

Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Propylene glycol ethers may be transferred into air atmospheres if the temperature of the product and the ambient temperature within the shipping container are both at least 16.7°C less than the product's flash point.

After loading, nitrogen blanketing is required if the contents of the transportation container could exceed a temperature of 16.7°C less than the product flash point during any subsequent transportation activities.

If the product flash point is less than 16.7°C above either the ambient temperature of the transportation container or the storage temperature of the product, the container should be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading and nitrogen blanketed after loading.

The purging of all empty shipping containers, regardless of flashpoint, is recommended when received with air atmospheres.

Isolate, vent, drain, wash and purge systems or equipment before maintenance or repair.

**Conditions for safe storage,
including any incompatibilities:**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place.

Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.

Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Dipropylene glycol, methyl ether: 8hr TWA = 308 mg/m³ (50 ppm), Sk

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

'Sk' (skin) Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered, and the results documented.

If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment.

The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves.

Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.

Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Clear Liquid

Colour: Colourless

Solubility: Miscible with water.

Aroma/Odour: Ether - like

Specific Gravity:	0.95
Flash Point (°C):	75 Degrees Celsius
Flammability Limits (%):	1.1-14
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	5.1
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	0.37 hPa
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	206.5
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	189.6
pH:	N/A
Viscosity:	4.55 mm ² /s @20°C
Evaporation Rate:	0.02 (n-Butyl acetate = 1)
Freezing Point/Range (°C):	-83

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Stable under Normal Conditions.
Reactivity:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air
Possibility of hazardous Reactions:	May form peroxides in the presence of air.
Conditions to avoid:	Excessive heat will lead to accelerated oxidative degradation. Avoid exposure to air. Avoid exposure to moisture. Avoid exposure to humidity
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon.

11. Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs.
Eye contact:	May be an eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant adverse effects.
Inhalation:	Breathing in vapour will produce respiratory irritation.
Acute toxicity:	Oral LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rat):	>9500 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	>275 ppm /7hr
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Not classified.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Not classified.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	No information available.
Chronic effects:	
Mutagenicity:	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity:	Not classified.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not classified.
Specific Target Organ	
Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure: Not classified.
Aspiration hazard: Not classified.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Avoid contaminating waterways.
Persistence/degradability: The material is readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.
Mobility in soil: No information available

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods: Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations.

14. Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. Regulatory Information

Classification: This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL.

Classification of the chemical: Flammable liquids - Category 4 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3

Hazard Statement(s): H227 Combustible liquid. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated.

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. Other Information

No other relevant information

Further Information

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Adelaide Moulding and Candles Supplies cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material. This document is not intended for quality assurance purposes.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact the product representative via contact details on page 1.