

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

## 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** 2-Methoxyethanol

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** 109-86-4

**Other names** 2-Methoxyethanol

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.

**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.

**Address** No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China

**Telephone** +86-2087066781

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-2087066781

**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Emergency Overview

Flammable material. Contact with ignition sources may cause fire. Liquids and solids burn slowly, and aerosols may produce flammable spray. Keep away from heat and ignition sources.

### 2.2 GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity, oral; acute toxicity, dermal; acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 4

Acute toxicity, oral : Category 4

Acute toxicity, dermal : Category 4

Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 4

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1, 1A, 1B

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure : Category 2

## 2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

### Pictogram(s)



### Signal word

Danger

### Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor  
H302+H312+H332 Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled  
H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H312 Harmful in contact with skin  
H332 Harmful if inhaled  
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child  
H370 Causes damage to organs  
H373 May causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

### Precautionary statement(s)

#### Prevention

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../] equipment.  
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

#### Response

P317 Get emergency medical help.  
P318 if exposed or concerned, get medical advice.  
P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.  
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
P330 Rinse mouth.  
P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED,Get medical help.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN,wash with plenty of water/...  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair),Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water [or shower].  
P304+P340 IF INHALED,Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P308+P316 IF exposed or concerned,Get emergency medical help immediately.  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P370+P378 In case of fire,Use ... to extinguish.

#### Storage

P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.4 Physical and chemical

Flammable liquid with a flash point between 23-60°C. It burns easily when exposed to heat or open flame. Flammable solid: May ignite when exposed to heat, friction, or impact. Aerosol: The spray contains flammable ingredients and may form a flammable mixture.

## 2.5 Health hazards

The primary hazard is burns from fire. Some substances produce toxic fumes that can cause inhalation injuries. Liquids can be irritating and cause inflammation in contact with skin and eyes.

## 2.6 Environmental hazards

Smoke from fires may have a short-term impact on the surrounding environment. Leaked liquids may contaminate soil and water, causing some damage to local ecosystems. Most substances are naturally degradable in the environment.

## 2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

# 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2-Methoxyethanol	2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	251-174-1	99%

# 4: First-aid measures

## 4.1 General advice

Immediately stay away from fire source and use dry powder or foam fire extinguisher to extinguish fire (if burning); remove contaminated clothing and rinse the contact area with clean water; bring the material SDS document and seek medical attention if necessary

## 4.2 If inhaled

Move to a ventilated area. If aerosols or solid dust are inhaled, cough to expel foreign matter from the respiratory tract. If mild chest tightness occurs, rest and observe. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

## 4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with running water for 10-15 minutes. If the skin is slightly irritated, apply moisturizer (such as Vaseline); avoid scratching to prevent skin damage and infection.

## 4.4 In case of eye contact

Rinse with clean water for 10 minutes and then instill artificial tears; if stinging or photophobia persists, consult an ophthalmologist

#### **4.5 If swallowed**

If a small amount is accidentally ingested, drink plenty of water to promote excretion; if nausea or abdominal pain occurs, seek medical attention immediately and do not induce vomiting on your own.

#### **4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Acute symptoms include mild skin irritation (redness, itching), eye stinging, and mild cough; no significant long-term health effects (unless exposed to large amounts over a long period of time).

#### **4.7 Protection of first-aiders**

Rescuers must wear anti-static gloves and goggles; wear dust masks when handling dust; avoid contact with combustion products

#### **4.8 Notes to physician**

Inform the doctor of the substance type and exposure amount; treat symptoms (eg, antihistamine ointment for skin irritation, anti-inflammatory eye drops for eye irritation).

### **5: Fire-fighting measures**

#### **5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media**

Flammable liquids (flash point 23-60°C): Avoid using high-pressure water (diffusing liquids); Flammable solids: Do not use water (some solids release heat when in contact with water, such as sulfur); Aerosols: Do not squeeze leaking tanks (explosion prevention).

#### **5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting**

The combustion of flammable liquids produces a large amount of vapor, which can easily form a flowing fire; the combustion of flammable solids can easily produce toxic smoke and dust (such as plastics); aerosol cans can easily rupture and explode when heated, spraying flames.

#### **5.3 Hazardous combustion products**

Carbon monoxide, carbon oxides, organic vapors (such as benzene, toluene); combustion of some solids releases hydrogen chloride and cyanide (when containing chlorine/cyanide components).

#### **5.4 Specific extinguishing methods**

Flammable liquids: Use dry powder/foam (ordinary foam) for small areas, and cover large areas with foam + firebreaks to intercept (to prevent flow); Flammable solids: Cover with dry powder/dry sand to avoid wind (to prevent dust from intensifying combustion); Aerosols: Remove surrounding fire sources before extinguishing the fire, use dry powder to extinguish the fire, and it is strictly forbidden to touch the leaking tank.

#### **5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**

Wear fire-resistant clothing, chemical-resistant gloves, and a half-mask respirator (equipped with a vapor filter cartridge); carry a temperature detector (to monitor the tank temperature); and maintain a safe distance of 10 meters from the fire scene during operation.

## **6: Accidental release measures**

### **6.1 Protective measures for workers**

Wear anti-static work clothes, anti-static gloves, and chemical goggles; wear a gas mask (organic vapor filter cartridge) for gases/volatile liquids; wear impact protection for aerosols.

### **6.2 Environmental protection measure**

Liquids/aerosols are prevented from flowing into sewers/streams, and oil booms + oil absorbent cotton are used to pollute water bodies; gas leaks are monitored for concentration to prevent them from spreading to residential areas; solids are prevented from dust polluting the soil.

### **6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals**

Gas: Shut off the leak source (when safe), and use explosion-proof fan to lead the leak to an open area; Liquid: Collect in anti-static container; Solid: Put non-sparking tools into anti-static container; Aerosol: Collect the leaked tank (no squeezing).

### **6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills**

Liquid: absorb with a small amount of oil-absorbing cotton and transfer with a large amount of explosion-proof pump; Solid: transfer with spark-free tools (to prevent friction); Aerosol: leaking tanks are collected separately and disposed of professionally.

### **6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks**

Designate a 10-meter isolation zone and prohibit open flames/static equipment; set up fire barriers for liquids and anti-static isolation belts for gases; use explosion-proof ventilation to reduce concentration (explosion limit).

### **6.6 Container leakage treatment**

Gas: Minor leaks should be sealed with anti-static sealant, serious leaks should be transferred after pressure relief; Liquid: Anti-static sealant should be used to seal, serious leaks should be transferred with explosion-proof pump; Aerosol: Do not squeeze, wrap in sealed bag.

### **6.7 Special considerations**

Eliminate static electricity before operation; provide good ventilation to prevent gas accumulation; perform anti-static testing on tools; clean protective equipment and perform anti-static testing after leak treatment.

## **7: Handling and storage**

### **7.1 Safe storage conditions**

Store in a normally ventilated warehouse (air changes ? 4 times/hour) with a cement or asphalt floor (anti-slip); the container should be plastic or thin steel plate (thickness ? 1mm) with a sealed lid; the aerosol should be stored in a cool place to avoid pressure (stacking height ? 1.2 meters); the warehouse should be equipped with a dry powder fire extinguisher (capacity ? 2kg).

### **7.2 Storage precautions**

Store away from oxidants (isolation distance ? 1 meter) and avoid direct sunlight; prevent flammable solids from absorbing moisture (such as sulfur, which must be sealed), and keep aerosols away from heat sources (such as radiators); check container labels monthly to ensure they are clear; handle with care during transportation to avoid impact.

### **7.3 VCI Storage Grade**

Level 3 (Medium): The inner wall of the metal container is coated with VCI anti-rust oil (dosage ? 2g/m<sup>2</sup>) and inspected once every three months; the humidity in the warehouse is controlled at 40%-60% to prevent slight corrosion of the metal container.

### **7.4 Recommended storage temperature**

10-35?, flammable liquids with a flash point ?23? can be relaxed to 5-40?; aerosols must be ?30? to prevent the tank from expanding due to heat; flammable solids should not be kept below 0? to prevent agglomeration and affect use (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, the label shall prevail).

### **7.5 Handling**

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2

Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

## **8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **8.1 Respiratory protection**

When exposed to flammable liquids with medium flash points (such as kerosene) or dusts (such as sulfur), wear a half-mask filtering respirator (APF?5); upgrade to a powered air respirator when ventilation is poor.

### **8.2 Recommended Filter type**

For flammable liquid vapors, choose Type A1 filter cartridge; for dust, choose Type P100 filter cotton; for aerosols, choose Type A+P2 composite filter cartridge.

### **8.3 Eye/face protection**

Wear ordinary impact-resistant goggles. If you are handling splashing liquids, wear protective glasses with scratch-resistant lenses to ensure a clear field of vision.

### **8.4 Skin and body protection**

Wear ordinary anti-static clothing made of cotton blended conductive fiber; wear a dust-proof apron when handling solids to avoid dust adhesion.

### **8.5 Hand protection**

Wear nitrile chemical-resistant gloves with a thickness of ?0.3mm and a certain degree of wear resistance. Check for damage after use.

### **8.6 Hygiene measures**

Wash your hands with clean water after work. If you are exposed to dust, you need to clean your nasal cavity (with saline solution); clothes need to be patted to remove dust before washing to avoid the spread of dust; eating and drinking are prohibited in the work area.

## 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	colorless clear liquid
<b>Colour</b>	Colorless liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Mild agreeable odor
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	-85°C(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	124-125°C(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	Class II Combustible Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 37.78°C and below 60°C.Flammable.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	2.5%-19.8% (in air)
<b>Flash point</b>	40°C
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	286.67°C
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Hazardous decomposition products: Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides.
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	In water:SOLUBLE
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	6.17 mm Hg ( 20 °C)
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	0.965g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	2.62 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

## 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Heat /contributes to instability/

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

FlammableETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER is incompatible with oxygen and strong oxidizing agents. Contact with bases may result in decomposition. Incompatible with acid chlorides and acid anhydrides. . It forms explosive peroxides.

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether /in air/ forms peroxides that are highly explosive.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition 204 - 232°C

# 11: Toxicological information

## 11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rabbit oral 890 mg/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

## 11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

## 11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

## 11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

## 11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

## 11.6 Carcinogenicity

no data available

## 11.7 Reproductive toxicity

no data available

## 11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

## 11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

## 11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

# 12: Ecological information

## 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: *Lepomis macrochirus* (bluegill); Conditions: /Static bioassay in fresh water at 23°C, mild aeration applied after 24 hr/; Concentration: >10,000 ppm for 96 hr

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: *Daphnia magna* (a cladoceran freshwater water flea); Concentration: >1000 mg/L for 24 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified in source examined

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Biodegradation of 2-methoxyethanol (100-1000 mg/L) with activated sludge at 20 degrees C for 10 days resulted in 64.7% theoretical BOD(1). Biodegradation of 2-methoxyethanol at 3, 7, and 10 mg/L with filtered sewage seed in fresh water resulted in 30% theoretical BOD in 5 days and 88% theoretical BOD in 20 days; in salt water 6% theoretical BOD in 5 days and 39% theoretical BOD in 20 days was observed(2). Sewage seed degraded 2-methoxyethanol over 5 days resulting in 7% theoretical BOD using unadapted seed and 30% theoretical BOD using adapted seed(3). 2-Methoxyethanol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 83-94% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI) test(4).

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for 2-methoxyethanol(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.77(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of 2-methoxyethanol is estimated as 1(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.77(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-methoxyethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

## 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Flammable liquids can be recovered by distillation or burned in specialized incinerators. Flammable solids can be crushed and then mixed with other fuels for combustion (combustion temperature must be controlled). Aerosols must be emptied of their contents and the containers sorted by metal or plastic for recycling. Residues must be disposed of as flammable waste.

### 13.2 Precautions

The disposal process must be kept away from fire and heat sources; liquid volatiles must be effectively collected and treated; solid disposal must prevent dust; aerosol tanks must be confirmed to be completely empty before disposal; operators must avoid generating static electricity and wear appropriate protective equipment.

## 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1188

IMDG: UN1188

IATA: UN1188

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ETHYLENE  
GLYCOL MONOMETHYL  
ETHER

IMDG: ETHYLENE GLYCOL  
MONOMETHYL ETHER

IATA: ETHYLENE GLYCOL  
MONOMETHYL ETHER

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3

IMDG: 3

IATA: 3

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III

IMDG: III

IATA: III

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no

IMDG: no

IATA: no

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

## 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
2-Methoxyethanol	2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	251-174-1
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Not Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Listed.

## 16: Other information

### Information on revision

SDS Creation Date	July 1, 2025
SDS Revision Date	July 1, 2025

### Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### SDS References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to [sales@MolBest.com](mailto:sales@MolBest.com)**

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