

Material Safety Data Sheet

Propylene Glycol



1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and EMERGENCY TELEPHONE C

Product Name: Propylene Glycol
Formula: CH₃CHOHCH₂OH
Synonyms: 1,2-dihydroxypropane
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 0491-2566889

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	% by Weight
Propylene glycol	99-100

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Potential Acute Health Effects: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, mucous membranes, skin, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated p. 2 or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin contact/absorption, eye contact, and ingestion.

General Acute Exposure: Liquid, mist, or vapours can cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) depression.

Inhalation:

Acute Exposure: Short-term exposure to high concentrations may cause CNS depression. Symptoms may include headache, weakness, drowsiness, light-headedness, nausea, difficult breathing, drunkenness, eye irritation, blurred vision, blindness, loss of consciousness, vertigo, fatigue, convulsions, and possibly death, depending on exposure. Victims may improve and then get worse again up to 30 hours later.

Skin:

Acute Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, absorption through the skin may occur and produce toxic effects similar to those resulting from inhalation exposure. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking, and inflammation of the skin due to the defatting action of the product.

Eye:

Acute Contact: Eye irritation may occur upon short-term exposure, including a burning sensation, tearing, redness, or swelling. Upon direct contact with liquid, conjunctivitis and corneal burns may occur. The primary toxic effect is exerted upon the nervous system, particularly the optic nerves and possibly the retina. The condition can progress to permanent blindness.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause serious poisoning with effects similar to those of inhalation and absorption through the skin. Toxic effects are more common after ingestion. Death from as little as one ounce has been reported.

Neurologic:

Acute Exposure: Central Nervous System (CNS) depression may occur upon exposure.

Summary of Chronic Exposure: It is slowly eliminated from the body; hence repeated exposures may result in toxic levels in the blood and tissues. Due to its slow elimination, it should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though single exposures to fumes may cause no harmful effect, daily exposure may result in the accumulation of sufficient amount in the body to cause illness.

Note to the Physician: Coma resulting from massive exposures may last as long as 2-4 days. In the body, products formed by its oxidation are formaldehyde and formic acid.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Personnel with pre-existing CNS disease, skin disorders, impaired liver or kidney function, GI tract disorders or chronic respiratory diseases should avoid exposure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid for Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. The patient should be seen in a health care facility and referral to an ophthalmologist considered.

First Aid for Skin: Immediately flush exposed area with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes, followed by washing area thoroughly with soap and water. The patient should be seen in a health care facility if irritation or pain persists or if symptoms of toxicity develop. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

First Aid for Inhalation: Move patient to fresh air and keep warm and at rest. Monitor for respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing develops or if breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention. If trained to do so administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation as required. Caution: Administration of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may expose the first aid provider to chemical within the victim's lungs or vomit.

First Aid for Ingestion: If patient is conscious, immediately give two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability of the Product	May be combustible at high temperature.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	371°C (699.8°F)
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP: 99°C (210.2°F). OPEN CUP: 107°C (224.6°F) (Cleveland).
Flammable Limits	LOWER: 2.6% UPPER: 12.5%
Products of Combustion	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Measures: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep unnecessary people away and deny entry. Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 330 to 660 feet in all directions. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Eliminate all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry of product into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined spaces. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded and/or spark resistant. Water spray may reduce vapours but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Fully encapsulating, vapour protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.

Determining Spill Size: Generally, a small spill is one that involves a single, small package (i.e. up to a 55 gallon drum), small cylinder, or a small (non-continuing) leak from a large container.

Large Spill:

- a. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- b. Follow local emergency protocol for handling.
- c. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Small Spill:

- a. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
- b. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions: Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture.

Storage: Hygroscopic. Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 23°C (73.4°F).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Skin Protection Requirements: Equipment should prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with the product. This may include rubber boots, resistant gloves, and other impervious and resistant clothing. Compatible materials may include butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber, viton and others. Review the equipment manufacture's compatibility data.

Eye Protection Requirements: Use chemical (indirectly vented) goggles when there is a potential for contact with product, including vapour. A full-face shield may be worn over goggles for additional protection, but not as a substitute for goggles.

Other Protective Equipment: Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be provided. Proper fire extinguishment equipment must be kept in the handling area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

pH (1% soln/water)	Not available
Boiling Point	188°C (370.4°F)
Melting Point	-59°C (-74.2°F)
Specific Gravity	1.036 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	0 kPa (@ 20°C) 0.08 mmHg at 20 C 0.129 mmHg at 25 C
Vapor Density	2.62 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available.
Odor Threshold	Not available.

10. REACTIVITY

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials, excess heat, exposure to moist air or water

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Hygroscopic; keep container tightly closed. Incompatible with chloroformates, strong acids (nitric acid, hydrofluoric acid), caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, strong oxidizers, acid anhydrides, silver nitrate, reducing agents.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 18500 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 20800 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause damage to the following organs: central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of ingestion. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May affect genetic material (mutagenic). May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic) based on animal test data.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause mild skin irritation. It may be absorbed through the skin and cause systemic effects similar to those of ingestion. Eyes: May cause mild eye irritation with some immediate, transitory stinging, lacrimation, blepharospasm, and mild transient conjunctival hyperemia. There is no residual discomfort or injury once it is washed away. Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion: It may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation. It may affect behavior/central nervous system(CNS depression, general anesthetic, convulsions, seizures, somnolence, stupor, muscle contraction or spasticity, coma), brain (changes in surface EEG), metabolism, blood (intravascular hemolysis, white blood cells - decreased neutrophil function), respiration (respiratory stimulation, chronic pulmonary edema, cyanosis), cardiovascular system(hypotension, bradycardia, arrhythmias, cardiac arrest), endocrine system (hypoglycemia), urinary system (kidneys), and liver.

Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause allergic contact dermatitis. Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion may cause hyperglycemia and may affect behavior/CNS (symptoms similar to that of acute ingestion). Inhalation: Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect behavior/CNS (with symptoms similar to ingestion), and spleen

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): >5000 mg/l 24 hours [Goldfish]. >10000 mg/l 48 hours [guppy]. >10000 mg/l 48 hours [water flea].

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal and State Regulations: Pennsylvania RTK: Propylene glycol Minnesota: Propylene glycol TSCA 8(b) inventory: Propylene glycol

Other Regulations: EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

DSCL (EEC): R21/22- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Preparation Date : 25-06-2015

Prepared By : Mereena Petrochemicals Pvt Ltd, NIDA, Kanjikkode, Palakkad, Kerala, India.
PIN: 678621

Disclaimer: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product.