# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

# 2-(2-Hydroxypropoxy)-1-propanol

Revision Date: 2023-05-06 Revision Number: 1

# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### **Product identifier**

Product name : 2-(2-Hydroxypropoxy)-1-propanol

 CBnumber
 : CB5855562

 CAS
 : 106-62-7

 EINECS Number
 : 203-416-2

Synonyms : 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-1-propanol, 1-Propanol, 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-

## Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against : none

# **Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook

Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing

Telephone : 400-158-6606

# SECTION 2: Hazards identification

## Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

#### Label elements

# Pictogram(s)

Signal word No signal word

Hazard statement(s)

none

# Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

none

# Response

none

#### Storage

none

#### Disposal

none

#### Other hazards

no data available

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substance

Product name : 2-(2-Hydroxypropoxy)-1-propanol

Synonyms : 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-1-propanol, 1-Propanol, 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-

CAS : 106-62-7
EC number : 203-416-2
MF : C6H14O3
MW : 134.17

# SECTION 4: First aid measures

# Description of first aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eve contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

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

The compound has a very low toxicity; few, if any, symptoms will be observed. Contact of liquid with eyes causes slight transient pain and irritation similar to that caused by a mild soap. (USCG, 1999)

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature.

Obtain medical attention. Ethylene glycol, glycols, and related compounds

## Extinguishing media

Fire Extinguishing Agents: Water, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (USCG, 1999)

#### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

no data available

# Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

# SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

## **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility is acceptable only after review by the governing authority and assurance that "pass through" violations will not occur. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must be evaluated in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 261, specifically Subpart B, in order to determine the appropriate local, state and federal requirements for disposal.

# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

# Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

# **Control parameters**

no data available

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

# **Exposure controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the riskelimination area.

# Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

# Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Polypropylene glycol is a colorless liquid that is odorless or has a mild sweet odor. May float or sink
	in water. (USCG, 1999)
Colour	Clear, lightly colored, slightly oily, viscous liquids
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	-58° F (USCG, 1999)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	234.2°C at 760mmHg
boiling range	
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion	Lower flammable limit: 2.6% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 12.5% by volume
limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	95.5°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
рН	Noncorrosive
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Lower molecular weight members are sol in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	<0.01 mm Hg at 20 deg C /contains 130-190 ppm proprietary phenolic antioxidant/
Density and/or relative density	1.034g/cm3
Relative vapour density	no data available

# SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

# Reactivity

No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

#### **Chemical stability**

Quite stable chemically

# Possibility of hazardous reactions

Do not present hazards of flammability except at elevated temp ... Fire point (deg F OC): 405 /ppg 400/; 525 /ppg 750/; 505 /ppg 1200/; 510 /ppg 2000/; 505 /ppg 3000/; 510 /ppg 4000/ /From table/POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL is an alcohol. Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of alcohols with alkali metals, nitrides, and strong reducing agents. They react with oxoacids and carboxylic acids to form esters plus water. Oxidizing agents convert them to aldehydes or ketones. Alcohols exhibit both weak acid and weak base behavior. They may initiate the polymerization of isocyanates and epoxides.

#### Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### Incompatible materials

no data available

## Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# **Acute toxicity**

• Oral: no data available

• Inhalation: no data available

• Dermal: no data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

# Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

# Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

# Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

# Carcinogenicity

no data available

# Reproductive toxicity

no data available

# STOT-single exposure

no data available

# STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

# **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

# **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill, length 33-75 mm); Conditions: freshwater, static, 23 deg C, pH 7.6-7.9,

hardness 55 mg/L CaCO3; Concentration: 1,700,000 ug/L for 96 hr

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

# Persistence and degradability

no data available

# Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

# Mobility in soil

no data available

#### Other adverse effects

no data available

# SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

# **Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

# **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

# Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

# Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

#### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

# Special precautions for user

no data available

# Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

**European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)** 

Listed.

# **EC Inventory**

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Not Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Not Listed.

**PICCS** 

Not Listed.

**Vietnam National Chemical Inventory** 

Not Listed.

**IECSC** 

Not Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Not Listed.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

# Abbreviations and acronyms

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%

## 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

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemlDplus, 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/

# Disclaimer:

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