

Material Safety Data Sheet

Propylene glycol

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Propylene glycol

Catalog Numbers: 10L-PGLYC

Synonyms: 1,2-Dihydroxypropane; Methylethylene glycol; Monopropylene glycol; 1,2-Propylene glycol; 1,2-Propanediol; 2-Hydroxypropanol.

Company Identification:

DOMINION VET LABS LTD

1199 Sanford St.

Winnipeg MB R3E 3A1

Emergency Number: 204-589-7361

For CHEMTREC assistance, call: 800-424-9300

For International CHEMTREC assistance, call: 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	>99	200-338-0

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: colorless viscous liquid.

Caution! May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Target Organs: Central nervous system.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: May cause slight transient injury.

Skin: May be absorbed through damaged or abraded skin in harmful amounts. Allergic reactions have been reported. A single prolonged skin exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts. Prolonged contact is essentially non-irritating to skin. Repeated exposures may cause problems. Negative results have consistently been obtained in guinea pigs studies for sensitization. 1,2-Propylene glycol is not considered an occupational skin sensitizer. (CHEMINFO)

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Low hazard for usual industrial handling. May cause hemoglobinuric nephrosis. May cause changes in surface EEG.

Inhalation: Low hazard for usual industrial handling. Inhalation of a mist of this material may cause respiratory tract irritation. Material has a low vapor pressure at room temperature, so exposure to vapor is not likely.

Chronic: Exposure to large doses may cause central nervous system depression. Chronic ingestion may cause lactic acidosis and possible seizures. Exposures to propylene glycol having no adverse effects on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. Birth defects are unlikely. In animal studies, propylene glycol has been shown not to interfere with reproduction.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Persons with impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam.

Flash Point: 99 deg C (210.20 deg F)

Autoignition Temperature: 371 deg C (699.80 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower:2.6 vol %

Upper: 12.6 vol %

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 0; Flammability: 1; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Provide ventilation.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store protected from moisture.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Propylene glycol	none listed	none listed	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Propylene glycol: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134

and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: colorless viscous

Odor: Odorless

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 0.08 mm Hg @ 20 deg C

Vapor Density: 2.62 (air=1)

Evaporation Rate: Not available.

Viscosity: 58.1 cps @ 20 deg C

Boiling Point: 187 deg C

Freezing/Melting Point: -60 deg C

Decomposition Temperature: Not available.

Solubility: Soluble.

Specific Gravity/Density: 1.030 g/ml

Molecular Formula: C₃H₈O₂

Molecular Weight: 76.09

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from the air.

Conditions to Avoid: Excess heat, moist air.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 57-55-6: TY2000000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 57-55-6:

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Mild;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 22 gm/kg;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 20300 mg/kg;

Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 18500 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 20 gm/kg;
Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 20800 mg/kg;
Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 20800 mg/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 57-55-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: No information found

Teratogenicity: An expert panel convened by the NTP's Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction concluded 2/13/03 that developmental and reproductive risks stemming from exposure to the chemicals propylene glycol and ethylene glycol are negligible.

Reproductive Effects: When propylene glycol was given at 30 percent in the diet, it affected reproduction in rates in rats. It has generally not affected fertility or reproduction, except at very high doses where effects could be attributed to nutritional deficiency.

Mutagenicity: DNA Inhibition: Subcutaneous, mouse = 8000 mg/kg.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Subcutaneous, mouse = 8000 mg/kg.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Hamster, Fibroblast = 32 gm/L.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Water flea Daphnia: EC50 > 10000 mg/L; 48 Hr; Unspecified Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 710 mg/L; 30 min; Microtox test Fish: Goldfish: LC50 > 5000 mg/L; 24 Hr; Unspecified Fish: Guppy: LC50 > 1000 mg/L; 48 Hr; Unspecified If released to water, 1,2-propanediol is expected to degrade relatively rapidly via biodegradation. If released to soil, relatively rapid biodegradation should also occur. Significant leaching in soil can be predicted.

Environmental: If released to the atmosphere, it is degraded rapidly by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (typical half-life of 32 hr). Physical removal from air by rainfall is possible.

Physical: No information available.

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
Hazard Class:		
UN Number:		
Packing Group:		

MSDS Creation Date: 5/27/1999
Revision #5 Date: 2/11/2011

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.