



## Safety Data Sheet Propylene Glycol

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Propylene Glycol
Brand	Nature's Oil
Substance name	Propylene glycol
EC no.	200-338-0
CAS no.	57-55-6

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

Skin Cosmetics

#### 1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Bulk Apothecary
Address	115 Lena Dr Aurora OH 44202 United States
email	sales@bulkapothecary.com

#### 1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

Domestic: 1-800-633-8253 International: 801-629-0667

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**GHS classification in accordance with: (US) OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)**

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

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### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Substance name	Propylene glycol
EC no.	200-338-0
CAS no.	57-55-6
Formula	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
Molecular weight	76.1
Other names / synonyms	1,2-Propanediol; Propylenglycol; Propylene glycol; Propylene glycol; Propane-1,2-diol; Propylene glycol

#### Hazardous components

##### 1. Propylene glycol

Concentration	> 99.5 % (weight)
EC no.	200-338-0
CAS no.	57-55-6

### SECTION 4: First-aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel Unwell, seek medical advise. Show the label or this safety data sheet when possible
If inhaled	IMMEDIATELY leave the contaminated area; take deep breaths of fresh air. If symptoms (such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest) develop, call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital. Provide proper respiratory protection to rescuers entering an unknown atmosphere. Whenever possible, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used; if not available, use a level of protection greater than or equal to that advised under Respirator Recommendation.
In case of skin contact	IMMEDIATELY flood affected skin with water while removing and isolating all contaminated clothing. Gently wash all affected skin areas thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms such as redness or irritation develop, IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital for treatment.
In case of eye contact	First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while simultaneously calling a hospital or poison control center. Do not put any ointments, oils, or medication in the victim's eyes without specific instructions from a physician. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim after flushing eyes to a hospital even if no symptoms (such as redness or irritation) develop.
If swallowed	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If the victim is conscious and not convulsing, give 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute the chemical and IMMEDIATELY call a hospital or poison control center. Be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital if advised by a physician. If the victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure that the victim's airway is open and

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lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Keep personnel out of low areas. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

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

Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Any absorbent material. Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

### Reference to other sections

For exposure controls and personal protection see section 8. For disposal see section 13.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store away from direct sunlight or ultraviolet light. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in the following material(s): Stainless steel. Aluminum. Container lined with phenolic or epoxy-phenolic FDA food contact approved coating. 316 stainless steel. Opaque HDPE plastic container. No special storage conditions required.

#### Specific end use(s)

Use within 12 Month

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

##### 1. Propylene glycol (CAS: 57-55-6 EC: 200-338-0)

TWA (Inhalation): 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; USA (OSHA)

USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

#### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

#### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

##### Eye/face protection

Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles

##### Skin protection

Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice for any material, skin contact should be minimized.

##### Body protection

No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed.

##### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter

##### Thermal hazards

No data available

##### Environmental exposure controls

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

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Liquid, viscous, colorless
Odor	Odorless
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	6-8 100g/l aq. sol
Melting point/freezing point	-60 °C (-76 °F) - lit.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	187 °C (369 °F) - lit.
Flash point	99 °C (210 °F) - closed cup
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Upper/lower flammability limits	12.6 vol % / 2.6 vol %
Upper/lower explosive limits	No data available
Vapor pressure	0.13 mbar @20 °C
Vapor density	2.62 (air - 1.0)
Relative density	1.0361 @ 20 °C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in Water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	400 °C / 752 °F
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	45 mPa.s at 20 °C
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity

No data available

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, Strong acids, and Strong bases

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

On combustion may produce smoke, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Information on toxicological effects

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### Acute toxicity

LD50 (Oral): 20 g/kg

LD50 (Dermal): 20,800 mg/kg

LD50: N/A

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.

### Serious eye damage/irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Mist may cause eye irritation

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. No relevant data found for respiratory sensitization.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

No mutagenic effects.

### Carcinogenicity

No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is identified as carcinogenic by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA.

### Reproductive toxicity

No toxicity to reproduction.

### STOT-single exposure

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

### STOT-repeated exposure

In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

### Aspiration hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish:

LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria:

NOEC, Pseudomonas putida, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Chronic aquatic toxicity / Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

### Persistence and degradability

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Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Log Pow >3

### **Mobility in soil**

Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility.

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **Disposal of the product**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Material should be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations. Regulations vary by region. Avoid release into the soil, sewers, drains, and other waterways.

### **Disposal of contaminated packaging**

Dispose of as unused product.

### **Waste treatment**

Waste packaging should be recycled or reused whenever possible. If recycling is not feasible, contaminated packaging should be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations. Regulations vary by region.

### **Sewage disposal**

Avoid release into sewers or other public water ways.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **DOT (US)**

Not dangerous goods

### **IMDG**

Not dangerous goods

### **IATA**

Not dangerous goods

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

#### **Massachusetts Right To Know Components**

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

#### **California Prop. 65 Components**

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

#### **SARA 311/312 Hazards**

No SARA Hazards

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### SARA 313 Components

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

### Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Propylene glycol  
CAS number: 57-55-6

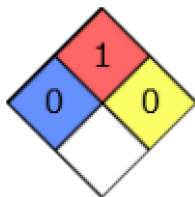
### New Jersey Right To Know Components

Propylene glycol  
CAS number: 57-55-6

### HMIS Rating

Propylene glycol	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

### NFPA Rating



## SECTION 16: Other information

SDS Version: 1.0  
Revision Date: 10/22/2018

### 16.1 Further information/disclaimer

DISCLAIMER: 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 investigation to determine the suitability of information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Bulk Apothecary 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, whatsoever arising, even if Bulk Apothecary has been advised of the possibility of such damages.