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.
### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Propylene glycol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC no.</td>
<td>200-338-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS no.</td>
<td>57-55-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula</td>
<td>C(_3)H(_8)O(_2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other names / synonyms</td>
<td>1,2-Propanediol; Propylene glycol; Propylene glycol; Propane-1,2-diol; Propylene glycol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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...
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.

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### 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.

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### 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.
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/m³; 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
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**

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

**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
**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**
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
**Safety Data Sheet**

**Propylene Glycol**

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Propylene glycol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAMMABILITY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL HAZARD</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL PROTECTION</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NFPA Rating**

**SECTION 16: Other information**

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

16.1 **Further information/disclaimer**
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