

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

## 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Propylene Glycol

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number 57-55-6

Other names Propylene Glycol

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

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.

Uses advised against no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company MolBest.com

Address MolBest.com

Telephone MolBest.com

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number MolBest.com

Service hours MolBest.com

## 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Emergency Overview

Low-risk substances usually cause only mild irritation or discomfort. Under normal handling conditions, they are unlikely to pose a significant risk to human health or the environment. However, basic safety precautions must be followed.

### 2.2 GHS Classification

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Narcotic effects : Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure : Category 1

### 2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)****Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H370 Causes damage to organs

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**Response**

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P304+P340 IF INHALED, Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P308+P316 IF exposed or concerned, Get emergency medical help immediately.

**Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.4 Physical and chemical

The physical and chemical hazards are low, and they are non-flammable, non-explosive, and non-corrosive. Some substances may be slightly flammable or irritating, but the risk is low.

## 2.5 Health hazards

May cause mild skin or eye irritation, such as redness and itching. Inhalation or ingestion of small amounts may cause temporary discomfort, but no serious or long-term health effects. No special medical treatment is generally required.

## 2.6 Environmental hazards

It has a low impact on the environment and is only slightly toxic to aquatic organisms and terrestrial ecosystems. Under normal disposal conditions, it will not cause significant environmental pollution and is highly biodegradable.

## 2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

# 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
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Propylene Glycol	Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	613-293-0	99%
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## 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and rinse the contact area with clean water; if symptoms are mild (such as skin redness, eye stinging), rest and observe; if symptoms persist or worsen, seek medical attention and carry the material SDS

### 4.2 If inhaled

Move to a ventilated place and breathe fresh air deeply; if a mild cough occurs, drink plenty of warm water to relieve it, no special treatment is required

### 4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with running water for 5-10 minutes. If itching occurs, apply anti-allergic ointment; avoid scratching

### 4.4 In case of eye contact

Rinse with clean water for 5 minutes and apply artificial tears; if discomfort persists, go to an ophthalmologist for treatment.

### 4.5 If swallowed

If a small amount is accidentally ingested (such as a mild irritant), drink plenty of water to promote excretion; seek medical attention if nausea occurs, and do not induce vomiting on your own.

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

Mild redness and itching of the skin, brief stinging of the eyes, and a mild cough; no long-term health effects.

### 4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers need to wear ordinary gloves and goggles; no special heavy equipment is required, and they can just wash their hands after contact.

### 4.8 Notes to physician

Inform your doctor of the substance type (e.g., mild irritant, aquatic hazard); treat symptomatically (e.g., anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory); no special treatment is required.

## 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Mild irritants: No special contraindications, avoid using fire extinguishing agents that are incompatible with the substance (such as using alkali when encountering acid); Aquatic hazardous substances: Avoid

using fire extinguishing agents that pollute water bodies (such as phosphorus-containing foam)

## **5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting**

The risk of combustion is low, mostly small local fires that are not easy to spread; some substances release slightly irritating gases (such as acetic acid) when burned, which have little impact on health; if the wastewater from fire extinguishing of aquatic hazardous substances enters the water body, it may harm aquatic life.

## **5.3 Hazardous combustion products**

Carbon dioxide, water vapor, slightly irritating gases (such as sulfur dioxide, acetic acid vapor).

## **5.4 Specific extinguishing methods**

For small areas: use dry powder/water to extinguish the fire (if compatible), and use wet cleaning for dust (to prevent dust); for large areas: use foam/water to extinguish the fire, and collect the fire extinguishing wastewater at the same time (to prevent water pollution); after extinguishing the fire, ventilate to dilute the residual gas.

## **5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**

Wear anti-static work clothes, nitrile gloves, and goggles; wear a dust mask when working with dust; no special heavy equipment is required, and maintain good ventilation during operation.

# **6: Accidental release measures**

## **6.1 Protective measures for workers**

Wear anti-static work clothes, nitrile chemical-resistant gloves, and goggles; wear a dust mask or half mask when dealing with dust/volatile substances.

## **6.2 Environmental protection measure**

Isolate the contaminated area within 5 meters; do not allow the leaked material to enter the soil/water body; ventilate/neutralize small leaks and notify the environmental protection department for large leaks.

## **6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals**

Liquids are collected in plastic containers; solids are placed in sealed bags using spark-free tools; dust is collected using wet sweeping.

## **6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills**

Small leakage: absorb with adsorption material and dispose of as hazardous waste; Large leakage: transfer to storage tank with compatible pump; After cleaning, rinse the ground with clean water.

## **6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks**

5-meter isolation area + signage; ventilation (ordinary fan); isolation belt to prevent spread to public areas.

## **6.6 Container leakage treatment**

Minor leaks: Seal with sealant/tape; Serious leaks: Move to a safe area, handle professionally, and discard the container according to regulations.

## 6.7 Special considerations

Operators must understand the hazards of substances and first aid; protective equipment must be cleaned and stored; and the handling process must be recorded.

## 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a normally ventilated warehouse (natural ventilation or mechanical ventilation, air changes ? 2 times/hour); the container should be ordinary plastic or glass (such as polyethylene bottles, glass bottles) with a sealed lid; the warehouse floor should be ordinary cement with no special anti-corrosion requirements; equipped with basic fire-fighting equipment (such as fire extinguishers, fire sand).

### 7.2 Storage precautions

Store materials by category (e.g. liquids and solids separated) to avoid confusion; clearly mark the substance name and H code on container labels; check containers for damage monthly and clean up minor leaks immediately; eating and drinking are prohibited in the warehouse, and hands must be washed after work.

### 7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 4 (lowest): Metal containers do not require additional VCI protection and can be stored normally. The humidity in the warehouse is ?70%, which prevents slight rust on ordinary metals without affecting their use. For long-term storage (over 6 months), the dust on the surface of the container needs to be wiped off.

### 7.4 Recommended storage temperature

10-35?, store at room temperature; avoid extreme temperatures (below -5? or above 40?); deliquescent substances (such as certain salts) should be stored in a dry place with a desiccant (such as silica gel) and replaced regularly (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

### 7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2  
Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

## 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Respiratory protection

When exposed to slightly irritating dust (such as talcum powder) or vapor (such as acetic acid), wear an ordinary dust mask; a respirator is not necessary when ventilation is good.

### 8.2 Recommended Filter type

For dust, choose Type P1 filter cotton; for slight organic vapor, choose Type A1 filter cartridge; no composite filtration is required, basic protection is sufficient.

### 8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear ordinary impact-resistant goggles with resin lenses. Wear protective glasses when handling liquids to avoid splashing.

### 8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear ordinary work clothes (cotton or chemical fiber) and wear a waterproof apron when handling liquids to prevent clothes from getting wet.

### 8.5 Hand protection

Wear nitrile or latex gloves with a thickness of  $\geq 0.2$ mm and replace them promptly after use to avoid damage.

### 8.6 Hygiene measures

Wash your hands with soap and running water after work. If your skin becomes red or itchy, apply moisturizer. Do not rub your eyes with your hands. Wash your clothes normally; no special disinfection requirements are required.

## 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	clear viscous liquid
<b>Colour</b>	Colorless viscous liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Practically odorless
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	-59°C(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	187°C(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	Lower flammable limit: 2.6% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 12.5% by volume
<b>Flash point</b>	103°C
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	415°C
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.
<b>pH</b>	6-8 (100g/l, H <sub>2</sub> O, 20?)
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	0.581 cP at 20°C
<b>Solubility</b>	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 21.11°C

<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.08 mm Hg at 20°C ; 0.13 mm Hg at 25°C
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.036g/mL at 25°C (lit.)
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	2.62 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

## 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

At cool temperatures, propylene glycol is stable in a well-closed container, but at high temperatures, in the open, it tends to oxidize, giving rise to products such as propionaldehyde, lactic acid, pyruvic acid, and acetic acid. Propylene glycol is chemically stable when mixed with ethanol (95%), glycerin, or water; aqueous solutions may be sterilized by autoclaving.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible liquid when exposed to heat or flame ...PROPYLENE GLYCOL is hygroscopic. It is sensitive to excessive heat (tends to oxidize at high temperatures). This compound can react with oxidizing materials. It is incompatible with acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates, and reducing agents. It dissolves many essential oils. A mixture of this compound with hydrofluoric acid and silver nitrate was put in a glass bottle which burst 30 minutes later.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts with strong oxidants, causing fire hazard.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

## 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 21000 - 33700 mg/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

## **11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

## **11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

## **11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

## **11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

## **11.6 Carcinogenicity**

no data available

## **11.7 Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

## **11.8 STOT-single exposure**

no data available

## **11.9 STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

## **11.10 Aspiration hazard**

no data available

# **12: Ecological information**

## **12.1 Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish); Conditions: static;

Concentration: > 10,000 ppm for 96 hr

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea, age 6-24 hr); Conditions: freshwater, static, 20°C, pH > or =7.0; Concentration: >10000000 ug/L for 24, 48 hr;

Effect: intoxication, immobilization /formulation

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: Propylene glycol achieved 64% of its theoretical BOD using a sewage inoculum and a 5 day incubation period(1). A Warburg respirometer study employing a sewage seed showed that propylene

glycol reached 78% of its theoretical BOD during a 40 day incubation period(2). Propylene glycol achieved 2.2, 56.7 and 80% of its theoretical BOD using a sewage inoculum and 5, 10, and 50 day incubation periods, respectively(3). Using raw wastewater and synthetic seawater as inoculum, propylene glycol achieved 55 and 83% of its theoretical BOD during 5 and 20 day incubation periods, respectively(4). Using wastewater from pretreated domestic sewage, propylene glycol reached 74.5% of its theoretical BOD in 5 days(5). Propylene glycol underwent 73-78% mineralization within 51 days when incubated with various agricultural soils from Clemson University, SC under laboratory conditions at 22°C and 1,000 ppm propylene glycol in the soil; 40-79% mineralization was observed for propylene glycol incubated in the same soils for 64 days at 7°C(6).

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for propylene glycol(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.92(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

The Koc of propylene glycol is estimated as 1(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.92(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that propylene glycol is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

### **12.5 Other adverse effects**

no data available

## **13: Disposal considerations**

### **13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals**

It can be disposed of as ordinary industrial waste or recycled by a qualified unit. Liquid substances can be neutralized to a neutral pH before discharge (subject to compliance with local environmental protection standards). Solid substances can be safely landfilled or incinerated. After cleaning, the container can be recycled as ordinary waste.

### **13.2 Precautions**

Before disposal, the characteristics of the substance must be confirmed to avoid misjudging the risk level. Mildly irritating substances must be strictly separated from food-grade waste. The disposal process must comply with local environmental regulations. Small amounts of residue can be rinsed with water, and the rinse water must be treated. Records of the amount and destination of disposal must be kept for at least three years.

## **14: Transport information**

### **14.1 UN Number**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods. IATA: Not dangerous goods.

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: unknown

IMDG: unknown

IATA: unknown

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods.

IATA: Not dangerous goods.

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods.

IATA: Not dangerous goods.

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no

IMDG: no

IATA: no

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Propylene Glycol	Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	613-293-0
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Not Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Listed.

# 16: Other information

### Information on revision

SDS Creation Date July 1, 2025

SDS Revision Date July 1, 2025

## Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- 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%

## SDS 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](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, 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/>

**Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to [info@MolBest.com](mailto:info@MolBest.com)**

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