

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Monopropylene glycol - Industrial

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 12/27/2023
8.1	12/20/2023	800001012018	Date of last issue: 03/09/2021

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Monopropylene glycol - Industrial

Product code : U1511, U1518, U1520, U1525, U1532, U1560

CAS-No. : 57-55-6

Other means of identification : Propane-1,2-diol

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Shell Chemical LP**
PO Box 576
HOUSTON TX 77001
USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24 hr) : 1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Generally accepted for use as a component in the manufacture of unsaturated polyester resins, functional fluids, paints and coatings and plasticizers., Use for the manufacture of polyurethane products.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier., Do not use in theatrical fogs or other artificial smoke generator applications., This product is not intended for use in pharmaceutical, food (including animal feed) or cosmetic type applications.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

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Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
No precautionary phrases.
Response:
No precautionary phrases.
Storage:
No precautionary phrases.
Disposal:
No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Monopropylene glycol	propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	<= 100

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.
If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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If swallowed	:	In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	<p>Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.</p> <p>Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.</p> <p>No specific hazards under normal use conditions.</p> <p>Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.</p> <p>No specific hazards under normal use conditions.</p> <p>Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.</p> <p>No specific hazards under normal use conditions.</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.</p>
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	:	<p>Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.</p> <p>Treat symptomatically. Following cases of gross over-exposure, investigation of liver, kidney and eye function may be advisable. Records of such incidents should be maintained for future reference.</p>

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	<p>Material will not burn unless preheated.</p> <p>Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.</p> <p>Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water.</p>
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Further information	:	<p>Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.</p> <p>Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.</p>
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Environmental precautions : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly.
Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material.
- For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely
- Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
- Advice on safe handling : Use local exhaust extraction over processing area.

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		Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Do not empty into drains. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Handling Temperature: Ambient.
Avoidance of contact	:	Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.
Product Transfer	:	Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not pressurize drum containers to empty.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
Recommended storage temperature	:	<= 40 °C
Further information on storage stability	:	Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free. Keep container tightly closed. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Storage Temperature: Ambient.
Packaging material	:	Suitable material: Stainless steel., Mild steel., Carbon steel Unsuitable material: Data not available
Container Advice	:	Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Specific use(s)	:	Not applicable
		Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.

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Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection
Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection

: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection

: Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Protective measures

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards

: Not applicable

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Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : colourless

Odour : odourless

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : 7

Melting / freezing point : < -20 °C / < -4 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 186 - 189 °C / 367 - 372 °F

Flash point : 104 °C / 219 °F
Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit : 12.6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 2.6 %(V)

Vapour pressure : ca. 7 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 2.5 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative density : 1.04 (3.89 °C / 39.00 °F)
Method: ASTM D4052

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Density	:	1,036 kg/m ³ (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	completely soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: ca. -1.07 (20.5 °C / 68.9 °F)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	421 °C / 790 °F
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	43.4 mPa.s (25 °C / 77 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
Surface tension	:	71.6 mN/m, 21.5 °C / 70.7 °F
Conductivity	:	Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Molecular weight	:	76.1 g/mol
Particle size	:	Data not available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Oxidises on contact with air.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

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Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD 50 (Rat, male and female): 22,000 mg/kg Method: Literature data Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rabbit): > 317 mg/l Exposure time: 2 h Test atmosphere: Aerosol Method: Literature data Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: Acceptable non-standard method. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Species: Mouse

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 429

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Genotoxicity in vitro

: Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo

: Test species: Rat

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Test species: Mouse

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

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OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Effects on fertility

:
Species: Mouse
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Oral

Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Mouse, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Cats given high doses of MPG in diet showed a decrease in red blood cell survival.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Literature data
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Species: Rat, male and female

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Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: Aerosol
Method: Literature data
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Species: Mouse, female
Application Route: Dermal
Method: Literature data
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 19,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Chronic Toxicity Value: 2,500 mg/l Exposure time: 30 d Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)): 29,000 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211 Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): > 100 mg/l Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Biodegradability	: Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
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Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation	: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
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Mobility in soil

Components:

Monopropylene glycol:

Mobility	: Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
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Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues	: Recover or recycle if possible.
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It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Remove all packaging for recovery or waste disposal.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : OS
Ship type : IBC Chapter 18 cargo, must be double hulled
Product name : Propylene glycol

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

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needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

*: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 313 : 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.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Monopropylene glycol

57-55-6

California Prop. 65

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

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

Monopropylene glycol - Industrial

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TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 0, 1, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

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INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the
determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of
Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-
served Effect Level
OE_HPVS = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical
Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of
Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-
gerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Revision Date : 12/20/2023

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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