

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 1 of 13

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

OTHER NAMES

CH₃-O-CH₂-CHOH-CH₃, CH₃-O-CH₂-CHOH-CH₃, C₄-H₁₀-O₂, "Dowanol 33B", "Dowtherm 209", 1-methoxypropanol, 1-methoxypropanol, "1-methoxy-2-propanol 1-methoxypropan-2-ol", "1-methoxy-2-propanol 1-methoxypropan-2-ol", "methoxy ether of propylene glycol", PGME, "Propasol solvent M", "alpha - propylene glycol monomethyl ether", "propylene glycol methyl ether", methoxypropanol, "1, 2-propandiol methyl ether", "1, 2-propandiol methyl ether"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

PRODUCT USE

Used as a solvent for paints, lacquers, resins, dyes, oils / greases, cleaners, and cellulose. Used as a radiator coolant and heat transfer fluid. A substitute for the more toxic Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

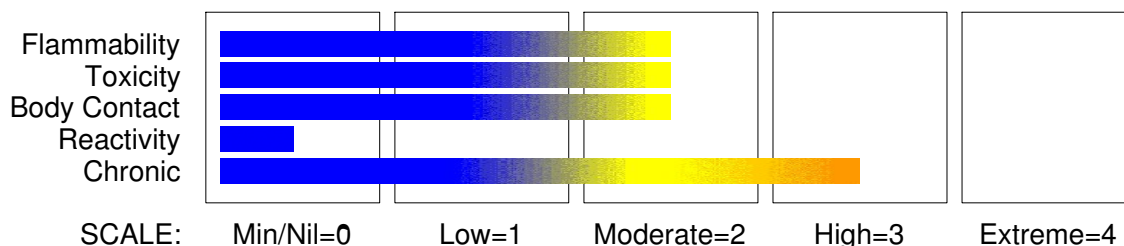
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 13

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 3
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Respiratory Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:
H335 H226 H303 H319 H360 H361

May cause respiratory irritation

Flammable liquid and vapour

May be harmful if swallowed

Causes serious eye irritation

May damage the unborn child

Suspected of damaging fertility

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

Response

Wear eye/face protection.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 3 of 13

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
1- methoxy- 2- propanol	1320-67-8.	97-99.5
2- methoxy- 1- propanol	1589-47-5	0.5-3.0

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 13

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 13

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

1-methoxy-2-propanol 750 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

1-methoxy-2-propanol 300 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

1-methoxy-2-propanol 150 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

1-methoxy-2-propanol 100 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X X X X X +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 6 of 13

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.
Store away from.
copper and aluminium and its alloys.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1- methoxy- 2- propanol: CAS:1320- 67- 8 CAS:107- 98- 2
- 2- methoxy- 1- propanol: CAS:1589- 47- 5 CAS:148616- 44- 8

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=10 (1-METHOXY-2PROPANOL)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 7 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

B	26- 550	activities As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

MATERIAL DATA

Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against discomfort caused by odour, against eye and skin irritation, and chronic effects (including possible liver and kidney damage).

Individuals exposed to 100 ppm reported a transient unpleasant odour with slight eye irritation after about 1 or 2 hours. At 300 ppm, mild irritation of the eyes and nose developed within 5 minutes; some individuals found the irritation hardly bearable after about an hour. A concentration of 750 ppm was highly irritating. Signs of central nervous system depression developed at 1000 ppm. Neurological, clinical chemical and general medical examinations showed no other conspicuous toxicity. Concentrations of the beta-isomer, 2-methoxy-1-propyl acetate are low in commercial grades of PGME and teratogenic effects associated with this isomer are expected to be absent.

INGREDIENT DATA

2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

CEL TWA: 20 ppm, 75 mg/m³ [MAK]

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 8 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

Nitrile gloves.
Neoprene gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:
0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear flammable liquid with a mild ethereal odour; mixes with water.
Pleasant mildly sweet odour at low concentrations; odour becomes objectionable at 100 ppm and intolerable with anaesthetic effects at 1000ppm.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 90.12
Melting Range (°C): - 97 to - 95
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.1 @ 25 C
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.5% @ 151C
Autoignition Temp (°C): 725
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 118 to 120
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.92 @ 25 C
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 1.5 @ 25 C
Evaporation Rate: Slow
Flash Point (°C): 32
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 10.9 @ 151C
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

log Kow: -0.53

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of elevated temperatures.
Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
Stable under normal storage conditions.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

Repeated oral doses of 3 g/kg produced minor changes in the liver and kidneys in rats. Repeated doses on the skin over a 90-day period resulted in absorption and anaesthetic death at 7-10 ml/kg/day. Mild narcosis was observed after topical application of 2-4 ml/kg/day.

Administration of 2% PGME in drinking water ad libitum to male for 25 days did not elicit significant changes in testes or seminal vesicle and coagulating gland weights or in peripheral leukocyte counts. No significant testicular toxicity was found in rats or rabbits that were exposed at up to 3000 PGME, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks.

Oral and parenteral administration to pregnant rabbits, mice and rats did not induce congenital malformations at concentrations up to 1800 mg/kg/day.

In a study on the teratogenic potential of the acetate of the beta-isomer (2-methoxy-1-propyl acetate), a significant increase in the number of litters with abnormal rats and rabbits was found after inhalation exposure by the mothers to 2700 ppm or 550 ppm, respectively, on days 6 to 15, or 6 to 18 of gestation. The rabbit inhalation no-observed-adverse effect concentration was 145 ppm. A similar embryotoxicity profile was seen after inhalation of 2-methoxy-1-propanol (beta-PGMA). In contrast to the alpha-isomer, beta-PGMA is oxidised in rats to 2-methoxypropionic acid. Whilst alpha-PGMA undergoes hepatic O-demethylation as the principal pathway, the beta-isomer is detoxified by alcohol/ aldehyde dehydrogenase.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3000 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild
Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild
Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.
as CAS RN 1320-67-8

2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log Kow: -0.53

Dissolves rapidly in water; the material is volatile and will partition to the air compartment.

Readily biodegradable.

Degradation by activated sludge in 29 days=90%

Not expected to bioaccumulate

Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnow >2000 mg/l

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 12 of 13

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 2Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3092	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name:1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3092	Packing Group:	III
ERG Code:	3L		
Shipping name:1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3092	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D		
Shipping name:1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

1-methoxy-2-propanol (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for 1-methoxy-2-propanol as CAS: 1320-67-8.

continued...

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 13 of 13

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
1- methoxy- 2- propanol	1320- 67- 8, 107- 98- 2
2- methoxy- 1- propanol	1589- 47- 5, 148616- 44- 8

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 26-Mar-2018