

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

2,3-epoxypropan-1-ol SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**Product identifier**

Product name: 2,3-epoxypropan-1-ol

CAS: 556-52-5

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal

Skin irritation, Category 2
Eye irritation, Category 2
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H331 Toxic if inhaled
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350 May cause cancer

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P317 Get medical help.
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.
P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name:	2,3-epoxypropan-1-ol
Common names and synonyms:	2,3-epoxypropan-1-ol
CAS number:	556-52-5
EC number:	209-128-3
Concentration:	100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact Symptoms: Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; narcosis Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system (NIOSH, 2016)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media. For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. Further information: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable glass or mild steel containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable glass or mild steel containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES. Personal precautions: Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. NO contact with incompatible substances. See Chemical Dangers. Above 72°C use a closed system and ventilation. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only if stabilized. Cool. Dry. Well closed. Ventilation along the floor. Separated from strong bases, strong acids and food and feedstuffs. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Recommended storage temperature: 2 - 8 deg C Moisture sensitive. Handle and store under inert gas.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 2 ppm as TWA; A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans). MAK: skin absorption (H); carcinogen category: 2; germ cell mutagen group: 3A

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

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

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	Liquid.
Colour:	Colourless.
Odour:	no data available
Melting point/freezing point:	-45 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 atm.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	163 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
Flammability:	Class IIIA Combustible Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 140°F and below 200°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	72 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 atm.
Auto-ignition temperature:	415 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 atm.
Decomposition temperature:	166°C
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 64° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Pow = -0.95. Temperature:25 °C.
Vapour pressure:	1.2 hPa. Temperature:25 °C.
Density and/or relative density:	1.12 g/cm ³ . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density:	2.15 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)

Particle characteristics:

no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

The substance may polymerize. Decomposes on contact with strong acids, strong bases, metal salts or metals. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks plastics and rubber.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

GLYCIDOL is sensitive to moisture. It is also sensitive to light. It may polymerize if heated above room temperature. It may darken on storage. Stability studies of this chemical stored for two week protected from light indicated definite decomposition at 140° F, and strongly indicated instability at 77° F. A solution of this compound in water was found to be unstable when stored at room temperature, even after one day in the dark. This chemical is incompatible with strong oxidizers. It will undergo explosive decomposition in the presence of strong acids or bases, salts (such as aluminum chloride, iron(III)chloride or tin(IV) chloride) or metals (such as copper and zinc). It is also incompatible with nitrates. It will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. (NTP, 1992)

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Violent reaction with strong oxidizers, nitrates. Decomposes on contact (especially in the presence of heat) with strong acids, strong bases, water, metal salts (e.g., aluminum chloride, ferric chloride, tin chloride) or metals (copper, zinc), causing fire and explosion hazard ... Attacks some plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 420 mg/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation 580 ppm/8 hr

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

No epidemiological data relevant to the carcinogenicity of glycidol were available. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of glycidol. Overall evaluation: Glycidol is probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A).

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC0 - *Leuciscus idus melanotus* - 140 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - ca. 2 176.8 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (previous names: *Raphidocelis subcapitata*, *Selenastrum capricornutum*) - 144.7 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: LC0 - activated sludge - 5 600 mg/L - 3 h.

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Glycidol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 85% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). It was below the detection limit of 1 ppm after approximately 4 days at a test chemical concentration of 100 mg/L and added to an activated sludge inoculum in 250-ml Erlenmeyer shaker flasks incubated in both nutrient broth and basal salts media at 30 deg C. When present as the sole source of carbon present, glycidol was below the detection limit after approximately 10 days(2).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for glycidol(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.95(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).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of glycidol is estimated as 1(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.95(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that glycidol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2810 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2810 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2810 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

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%

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

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/>

Other Information

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Other CAS numbers for the optical active forms are: d-Glycidol CAS 57044-25-4, l-Glycidol CAS 60456-23-7, dl-Glycidol CAS 61915-27-3.

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any