

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.2
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: August 08, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 3-Chloro-1,2-Propanediol

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CCPD100995

Other names 3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol; (RS)-3-chloropropylene glycol; 1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro-

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.

Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou

Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175

Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Corrosive to metals, Category 1

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Oral

Skin irritation, Category 2

Serious eye damage, Category 1

Acute toxicity - Category 2, Inhalation

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals

H301 Toxic if swallowed

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H330 Fatal if inhaled

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child

H370 Causes damage to organs

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention	P234 Keep only in original packaging. 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/... P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection. P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
Response	P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/... P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P317 Get medical help. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P316 Get emergency medical help immediately. P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label). P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice. P308+P316 IF exposed or concerned: Get emergency medical help immediately. P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.
Storage	P406 Store in a corrosion resistant/...container with a resistant inner liner. P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
3-Chloro-1,2-Propanediol	3-chloropropane-1,2-diol	96-24-2	202-492-4	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 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

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer immediately for medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]: TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death. Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Avoid any skin contact. Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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

no data available

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]: SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

LARGE FIRE: Dry chemical, CO₂, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]: Combustible material: may burn but does not ignite readily. When heated, vapors may form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. Substance may be transported in a molten form. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Dry. Well closed. Separated from strong oxidants and food and feedstuffs....MATERIALS WHICH ARE TOXIC AS STORED OR WHICH CAN DECOMPOSE INTO TOXIC COMPONENTS...SHOULD BE STORED IN A COOL, WELL VENTILATED PLACE, OUT OF THE DIRECT RAYS OF THE SUN, AWAY FROM AREAS OF HIGH FIRE HAZARD, AND SHOULD BE PERIODICALLY INSPECTED. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS SHOULD BE ISOLATED...

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK: 0.023 mg/m³, 0.005 ppm; peak limitation category: II(8); skin absorption (H); carcinogen category: 3B; pregnancy risk group: D

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 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.

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

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Avoid inhalation of mist.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid. Viscous.
Colour	Light yellow to colourless.
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	-52.2 - -40.3 °C. Remarks:No atmospheric pressure reported. Study anticipated to be performed under ambient conditions.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Remarks:Atmospheric pressure was not recorded. It is anticipated that the test was performed under ambient conditions.
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	142 °C.
Auto-ignition temperature	365 °C. Atm. press.:98 792 Pa. Remarks:Strong fuming was observed at temperatures above 285°C.
Decomposition temperature	213°C
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	2.388 poise at 20 deg C
Solubility	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 70° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 0.503. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:PH was not reported.
Vapour pressure	71 Pa. Temperature:20 °C.;87 Pa. Temperature:25 °C.
Density and/or relative density	1 g/cm ³ . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	(air = 1): 3.8
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating and on burning. This produces toxic fumes including hydrogen chloride (see ICSC 0163). Reacts with strong oxidants. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

Tendency to turn straw color

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

FIRE HAZARD: SLIGHT, WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME.GLYCEROL ALPHA-MONOCHLOROHYDRIN is hygroscopic and may be sensitive to prolonged exposure to air. Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with approximately 70% perchloric acid. (NTP, 1992).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat - 55 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: no data available
- 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 data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the kidneys. This may result in kidney impairment. Tumours have been detected in experimental animals but may not be relevant 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 very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - 9 580 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - > 100 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - > 100 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - 660 mg/L.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

In an aerobic aqueous screening test, 3-chloro-1,2-dihydroxypropane, incubated for 2 weeks with a sludge inoculum, reached 68% of the theoretical BOD(1). 3-Chloro-1,2-dihydroxypropane, seeded with a wastewater effluent, reached 1% of the theoretical BOD in 5 days(2); when retested using an acclimated culture, 0% of the theoretical BOD was reached in 5 days(3). 3-Chloro-1,2-dihydroxypropane showed poor acclimation, with only 26% utilization, following a 90 day acclimation period in an anaerobic mixed reactor(4).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF value of 0.2 was calculated for 3-chloro-1,2-dihydroxypropane(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of -0.53(1,SRC) and a recommended regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc for 3-chloro-1,2-dihydroxypropane can be estimated to be about 1(SRC). According to a recommended classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 3-chloro-1,2-dihydroxypropane has very high mobility in soil(SRC).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 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

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2689 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2689 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2689 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: GLYCEROL alpha-MONCHLOROXYDRIN (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: GLYCEROL alpha-MONCHLOROXYDRIN (For reference only, please check.) IATA: GLYCEROL alpha-MONCHLOROXYDRIN (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 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.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

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

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

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

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

SECTION 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
3-chloropropane-1,2-diol	3-chloropropane-1,2-diol	96-24-2	202-492-4
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			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date August 08, 2025

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

Health effects of exposure to the substance have not been investigated adequately. CAS numbers for optical isomers are 57090-45-6 for the R(-) isomer and 60827-45-4 for the S(+) isomer.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

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 damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.