Infosafe No™	1CHCH	Issue Date : April 2018	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Solvent for celluloses, acrylics, dyes, inks, stains; solvent-sealing of cellophane; used in manufacture of lacquers and paints; used in many water-based and solvent-based coating formulations; used in cleaning formulations such as household/industrial glass cleaners, dry cleaning soaps, rug cleaners, spotting fluids, metal cleaners, carbon and grease removers, paint/varnish/silicone removers, ink removers and hard surface cleaners; antifreeze material, principally in ebullient cooling systems and in some heavy-duty diesel engines; used in pesticide formulations as a solvent for applications to crops and animals; can be used as a chemical intermediate, especially in esterification reactions; intermediate in agrochemistry and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER TG	PT171
1,2-Propylene glycol 1-monomethyl ether	
Polypropylene glycol methyl ether	

Other Information EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture Flammable Liquids: Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (narcotic)
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s) H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Pictogram (s) Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement – Response	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray for extinction.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	99-100 %		
1-Propylene Glycol 2-Methyl Ether	1589-47-5	0-0.49 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.
Skin	Wash affected area thoroughly with copious amounts of running water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Seek medical attention in severe cases, or if irritation develops.
Eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available for emergency use.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Acrid smoke and irritating and toxic fumes including those of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide (CO, CO2), and carbonyl compounds such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, methylglyoxal, and other irritating, toxic and dangerous fumes including gaseous hydrocarbons, and hydrogen. Formation of peroxides possible on prolonged exposure to air. Light and/or heat increase the rate of peroxide formation.
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	•2Y
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment

	used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/ vapour/spray mists. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid repeated or prolonged exposure forms explosive peroxides. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Keep tank covered and containers tightly closed when not in use. Open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure. Use only with adequate ventilation. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Do not enter these areas without respiratory protection or until the atmosphere has been checked. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Work clothing that becomes wet should be immediately removed due to its flammability hazard. Contaminated protective clothing should be segregated in such a manner so that there is no direct personal contact by personnel who handle, dispose, or clean the clothing. Quality assurance to ascertain the completeness of the cleaning procedures should be implemented before the decontaminated protective clothing is returned for reuse by the workers. Contaminated clothing should not be taken home at end of shift, but should remain at employee's place of work for cleaning. Care should be taken to remove any peroxides present before distilling to low volume. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, welding and all sources of ignition -do not smoke. Ground all equipment containing material. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames, as they may contain hazardous residues. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Flammable materials should be stored in a separate, fireproof, safety storage cabinet or room. Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Protect from direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from oxidising agents. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition (spark or flame). Ground all equipment containing material. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks.
Corrosiveness	Corrosivity to Metals: There is no specific information available. Expected to be corrosive to aluminum alloys. Expected to be slightly corrosive to carbon steel and to 301 and 302 stainless steel alloys, but not corrosive to other 300 series or 400 series stainless steel alloys. These conclusions are based on the physical and chemical properties of propylene glycol methyl ether as well as corrosion data for ethylene glycol alkyl ethers. Corrosivity to Non-Metals: There is no specific information available. Expected to attack polyvinylidene chloride, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated polyether, polyurethane, polyphenylene oxide, polymethacrylate acrylic, polycarbonate, thermoset polyesters, thermoset epoxy, and polystyrene. Not expected to attack polypropylene (PP), fluorinated plastics such as Teflon, polyamide plastics, and high density polyethylene. These conclusions are based on the physical and chemical properties of propylene glycol methyl ether as well as corrosion data for ethylene glycol alkyl ethers.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).
Recommended Materials	Mild steel or stainless steel.
Unsuitable Materials	Aluminium or alloys containing aluminium, copper or copper rich alloys.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for 1-Methoxy-2-propanol [Propylene glycol monomethyl ether; Monopropylene glycol methyl ether] (Safe Work Aust) of 369 mg/m³, (100 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 553 mg/m³, (150 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940-The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430-Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: Butyl rubber gloves Silver Shield gloves Fair: Viton rubber gloves. Supported Nitrile. Unsupported Natural Rubber Latex. Unsupported Neoprene/Latex. Poor: Supported Neoprene. Unsupported Neoprene.
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture).
Odour	Sweet ether-like; mild, ethereal odour.
Melting Point	-97 °C.
Boiling Point	118 - 119 °C at 1,013 hPa (760 mmHg).
Solubility in Water	Miscible (soluble) in all proportions (200 g/l at 20 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Expected to be very soluble in methanol, ethanol, acetone, diethyl ether and most polar organic solvents. Solubility decreases in non-polar solvents such as n-hexane and other hydrocarbon solvents.
Specific Gravity	0.92 at 20 °C; 0.917 at 25 °C.
pH	7 [Neutral] (1% soln/water); 4-7 (200 g/L @ 20°C); (very weak organic acid).
Vapour Pressure	11.5 hPa at 20 °C; 13.3 hPa at 20 °C; 14.5 hPa (10.9 mmHg) at 25 °C; 1.67 kPa (12.5 mm Hg) at 25 °C.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	3.11 (air = 1).
Evaporation Rate	0.78 (n-butyl acetate = 1).
Odour Threshold	10 ppm (37 mg/m³) (detection); 100 ppm (370 mg/m³) (objectionable). Warning Properties: NOT RELIABLE - odour threshold about the same magnitude as TLV (0.1 to 1 times TLV). Olfactory fatigue may occur (odour may not be noticed after short exposures).
Volatile Component	100 %
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P(oct) = -0.49 (estimated); Log P(o/w): -0.437 (calculated).
Surface Tension	27.7 mN/m (27.7 dynes/cm) at 20 °C.

Flash Point	31 °C (CC); 32 °C (CC); 36 °C (CC); 38 °C (OC).
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	270 °C; 287 °C.
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.6 vol%.
Flammable Limits - Upper	13.8 vol%.
Explosion Properties	Above flash point, explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed. Heat from a fire can cause a rapid build-up of pressure inside containers, which may cause explosive rupture. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides.
Molecular Weight	90.14
Kinematic Viscosity	1.83 mm^2/s (1.83 centistokes) (calculated); 1.88 mm^2/s (1.88 centistokes) (calculated) at 25 °C.
Dynamic Viscosity	1.68 mPa.s (1.68 centipoises); 1.72 mPa.s (1.72 centipoises) at 25 °C.
Saturated Vapour Concentration	16400 ppm (1.64%) at 25 °C (calculated).
Other Information	Taste: Bitter taste. Index of refraction n20/D: 1.403. Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 3.68 mg/m^3; 1 mg/m^3 = 0.272 ppm at 25 °C (calculated). Critical temperature: 280.9 °C. Dielectric Constant: 10 at 25 °C (estimated, dimensionless). Saybolt Universal Viscosity: 32.0 Saybolt Universal Seconds at 37.8 °C (calculated). Minimum Ignition Energy: 0.4 mJ (estimated).

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions and normal temperatures and pressures. Sensitive to air. Hygroscopic. May form peroxides on prolonged storage. Date container and periodically test for peroxides.
Conditions to Avoid	Heating of substance to temperatures of 32 °C or above, ignition sources such as sparks including electrostatic discharges, open flame, hot surfaces, direct sunlight or prolonged exposure to air and moisture, strong oxidants and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchlorates, hypochlorites, metal oxides); Alkali metals (e.g. sodium, potassium), alkaline earth metals (e.g. calcium, magnesium); aluminium and copper; zinc or metal hydrides (e.g. lithium aluminium hydride or sodium hydride), Lewis acids (e.g. boron trichloride, aluminium chloride); halogenating agents (e.g. thionyl chloride, phosphorous tribromide); acylating agents (e.g. acetyl chloride, phosgene) or alkylhalides (e.g. benzyl chloride or t-butyl chloride); epoxides (e.g. ethylene oxide); strong acids (e.g. hydrogen halides, sulfuric acid); carbon disulfide, isocyanates and isothiocyanates, halogens (e.g. chlorine, bromine), aldehydes, ketones, anhydrides (e.g. formaldehyde, acetone).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Acrid smoke and irritating and toxic fumes including those of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide (CO, CO2), and carbonyl compounds such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, methylglyoxal, and other irritating, toxic and dangerous fumes including gaseous hydrocarbons, and hydrogen. Formation of peroxides possible on prolonged exposure to air. Light and/or heat increase the rate of peroxide formation.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts violently with strong oxidizing agents (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchlorates, hypochlorites, metal oxides), with risk of fire or explosion. Carbon dioxide gas may be released, which will cause pressurization in the container. Reaction with hypochlorites may form alkyl hypochlorites, which are explosive, and chloroform, which is toxic and possibly carcinogenic to humans. Reaction with alkali metals (e.g. sodium, potassium), alkaline earth metals (e.g. calcium, magnesium); zinc or metal hydrides (e.g. lithium aluminium hydride or sodium hydride) releases flammable hydrogen gas and a very strong corrosive base. Reacts with aluminium and copper. May react violently with Lewis acids (e.g. boron trichloride, aluminium chloride), releasing very toxic and corrosive gases (e.g. hydrogen chloride). Reaction with halogenating agents (e.g. thionyl chloride, phosphorous tribromide) evolves heat. Very toxic and corrosive gases (e.g. hydrogen chloride) are released. Reaction with acylating agents (e.g. acetyl chloride, phosgene) or alkylhalides (e.g. benzyl chloride or t-butyl chloride) may evolve heat and forms very toxic and corrosive gases (e.g. hydrogen chloride). Reaction with epoxides (e.g. ethylene oxide), or carbon disulfide, isocyanates and isothiocyanates may be rapid with evolution of heat.

	Reaction with strong acids (e.g. hydrogen halides, sulfuric acid) evolves heat. Reaction with halogens (e.g. chlorine, bromine) may be delayed and releases heat. Reaction with aldehydes, ketones, anhydrides (e.g. formaldehyde, acetone) may evolve heat. May slowly form reactive peroxides during prolonged storage.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	No adverse effects expected, however large amounts may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.
Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Vapour may cause respiratory tract irritation. Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, characterized by nausea and headache, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, dizziness, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness and coma.
Skin	Contact may cause mild skin irritation. Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects if exposure is extensive and prolonged. Prolonged and/or frequent contact may cause drying, cracking or folliculitis.
Eye	May cause mild eye irritation.
Skin Sensitisation	Modified Maguire test (see: Maguire I-IC, J Soc Cosmetic Chem, 24, 1973), guinea pig, Result: not sensitizing.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed in the IARC Monographs.
Reproductive Toxicity	May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a known or presummed humann reproductive or developmental toxicant.
Skin corrosion/irritation	PGME is not irritating to skin.

12. Ecological information

Ecological Information	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation: 96 % /28 d Modified OECD Screening Test; Readily biodegradable.
Mobility	Distribution: log P(o/w): -0.437.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w <1).
Environmental Protection	Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
Waste Disposal	Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.
U.N. Number	3092
UN proper shipping name	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Hazchem Code	•2Y
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	16

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	Empirical Formula: C4-H10-O2. Structural Formula: CH3CH(OH)CH2OCH3. ...End Of MSDS...