CLAIMS

1. A method for producing a propylene polymer, the method comprising the following step (1) and the following step (2):

step (1):

a step of polymerizing propylene in the presence of a catalyst to obtain a propylene polymer, wherein the mode of the polymerization is bulk polymerization using propylene that is liquid at the polymerization temperature as a medium;

step (2):

a step of washing the propylene polymer obtained in step (1) with a deashing agent to remove a catalyst residue in the propylene polymer, the step satisfying the following formula (1):

$$4.4 \times \log(T) - \log(EW) > 0.34 \times (\delta(W) - \delta(E)) \quad (1)$$

wherein T represents a temperature (°C) at the time of washing the propylene polymer with the deashing agent;

EW represents a water content (wt%) in the deashing agent, and the EW is 0.01% by weight or more and 0.15% by weight or less;

δ(W) represents a Hansen solubility parameter of water; and

δ(E) represents a Hansen solubility parameter of the deashing agent.

2. The method for producing a propylene polymer according to claim 1, wherein the δ(E) is 18 to 28.

3. The method for producing a propylene polymer according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the deashing agent is an alcohol having 1 to 6

carbon atoms.

4. The method for producing a propylene polymer according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the catalyst in the step (1) is a catalyst obtained by bringing a solid catalyst for olefin polymerization into contact with a co-catalyst, and the solid catalyst for olefin polymerization includes titanium, magnesium, a halogen atom, and an internal electron donor.