SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	HYDRAZINE

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number	302-01-2
Other names	HYDRAZINE

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses	Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against	no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company	MolBest.com
Address	MolBest.com
Telephone	MolBest.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	MolBest.com
Service hours	MolBest.com

2: Hazard identification

2.1 Emergency Overview

Highly toxic substances, even small amounts of which can cause death or serious health effects. They can enter the body through inhalation, skin contact, or ingestion. Immediate protective measures must be taken to avoid any contact.

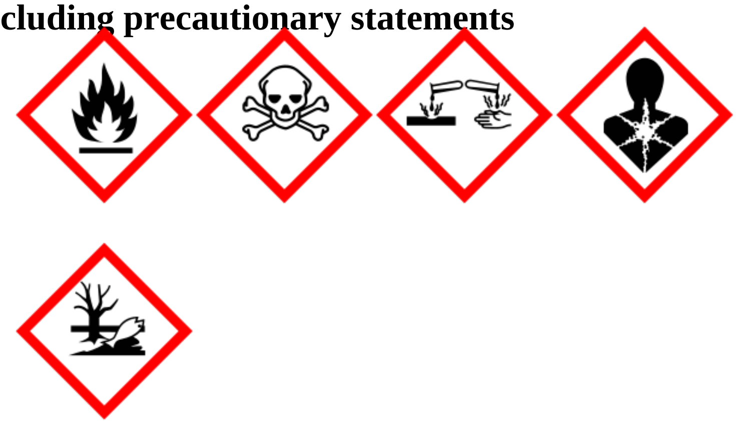
2.2 GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3
Acute toxicity, oral : Category 3
Acute toxicity, dermal : Category 1, 2
Acute toxicity, dermal : Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1, 1A, 1B, 1C
Sensitization, Skin : Category 1, 1A, 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1
Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 1, 2
Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 3

Carcinogenicity : Category 1, 1A, 1B
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard : Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard : Category 1

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H226 Flammable liquid and vapor H301 Toxic if swallowed H310 Fatal in contact with skin H311 Toxic in contact with skin H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction H318 Causes serious eye damage H330 Fatal if inhaled H331 Toxic if inhaled H350 May cause cancer H400 Very toxic to aquatic life H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. 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. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] Wear respiratory protection. P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

Response	P316 Get emergency medical help immediately. P317 Get emergency medical help. P318 if exposed or concerned, get medical advice. P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label). P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P391 Collect spillage. P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED,Get emergency medical help immediately. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED,Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN,wash with plenty of water/... P302+P361+P354 IF ON SKIN,Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair),Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water [or shower]. P304+P340 IF INHALED,Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES,Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs,Get medical help. P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P370+P378 In case of fire,Use ... to extinguish.
Storage	P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Some substances may also be flammable or corrosive. Mixing with other substances may produce toxic products. Highly volatile substances can form toxic vapor clouds, expanding the hazard range.

2.5 Health hazards

Acute toxicity,May cause respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, nervous system depression, or organ failure. Severe symptoms may appear within a short period of exposure (minutes to hours). Long-term effects may include permanent organ damage.

2.6 Environmental hazards

It is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms and terrestrial ecosystems, and even a small release can cause large-scale biological mortality. It may persist in the environment and accumulate through the food chain, causing long-term damage to ecosystems.

2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
HYDRAZINE	HYDRAZINE	302-01-2	-	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and move to a safe area; bring the material SDS document and call emergency services immediately; record the route of exposure (inhalation/skin/ingestion), exposure time and dosage for the doctor's judgment.

4.2 If inhaled

Quickly transfer the patient to a place with fresh air, keep the patient lying flat with the head tilted to one side (to prevent suffocation by vomitus); if cyanosis or breathing difficulties occur, immediately give oxygen (flow rate 5-10L/min); it is strictly forbidden to feed/drink water to the unconscious person, and seek medical attention immediately.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing (if clothing is stuck to the skin, cut it with scissors to avoid tearing it). Rinse the affected area with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (the water temperature should be around 37°C, avoiding excessive heat or cold). If the skin is damaged, cover it with sterile gauze after rinsing. Do not apply ointment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash station for 15 minutes (open the eyelids to ensure thorough flushing of the upper and lower fornixes); wear a light-shielding eye mask after flushing to avoid strong light stimulation, and immediately seek medical attention from an ophthalmologist (bring along the substance SDS).

4.5 If swallowed

Self-induced vomiting is strictly prohibited (especially with corrosive and toxic substances, which may cause secondary burns to the esophagus). If the patient is conscious and not convulsing, they can drink 50-100ml of milk under the guidance of a doctor (to protect the gastric mucosa).

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, dyspnea, convulsions, confusion, and decreased blood pressure; delayed symptoms: liver and kidney damage (appearing within 24-72 hours), methemoglobinemia (such as nitrite poisoning).

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, a gas mask (with a targeted gas filter cartridge, such as for organic vapors and acid gases), and chemical protective gloves; avoid direct contact with the patient's vomitus/secretions, and wash hands immediately with chlorine-containing disinfectant after contact.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the physician of the substance's toxicity (e.g., oral LD50 = 5 mg/kg) and route of exposure; prioritize gastric lavage (physician evaluation required for appropriateness) and administer antidotes (e.g., atropine for organophosphate poisoning); monitor liver and kidney function, electrolytes, and coagulation function.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

It is strictly forbidden to use fire extinguishing agents that may cause the spread of toxic substances (such as high-pressure water jets); if flammable liquids are involved, avoid using carbon dioxide (which may cause toxic vapor condensation).

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Combustion may be accompanied by the release of highly toxic substances (such as cyanide and arsenide), which are fatal by inhalation or skin contact; the combustion of flammable components can easily cause explosions and intensify the spread of toxic substances; toxic vapors are heavier than air and tend to accumulate in low-lying areas.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Highly toxic gases (such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, phosgene), carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides; some contain heavy metal components that release toxic fumes such as mercury and lead.

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

For small areas: use dry powder fire extinguishing agent to extinguish the fire, and dilute the toxic vapor with mist water (avoid direct spraying); for large areas: give priority to evacuation. If fire extinguishing is necessary, set up a fire extinguishing point upwind and cover it with foam (to isolate oxygen); after extinguishing the fire, test the area for toxicity concentration (entry is allowed only when the value is below MAC).

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, gas masks (with targeted gas filter boxes, such as organic vapor + acidic gas), and chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber); carry a portable toxic gas detector; equipment must be disinfected after the operation, and personnel must undergo health monitoring.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, positive pressure air respirator, chemical protective gloves (toxic-resistant type) and goggles; avoid direct contact with the skin and wash immediately after work.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Isolate the 30-meter contaminated area to prevent the leak from spreading through rainwater/groundwater; take samples of water/soil for testing, and use activated carbon adsorption (organic poison) or neutralizer (inorganic poison) for treatment when exceeding the standard; strictly prohibit the leak from entering the drinking water source.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Collect liquids in corrosion-resistant sealed containers (marked with "toxic substances"); collect solids in chemical-resistant bags (to avoid dust); and store them separately in a hazardous waste warehouse after collection, away from food/feed.

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with special absorbent cotton (toxic-resistant) and put into chemical-proof bag; large leakage: professionals use chemical-proof pump to transfer to special storage tank; after cleaning, treat the ground with neutralizer (weak base for acid poison and weak acid for alkali poison).

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Set up a 30-meter isolation zone and prohibit unauthorized personnel from entering; volatile toxic substances require explosion-proof ventilation to reduce gas concentration; use chemical defense isolation belts to block them, and focus on monitoring low-lying areas (to prevent the accumulation of toxic substances).

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leaks: Seal with compatible sealant; Serious leaks: Evacuate immediately, close the upstream valve (if safe), and have the toxic material disposal team handle it. It is strictly forbidden to open the container without authorization.

6.7 Special considerations

Workers must receive poisoning first aid training and carry antidotes (if applicable). In case of skin contact, flush immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. In case of inhalation poisoning, move immediately to fresh air and seek medical attention.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a closed, impermeable dedicated warehouse (the walls are made of anti-corrosion materials, such as polyethylene coating); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (such as polytetrafluoroethylene, glass-lined steel), with a double sealing cover (threaded cover + nitrile rubber sealing ring); the warehouse is equipped with a negative pressure ventilation system (air changes ? 8 times/hour), and the exhaust gas must be treated with activated carbon adsorption (adsorption efficiency ? 95%).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from food, feed, and medicine (isolation distance ? 3 meters), and strictly prohibit them from being adjacent to drinking water sources; clearly mark "highly toxic" and H code on container labels and store them separately on locked shelves; check the sealing of containers weekly and immediately transfer them to the emergency treatment area if any leakage is found; workers must wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing before entering the warehouse.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 1 (highest): The inner wall of the metal container is coated with a VCI anti-rust coating (thickness ? 50?m), and the outer surface of the container is wrapped with a vapor phase anti-rust film; the concentration of toxic substances in the warehouse is tested monthly to ensure that it is lower than the MAC value (for example, MAC of oral toxic substances ? 0.1mg/m^3).

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

10-30?, avoid extreme temperatures (below 0? or above 35?); volatile toxic substances must be kept at a temperature ?25? to reduce vapor release; refrigerated storage substances (such as certain biotoxins) must be maintained at 2-8? and equipped with dual power supply protection (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, the label shall prevail).

7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2
Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Respiratory protection

Choose according to the exposure route: volatile substances require positive pressure air respirators; dust/aerosols require powered air-purifying respirators to ensure the protection factor (APF) ? 1000.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For organic toxic substances, choose Type A filter cartridge (to protect against organic vapors, such as benzene and methanol); for inorganic toxic substances, choose Type B (to protect against ammonia) or Type E (to protect against acidic gases, such as hydrogen chloride); for dust, add Type P3 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear a full-face chemical protective mask. The mask material must be resistant to toxic penetration (such as fluororubber), and the lens must be anti-fog and anti-chemical corrosion.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing. The material must be compatible with toxic substances (such as polyethylene + neoprene composite material); the cuffs and ankles must be tightened and equipped with emergency escape zippers.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear toxic and chemical-resistant gloves, preferably made of fluororubber or butyl rubber, with a length of ?30 cm, covering the forearm, and change every 4 hours

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, clean the skin with a special detergent (such as a weak alkaline detergent), and then rinse with running water for 15 minutes; clothes need to be disinfected at high temperature (above 60°C) before washing; regular physical examinations (blood routine, liver and kidney function tests every 3 months).

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	COLOURLESS FUMING AND HYGROSCOPIC LIQUID
Colour	Colorless oily liquid
Odour	Penetrating odor resembling ammonia.
Melting point/freezing point	2.0 oC
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	113.5 oC, 130 °C (decomp)
Flammability	Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 22.78°C and below 37.78°C.Flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 2.9% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 98% by volume
Flash point	--15.56°C
Auto-ignition temperature	270°C (USCG, 1999)
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	Aqueous solutions of hydrazine are highly alkaline. pH of a 64 wt% aqueous solution of hydrazine is 12.75.
Kinematic viscosity	0.974 uPa-sec at 20°C
Solubility	Miscible (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow= -2.07
Vapour pressure	14.4 mm Hg at 25°C (EPA, 1998)
Density and/or relative density	1.011g/mLat 25°C
Relative vapour density	>1 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hydrazine vapor is exceptionally hazardous in that once it is ignited it will continue to burn by exothermic decomposition in complete absence of air or other oxidant.HYDRAZINE is a powerful reducing agent. May ignite spontaneously if mixed with hydrogen peroxide or with nitric acid. Decomposes with flame on contact with many metallic oxide surfaces [Haz. Chem. Data(1966)]. While boiling a piece of polyester fiber in hydrazine in a glass beaker, a technician put a somewhat rusty pair of metal tweezers into the hydrazine, which then ignited [MCA Case History 1893 (1973)]. Forms explosive metal hydrazides when mixed with alkali metals in presence of ammonia [Mellor 8, Supp. 2:95(1967)]. During the measurement of the shock sensitivity of a mixture containing hydrazine, a drop of the mixture fell on a tetryl explosive. The tetryl immediately burst into flames [ASESB 105]. Ignites spontaneously if mixed with nitrous oxide [Mellor 8, Supp. 2:214(1967)]. Reacts explosively with potassium and sodium dichromate [Mellor 11:234(1946-1947)].

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Residue from dehydrating hydrazine with barium or calcium oxide slowly decomposes exothermically in daylight and finally explodes.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxide/ and /ammonia/.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 60 mg/kg
Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation 570 ppm/4 hr
Dermal: no data available

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

11.6 Carcinogenicity

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

Information is not available on the reproductive or developmental effects of hydrazine in humans. Data regarding developmental effects in animals are limited to a study in which hydrazine injected into pregnant rats resulted in fetotoxicity including increased fetal and neonatal mortality. (,10) Inhalation of hydrazine for a year resulted in effects to the ovaries, endometrium, and uterus in female rats and to the testes in male hamsters. (10)

11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) 1.08 mg/L/96 hr; static, 23-24°C, pH 7.2-8.4, 240-292 mg CaCO3/L /from table
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
Toxicity to algae: no data available
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Pure cultures of Azotobacter vinelandii are capable of metabolizing hydrazine to three carboxylic acids related to 3,4-dihydropyridazinone-5-carboxylic acid and ammonia and nitrogen gas(1) and unidentified, acid-labile compounds(2). The degradation of hydrazine hydrate in river water follows 1st order reaction kinetics(3). The degradation rate increases with increasing temperature, dissolved oxygen, and the presence of microorganisms at pH values of 6-8(3). Hydrazine at 500 mg/l, present in a wastewater mixture of other hydrazine compounds, was incubated with an inoculum prepared from a trickling filter plant; following a 24 hour lag period, this mixture of compounds was readily biodegraded as measured by oxygen uptake(4). No specific information on the fate of hydrazine alone was available in this study(4).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for hydrazine(SRC), using a log Kow of -2.07(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). Bioconcentration in guppies was studied using both "hard" (440 mg/L CACO3) and "soft" (22 mg/L CACO3) water (4). Little uptake was noted in the soft water experiments, but mild bioconcentration was observed in the experiments conducted using hard water(4). After 96 hours, the concentration of hydrazine in guppies was about 144 ug/g(4).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of hydrazine is estimated as 2(SRC), using a log Kow of -2.07(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that hydrazine is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC). Hydrazine is a weak base (pKa= 7.96); at pH values well below the pKa, hydrazine exists primarily as the protonated form and can take part in cation exchange reactions(4). The nature and extent of hydrazine adsorption by clays and soils is very dependent on suspension pH and on the types of surface functional groups present on the solid matrix. Under acidic conditions, pH 4.0, 99.9% of the hydrazine is present as the protonated species and should be able to readily replace Na+ from exchange sites(4). Under alkaline conditions, pH 8.0, approximately 50% of the hydrazine is protonated and 50% is in neutral form. The primary mechanism of hydrazine adsorption in a montmorillonite clay suspension was cation exchange, both at pH 4 and 8; adsorption of hydrazine was lower at the higher pH value(4). The main mechanism for hydrazine retention at pH 4 and at low hydrazine concentrations in the upper Arrendondo soil horizon (fine sand) was also cation exchange. At higher concentrations more than 60% of the hydrazine interacted with a different type of binding site, possibly with organic-surface functional groups such as carbonyl groups(4). Under alkaline conditions, using upper horizon Arrendondo soil, (at pH 8.0) hydrazine was adsorbed more readily than at pH 4(4).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

This must be handled by a qualified unit that handles highly toxic waste, using high-temperature incineration (800-1000°C) or chemical neutralization (such as oxidative decomposition) to completely destroy the toxicity. Liquid highly toxic substances must be solidified before incineration. Those that cannot be incinerated must be stabilized/solidified before being safely landfilled.

13.2 Precautions

Disposal personnel must wear fully enclosed chemical protective suits and positive pressure respirators; waste must be strictly classified and packaged to prevent leakage; exhaust gas and wastewater generated during the disposal process must meet discharge standards; mixing with other types of waste is prohibited; and disposal records must be kept for at least 10 years for traceability.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3293
IMDG: UN3293
IATA: UN3293

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: HYDRAZINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not more than 37% hydrazine, by mass
IMDG: HYDRAZINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not more than 37% hydrazine, by mass
IATA: HYDRAZINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not more than 37% hydrazine, by mass

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1
IMDG: 6.1
IATA: 6.1

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I
IMDG: I
IATA: I

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: yes
IMDG: yes
IATA: yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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
HYDRAZINE	HYDRAZINE	302-01-2	
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Listed.

16: Other information

Information on revision

SDS Creation Date	July 1, 2025
SDS Revision Date	July 1, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- 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%

SDS 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/

Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to info@MolBest.com

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