

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

## 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Chloroacetic acid

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** 79-11-8

**Other names** Chloroacetic acid

### 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

Acute toxicity, oral; acute toxicity, dermal; acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 3

Acute toxicity, oral : Category 3

Acute toxicity, dermal; acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 3

Acute toxicity, dermal : Category 3

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1, 1A, 1B, 1C

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1

Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 1, 2

Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation : Category 3

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)**

H301+H311+H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled  
H301 Toxic if swallowed  
H311+H331 Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled.  
H311 Toxic in contact with skin  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
H318 Causes serious eye damage  
H330 Fatal if inhaled  
H331 Toxic if inhaled  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation  
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention**

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.  
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.

<b>Response</b>	<p>P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P317 Get emergency medical help.</p> <p>P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P330 Rinse mouth.</p> <p>P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P391 Collect spillage.</p> <p>P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED,Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED,Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P302+P352 IF ON SKIN,wash with plenty of water/...</p> <p>P302+P361+P354 IF ON SKIN,Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED,Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES,Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>P405 Store locked up.</p> <p>P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p>
<b>Disposal</b>	<p>P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...</p>

## 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
Chloroacetic acid	Chloroacetic acid	79-11-8	201-178-4	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  $\geq 0.1\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ).

## 7.4 Recommended storage temperature

10-30°C, avoid extreme temperatures (below 0°C or above 35°C); volatile toxic substances must be kept at a temperature  $\approx 25^\circ\text{C}$  to reduce vapor release; refrigerated storage substances (such as certain biotoxins) must be maintained at 2-8°C 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)  $\geq 1000$ .

## 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  $\geq 30$  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

<b>Physical state</b>	white flakes
<b>Colour</b>	Monoclinic prisms
<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic penetrating odor similar to vinegar
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	197°C(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	189°C(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	Lower flammable limit: 8.0% by volume
<b>Flash point</b>	113°C(lit.)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Greater than 932 deg F (greater than 500°C).
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Chloroacetic acid decomposes on heating producing toxic and corrosive hydrogen chloride, phosgene gases.
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	2.16 millipascal-sec at 70°C, 1.32 millipascal-sec at 100°C, 1.30 millipascal-sec at 130°C
<b>Solubility</b>	In water:SOLUBLE
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Kow = 0.22
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.75 mm Hg ( 20 °C)
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.58
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	3.26 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	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

Combustible liquid when exposed to heat or flame. The vapour is heavier than air. These organic compounds donate hydrogen ions if a base is present to accept them. They react in this way with all bases, both organic (for example, the amines) and inorganic. Their reactions with bases, called "neutralizations", are accompanied by the evolution of substantial amounts of heat. Neutralization between an acid and a base produces water plus a salt. Soluble carboxylic acids dissociate to an extent in water to yield hydrogen ions. The pH of solutions of carboxylic acids is therefore less than 7.0. Carboxylic acids in aqueous solution and liquid or molten carboxylic acids can react with active metals to form gaseous hydrogen and a metal salt. Such reactions occur in principle for solid carboxylic acids as well, but are slow if the solid acid remains dry. Even "insoluble" carboxylic acids may absorb enough water from the air and dissolve sufficiently in it to corrode or dissolve iron, steel, and aluminum parts and containers. Carboxylic acids, like other acids, react with cyanide salts to generate gaseous hydrogen cyanide. The reaction is slower for dry, solid carboxylic acids. Flammable and/or toxic gases and heat are generated by the reaction of carboxylic acids with diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, and sulfides. Carboxylic acids, especially in aqueous solution, also react with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>3</sub>), dithionites (SO<sub>2</sub>), to generate flammable and/or toxic gases and heat. Their reaction with carbonates and bicarbonates generates a harmless gas (carbon dioxide) but still heat. Like other organic compounds, carboxylic acids can be oxidized by strong oxidizing agents and reduced by strong reducing agents. These reactions generate heat. A wide variety of products is possible. Like other acids, carboxylic acids may initiate polymerization reactions; like other acids, they often catalyze (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

The solution in water is a strong acid. Contact with strong oxidizers, strong bases, and strong reducing agents can cause violent reactions.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products include oxides of carbon as well as ionic or oxidized chlorine.

# 11: Toxicological information

## 11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD<sub>50</sub> Rat oral 76 mg/kg /Sodium salt/

Inhalation: LC<sub>50</sub> Rat inhalation 180 mg/cu m/4 hr /From table/

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**

A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

### **11.7 Reproductive toxicity**

No information is available on the reproductive or developmental effects of chloroacetic acid in humans or animals.

### **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 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 145 mg/L/96 hr; semi-static /From table  
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea, age < or =24 hr); Conditions: freshwater, static, 25°C, pH > or =7.0, dissolved oxygen > or = 58%; Concentration: 96000 ug/L for 24 hr; Effect: intoxication, immobilization /formulated product

Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus (Green algae); Conditions: freshwater, static, 24°C, pH 8.0-9.3; Concentration: 28 ug/L for 48 hr; Effect: decreased population biomass /formulated product

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: Chloroacetic acid, present at 100 mg/L, reached 65.0% of its theoretical BOD in 3 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). The test was repeated under the assumption that the test substance inhibited the sludge because only 1 replicate of 2 showed biodegradation tendency(1). After 4 weeks, 2 out of 5 replicates had degraded more than 90%, while the remaining 3 replicates had degraded more than 60%(1). CO2 evolution was 14-24% and 73% of the theoretical amount possible at a chloroacetic acid concentration of 4.5 and 9.0 mg carbon/L, respectively, after a 7 day incubation with an activated sludge inoculum(2). Chloroacetic acid was completely degraded in the closed

bottle test (at 5 mg/l), the Modified OECD Screening Test (at 5 mg C/L), and the Zahn-Wellens Test (at 1000 mg/L)(3). Chloroacetic acid is degraded in laboratory biodegradation tests using sewage or acclimated sludge inocula with greater than 70-90% degradation being reported in 5-10 days(4-7,9). Degradation is increased by acclimation(7,9) and involves dechlorination(7). Mineralization occurs in river water with 73% of the chemical being converted to carbon dioxide in 8-10 days at 29°C(8). The biodegradability of chloroacetic acid, at 10 ppm, was measured in both river water and seawater using the cultivation method; no biodegradation was reported for both samples after a 3 day incubation(10). Based on these results, this compound was determined to be difficult to degrade(10).

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3.2 was calculated for chloroacetic acid(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.22(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).

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

The Koc of chloroacetic acid is estimated as 31(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.22(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that chloroacetic acid is expected to have very high mobility in soil. The pKa of chloroacetic acid is 2.87(4), indicating that this compound will primarily exist in the anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(5).

### **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: UN1751

IMDG: UN1751

IATA: UN1751

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: CHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID      IMDG: CHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID      IATA: CHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1      IMDG: 6.1      IATA: 6.1

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II      IMDG: II      IATA: II

## 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
Chloroacetic acid	Chloroacetic acid	79-11-8	201-178-4
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not 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			Not Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Listed.

## 16: Other information

### Information on revision

SDS Creation 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](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](mailto:info@MolBest.com)**

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