SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number	94-75-7
Other names	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic 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

It is highly corrosive and can cause irreversible damage to the skin and eyes. If in contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical help as soon as possible.

2.2 GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, oral; acute toxicity, dermal : Category 4
Acute toxicity, oral : Category 4
Acute toxicity, dermal : Category 4
Sensitization, Skin : Category 1, 1A, 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1
Sensitization, respiratory : Category 1, 1A, 1B
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
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard : Category 3

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin H302 Harmful if swallowed H312 Harmful in contact with skin H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction H318 Causes serious eye damage H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled H335 May cause respiratory irritation H400 Very toxic to aquatic life H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P233 Keep container tightly closed. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. 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	P317 Get emergency medical help. P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P391 Collect spillage. P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED,Get medical help. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN,wash with plenty of water/... 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. P342+P316 If experiencing respiratory symptoms,Get emergence medical help immediately. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	P403 Store in a well-ventilated place. P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Acidic or alkaline substances that react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen. May cause violent exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances. At high concentrations, they have strong oxidizing or reducing properties.

2.5 Health hazards

Skin contact: May cause severe burns, tissue necrosis, and scarring. Eye contact: May cause corneal damage, vision loss, or even blindness. Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory burns and pulmonary edema.

2.6 Environmental hazards

Leakage into the environment can change the pH value of soil and water, causing serious ecological damage. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and can cause the death of aquatic organisms and the collapse of the ecosystem.

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
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	202-361-1	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and remove contaminated clothing; rinse the exposed area with plenty of running water and seek medical attention immediately with the material's SDS. If the corrosive substance is acidic (such as sulfuric acid), neutralize it with a weak alkaline solution (such as 5% sodium bicarbonate) after rinsing. For alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide), neutralize them with a weak acidic solution (such as 1% acetic acid).

4.2 If inhaled

Move to fresh air and keep the airway open. If corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist) are inhaled, immediately administer nebulized inhalation (normal saline + dexamethasone). If laryngeal edema or breathing difficulties occur, immediately perform a tracheotomy (requires professional operation) and seek medical attention.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (make sure to rinse thoroughly, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and other folds). If blisters are present, do not prick them; instead, apply a sterile gauze compress (to avoid adhesion). Do not apply oily ointments to avoid affecting subsequent treatment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash or plenty of normal saline for 15-20 minutes (use a gentle flow to avoid direct exposure to the cornea); apply antibiotic eye ointment (such as erythromycin ointment) to the eyelids, wear a sterile eye patch, and seek immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist.

4.5 If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting (to avoid secondary damage to the esophageal mucosa). If the substance is acidic, take milk or egg white orally (to protect the gastric mucosa). If the substance is alkaline, take diluted vinegar (1:10 ratio) orally. If you carry SDS, seek medical attention immediately for a gastroscopy.

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: skin redness, swelling, blisters, ulcers, severe eye pain, photophobia, blurred vision, oral/esophageal burns, and difficulty swallowing; long-term effects: skin scarring, corneal scarring (possibly causing blindness), and esophageal stenosis.

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber), chemical goggles and masks; stand upwind when flushing to avoid inhaling volatile corrosive gases; after contact, equipment must be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the doctor of the type of corrosive agent (acid/base), concentration, and duration of contact. Skin burns should be treated according to their depth (superficial II degree and above require skin grafting). Eye injuries should be checked for corneal epithelial integrity and, if necessary, corneal repair drugs (such as recombinant human epidermal growth factor) should be used.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Acidic corrosive substances (such as sulfuric acid): It is strictly forbidden to use water (it releases heat when in contact with water, causing splashing) or alkaline fire extinguishing agents (it neutralizes the heat and increases the risk); Alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide): It is strictly forbidden to use acidic fire extinguishing agents.

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Combustion is accompanied by splashing of corrosive liquids, causing severe burns to the skin/eyes; some corrosive substances (such as nitric acid) release toxic gases when burned and also corrode fire-fighting equipment; high-temperature molten substances (such as molten alkali) easily adhere to the skin and cause deep burns.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Acidic corrosive substances release hydrogen chloride and sulfur dioxide (such as sulfuric acid); alkaline corrosive substances release ammonia (such as ammonia water); chlorine-containing corrosive substances release chlorine gas.

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

Small area: Use dry powder fire extinguishing agent to put out the fire. If it is solid corrosive material, cover it with dry sand (to isolate it from the air); Large area: Cool the surrounding containers first, then use dry powder to put out the fire. It is strictly forbidden to use water directly to prevent splashing; After extinguishing the fire, use a neutralizer (weak base for acid, weak acid for alkali) to deal with the leaked material.

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear fully enclosed corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (fluororubber), chemical goggles + mask; carry a pH tester (to monitor the pH value of the leak); after the operation, the equipment needs to be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing (acid and alkali resistant), chemical protective gloves (fluororubber), chemical goggles + face mask; wear a gas mask (acid/alkali filter box) when dealing with volatile corrosive substances.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Prevent leaked material from contacting skin or eyes; do not discharge into water or soil; treat contaminated ground with a neutralizer (sodium carbonate for acid, dilute acetic acid for alkali) until neutral.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Collect liquids in sealed polyethylene containers; collect solids with corrosion-resistant tools and place them in chemical-resistant bags (marked "corrosive"); store them in isolation after collection.

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with acid/alkali resistant cotton and then neutralize; Large leakage: transfer to storage tank with corrosion resistant pump; After cleaning, flush the ground with plenty of water (if compatible), and collect the flushing water for neutralization.

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Designate an 8-meter isolation zone; use corrosion-resistant isolation belts for blocking; and enhance ventilation (corrosion-resistant fans) for volatile corrosive substances.

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leaks: seal with acid/alkali resistant putty; severe leaks: evacuate, have professionals transfer remaining substances, and do not reuse damaged containers.

6.7 Special considerations

In case of skin contact, rinse with an eyewash for 15 minutes; in case of eye contact, rinse with an eyewash for 15 minutes and seek medical attention; add reagents slowly during neutralization (to prevent heat release); clean protective equipment with neutralizer and then rinse with clean water.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a corrosion-resistant warehouse (the floor is epoxy resin coated, and the walls are acid/alkali-resistant tiles); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (glass fiber reinforced plastic for acid corrosion, high-density polyethylene for alkaline corrosion), with a capacity of ?200L to prevent dumping; the warehouse is equipped with an emergency neutralization tank (volume ?5m³) and equipped with acid/alkali neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate, dilute acetic acid).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from materials that may come into contact with the skin (such as clothing and gloves) to avoid cross contamination. Use a corrosion-resistant forklift to transport containers and avoid impact. Check the humidity in the warehouse daily (?65%) to prevent moisture from exacerbating corrosion. In case of leakage, immediately absorb it with inert materials (such as sand) and then treat it with a neutralizer.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 2 (medium-high): Metal pipes and valves are coated with VCI anti-rust paint (acid/alkali resistant type) and maintained once every six months; VCI anti-rust blocks (such as urethane) are placed in the warehouse and replenished once every quarter to prevent corrosion of metal parts.

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

5-35?, avoid sudden temperature changes (such as moving directly from a low temperature environment to a high temperature environment); concentrated acids/bases must be kept at a temperature ?30? to prevent temperature increases from causing increased container pressure; in winter, they must be protected from freezing (temperature ?5?) to prevent the solution from freezing and cracking the container (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

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

When exposed to corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist and sulfuric acid mist), wear a powered air-purifying respirator (APF?50); in high-concentration environments, a positive pressure air respirator is required to avoid inhalation burns to the respiratory tract.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For acidic corrosive substances, choose Type E filter cartridge (protects against acidic gases such as SO? and HCl); for alkaline corrosive substances, choose Type K filter cartridge (protects against ammonia and amines); if the product contains dust, add Type P2 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical protective goggles + full-face mask. The mask must cover the chin. The lens should be made of polycarbonate (corrosion-resistant and impact-resistant). Check the sealing regularly.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing made of fluororubber or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) to avoid direct skin contact; wear an apron (of the same material) with protection covering the chest to the knees.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear corrosion-resistant gloves. For acid corrosion, choose neoprene material; for alkaline corrosion, choose nitrile rubber material. The thickness of the gloves should be ?0.5mm. Perform a water leakage test before use.

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, rinse the skin with running water for 10 minutes. If there is stinging at the contact site, apply a neutralizer (5% sodium bicarbonate for acid and 1% acetic acid for alkali) for 5 minutes. Do not use irritating skin care products to avoid aggravating skin damage.

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	off-white to tan
Colour	White to yellow crystalline powder /SRP: yellow color is phenolic impurities/
Odour	Oodorless
Melting point/freezing point	137-141oC
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	160oC (0.4 torr)
Flammability	Noncombustible Solid, but may be dissolved in flammable liquids.Not combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available

Flash point	160oC (0.4 torr)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /chlorides/.
pH	2,4-D is a strong acid
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water:Slightly soluble. Decomposes. 0.0890 g/100 mL
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow= 2.81
Vapour pressure	0.4 mm Hg (160 °C)
Density and/or relative density	1.563
Relative vapour density	7.63 (Relative to 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

Not combustibleThis material is incompatible with strong oxidizers.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fires or explosions.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /chlorides/.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat Fischer-344 male oral 443 mg/kg (95% confidence limits 270-1103 mg/kg) (2,4-D acid in corn oil).
Inhalation: no data available
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

EPA: Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. IARC: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Not evaluated

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

no data available

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; Species: Salvelinus namaycush (lake trout) weight 0.3 g; Conditions: static bioassay at 10°C, without aeration, pH 7.2-7.5, water hardness 40-50 mg/L as calcium carbonate and alkalinity of 30-35 mg/L; Concentration: 45 mg/L for 96 hr (95% confidence limit 35-56 mg/L) /2,4-D

acid, granular 100%
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: Daphnia magna (water flea); Concentration: 363-389 mg/L for 48 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified, SRP: Unspecified salt or ester of 2,4-D
Toxicity to algae: LC50; Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green Algae); Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 20700 ug/L for 5 days /96.1% purity
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: 2,4-D is readily and rapidly degraded in soil(1). The kinetics of 2,4-D disappearance suggest that microorganisms are responsible(1). The rate will depend on a number of factors including presence of acclimated organisms, nutrient levels, moisture level, temperature, and concentration of 2,4-D(1-3). Typical half-lives range from less than 1 day to more than several weeks under the conditions used(4-8). Degradation with a mixture of microorganisms from activated sludge, soil and sediments lead to half-lives of 1.8-3.1 days under aerobic conditions(4,9). Particular species of microorganisms, of various types, have been isolated and shown to degrade phenoxyacetic acid herbicides in pure culture(1). Degradation of the phenoxyacetic acids proceeds by two main pathways(1). These are via a hydroxyphenoxy acetic acid intermediate or via the corresponding phenol(1). Warm, moist conditions and addition of organic matter stimulate degradation of 2,4-D(7). The breakdown of 2,4-D in two types of soil was investigated under dry and moist conditions and at two different temperatures(7). Generally, 2,4-D disappeared more rapidly from moist soil; after 14 days of a slow rate of disappearance, however, the removal rate from dry, sandy soil increased(7). Numbers of organisms degrading 2,4-D were initially much lower in sandy than in clay loams(7). However, numbers increased rapidly in sandy soils after the addition of the herbicide and, as a result, 2,4-D was eventually degraded more rapidly in sandy than in clay loams(7). In moist conditions, at 25°C, the half-life of 2,4-D was 7 days or less, whereas in dry conditions, at 35°C, it could be as long as 250 days(7). These latter conditions are unlikely to apply in most natural conditions where 2,4-D is likely to be used(7). First-order kinetics were observed for the degradation of 2,4-D in sandy loam and muck soils from Malaysia(10). Short half-lives were observed for 2,4-D in aerobic (3.4 days) muck soils(10).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for 2,4-D(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.81(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). The Japanese Chemicals Evaluation and Research Institute has classified 2,4-D as not highly bioaccumulative(4). A depuration half-life of 1.32 days was measured channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) exposed to 0.01 ppm 2,4-D over a period of 4 days(5). Rapid depuration was observed for rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri), channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) and bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) following 8-hr exposure to 0.3 or 1.0 mg/L C14-labeled 2,4-D butoxyethanol ester(6). Uptake by three seaweeds (Ulva sp, Enteromorpha sp, Rhodymenia sp) at pH 7.8 ranged from 0.01-0.03% of 2,4-D added using 25 ppb C14 ring-labeled 2,4-D(7). Bioaccumulation factors of <10 and 6 were reported for golfen orfe (Leuciscus idus mealnotus) and algae (Chlorella fusca), respectively(8).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Reported experimental 2,4-D (free acid) Koc values are 19.6 (average of 9 soils)(1) to 109.1 (average of 3 soils and range of 72.2-135.7)(2), and 20 to 79(3). According to a classification scheme(4), these Koc values suggest that 2,4-D is expected to have high to very high mobility in soil(SRC). The pKa of 2,4-D is 2.73(5). Anionic 2,4-D adsorption is affected by soil mineralogy (in particular iron and aluminum oxide content), exchangeable aluminum content, and soil phosphate content(6). Adsorption appears to increase with increasing organic content and decreasing pH of soil(7). Average mobility for 14 soils was 0.72 (Rf units), ranging from 0.41 for silty loam to 1.0 for sandy loam(7). In general little runoff occurs with 2,4-D or its amine salts and runoff behavior is the inverse of adsorption behavior(8). Thus, 2,4-D can be desorbed from mineral soils, but not from those containing much organic matter(8). Percolating water appears to be the principal means of movement and diffusion is important only for transport over very small distance(8). Geometric mean concentrations of leached 2,4-D ranged from 0.55-0.87 ug/L at a depth of 0.2 m following applications (rate 0.1-3.3 kg/ha-yr) of the herbicide and irrigation of home garden lawns(9). Upward movement of 2,4-D occurs when the soil surface dries or if rapid evaporation occurs(9). Thus, 2,4-D can be concentrated at the soil surface, where it can be photolyzed, transported by wind either on dust or in vapor form, or leached downwards again(9).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Acidic corrosives can be treated with alkaline neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate) until neutralized and then disposed of as ordinary waste. Alkaline corrosives can be treated with acidic neutralizers (such as dilute hydrochloric acid) until neutralized and then disposed of. Those that cannot be neutralized must be incinerated at high temperature or chemically decomposed by a professional unit. The container must be thoroughly cleaned before being disposed of.

13.2 Precautions

Neutralization reactions must be conducted in well-ventilated, dedicated facilities, with the reaction rate controlled to prevent splashing. Disposal personnel must wear corrosion-resistant protective gear. The pH value of the neutralized waste must be controlled between 6 and 9. Direct disposal of unneutralized corrosive materials is prohibited. Emergency pools must be established at the disposal site to prevent leakage and contamination.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2765	IMDG: UN2765	IATA: UN2765

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: unknown	IMDG: unknown	IATA: unknown

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9	IMDG: 9	IATA: 9

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III	IMDG: III	IATA: III

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

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**
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	202-361-1
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			Not 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