

1,4-Dichlorobenzene SDS/MSDS (Safety Data Sheet)

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

* Product Name: 1,4-Dichlorobenzene

* Catalog Number: S6300

* CAS Number: 106-46-7

* IUPAC Name: Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-

Relevant identified uses and uses advised against

* Identified uses: For research and development use only; laboratory chemicals; manufacture of substances.

* Uses advised against: Not for pharmaceutical, household, or other unapproved uses.

Details of the supplier

* Company: Selleck Chemicals

* TollFree: +1 877 796-6397

* Tel: +1 832 582-8158

* Fax: +1 832 582-8590

Emergency telephone number

* Emergency phone #: +1 832 582-8158

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

Acute toxicity (oral): Category 5. H303

Skin irritation: Category 3. H316

Skin sensitization: Category 1. H317

Serious eye irritation: Category 2. H319

Eye irritation: Category 2. H320

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3. H335

Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 2. H341

Carcinogenicity: Category 2. H351

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1. H360

Reproductive toxicity: Category 2. H361

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 1. H370

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1. H372

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2. H373

Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 1. H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 1. H410

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H303: May be harmful if swallowed H316: Causes mild skin irritation H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction H319: Causes serious eye irritation H320: Causes eye irritation H335: May cause respiratory irritation H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects H351: Suspected of causing cancer H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child H370: Causes damage to organs H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H373: May causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H400: Very toxic to aquatic life H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)	None.
Prevention	P203: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P264+P265: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. 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.
Response	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+P351: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. P308+P316: IF exposed or concerned: Get emergency medical help immediately. P318: if exposed or concerned, get medical advice. P319: Get medical help if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (see information on this label and safety datasheet)). P332+P317: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help. P333+P317: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help. P337+P317: If eye irritation persists: Get medical help. P338: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P391: Collect spillage.
Storage	P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405: Store locked up.
Disposal	P501: P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

None.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Product name: 1,4-Dichlorobenzene

CAS Number: 106-46-7

PubChem CID: 4685

Molecular formula: C₆H₄Cl₂

Molecular weight: 147.00 g/mol

IUPAC name: 1,4-dichlorobenzene

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable (pure substance).

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Eye contact: First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Ingestion: Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 (Toxicological Information).

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact a poison control center or physician for severe exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable: Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable: None known.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]:

CAUTION: Fire involving Safety devices (UN3268) and Fire suppressant dispersing devices (UN3559) may have a delayed activation and a risk of hazardous projectiles. Extinguish the fire at a safe distance.

SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.

LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire. Dike runoff from fire control for later disposal.

FIRE INVOLVING TANKS: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from

tanks in direct contact with flames. (ERG, 2024)

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Advice for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Extinguish fire using agent suitable for surrounding fire. /o-Dichlorobenzene/

Water may be used to blanket fire.

If material on fire or involved in fire: Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.).

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing.

Fight fire from upwind. Cool containers with water spray until fire is extinguished.

Flash point: 150 °F (NTP, 1992)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Avoid breathing dust/vapor. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains, waterways, or soil.

Contain spill with inert absorbent material.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]:

IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE: Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.

SPILL: Increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.

FIRE: If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. (ERG, 2024)

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do

not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Environmental considerations: Land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner./

Environmental considerations: Water spill: Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom. If dissolved, in region of 10 ppm or greater concentration, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount. Remove trapped material with suction hoses. Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates.

For more Cleanup Methods (Complete) data for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (6 total), please visit the HSDB record page.

Generators of waste (equal to or greater than 100 kg/mo) containing this contaminant, EPA hazardous waste number U072 and D027, must conform with USEPA regulations in storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste.

Product: Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber; Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility is acceptable only after review by the governing authority and assurance that "pass through" violations will not occur. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must be evaluated in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 261, specifically Subpart B, in order to determine the appropriate local, state and federal requirements for disposal.

p-Dichlorobenzene may be disposed of: 1) by making packages of p-dichlorobenzene in paper or other flammable material and burning in a suitable combustion chamber equipped with an appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. 2) By dissolving p-dichlorobenzene in a flammable solvent (such as alcohol) and atomizing in a suitable combustion chamber equipped with an appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. Recommendable method: Incineration.

For more Disposal Methods (Complete) data for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (13 total), please visit the HSDB record page.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

Appropriate engineering controls: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

For more Preventive Measures (Complete) data for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (18 total), please visit the HSDB record page.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]:

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent dust cloud. For Asbestos, avoid inhalation of dust. Cover spill with plastic sheet or tarp to minimize spreading. Do not clean up or dispose of, except under supervision of a specialist.

SMALL DRY SPILL: With clean shovel, place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely; move containers from spill area.

SMALL SPILL: Pick up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.

LARGE SPILL: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Cover powder spill with plastic sheet or tarp to minimize spreading. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. (ERG, 2024)

Separated from strong oxidants and food and feedstuffs. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Storage class (TRGS 510): 13: Non Combustible Solids.

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Separate from oxidizing materials. /o-Dichlorobenzene/

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area between 32 °F and 80 °F. Storage below 80 °F will cause crystals to turn white; storage above 80 °F will cause crystals to fuse and cake. Short-term exposure to extremely high temperatures, above 80 °F, can rapidly cause caking. Inspection of containers should be made within ten days of receipt to determine whether fusing or caking has occurred in transit. Store only in closed, properly labeled containers. /99.9% Paradichlorobenzene/

Safe Storage of Pesticides. Always store pesticides in their original containers, complete with labels that list ingredients, directions for use, and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning. Never store pesticides in cabinets with or near food, animal feed, or medical supplies. Do not store pesticides in places where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water, or surface water.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants and food and feedstuffs. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Storage class (TRGS 510): 13: Non Combustible Solids.

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Separate from oxidizing materials. /o-Dichlorobenzene/

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area between 32 °F and 80 °F. Storage below 80 °F will cause crystals to turn white; storage above 80 °F will cause crystals to fuse and cake. Short-term exposure to extremely high temperatures, above 80 °F, can rapidly cause caking. Inspection of containers should be made within ten days of receipt to determine whether fusing or caking has occurred in transit. Store only in closed, properly labeled containers. /99.9% Paradichlorobenzene/

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Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).

[Note: Specific storage temperature not available in public databases. Refer to supplier Certificate of Analysis (COA) for exact storage conditions.]

Store in original container. Keep upright to prevent leakage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure controls

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits (OEL)

12 mg/m

12 mg/m

8.1.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use only in a chemical fume hood or with local exhaust ventilation.

Ensure adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits.

8.2 Individual protection measures

8.2.1 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical safety goggles.

8.2.2 Skin protection

Wear protective gloves. Recommended material: Nitrile rubber.

Wear suitable protective clothing (lab coat).

8.2.3 Respiratory protection

Use NIOSH-approved dust/mist respirator (N95 or higher) if ventilation is inadequate.

8.2.4 Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance: P-dichlorobenzene appears as a white colored liquid with the odor of moth balls. Denser than water and insoluble in water. Flash point below 200 °F. Used as a moth repellent, to make other chemicals, as a fumigant, and for many other uses.

b) Odor: Distinctive aromatic odor ... becomes very strong at concentrations between 30 and 60 ppm

c) Odor threshold: No data available

d) pH: No data available

e) Melting point/freezing point: 127 °F (NTP, 1992)

f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: 345 °F at 760 mmHg (NTP, 1992)

g) Flash point: 150 °F (NTP, 1992)

h) Evaporation rate: No data available

i) Flammability (solid, gas): No data available

j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: No data available

k) Vapor pressure: 0.6 mmHg at 68 °F ; 1.8 mmHg at 86 °F (NTP, 1992)

l) Vapor density: No data available

m) Relative density: 1.458 at 68 °F (USCG, 1999) - Denser than water; will sink

n) Water solubility: less than 1 mg/mL at 73 °F (NTP, 1992)

o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Log P (n-octanol/water): 3.4

p) Auto-ignition temperature: No autoflammability up to 500 °C.

q) Decomposition temperature: No data available

r) Viscosity: 0.839 mPa.s at 55 °C; 0.668 mPa.s at 79 °C

s) Explosive properties: No data available

t) Oxidizing properties: No data available

9.2 Other information

Complexity: 54

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No specific reactivity hazards identified under normal handling conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions under normal conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, direct sunlight, and moisture.

Avoid strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents.

Dangerous: when heated to decomposition or on contact with acids or acid fumes they evolve highly toxic /hydrogen chloride/ fumes. Can react vigorously with oxidizing materials.

Strong oxidizers (such as chlorine or permanganate).

Strong oxidizers (such as chlorine or permanganate)

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Hydrogen chloride (HCl).

See also Section 5 (Fire-fighting measures) for combustion products.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

Inhalation Acute Reference Concentration (RfCa) (mg/m³): 12.024539877300599

Inhalation Acute Reference Concentration Reference: ATSDR Final

Skin corrosion/irritation:

No data available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation (H319).

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

May cause an allergic skin reaction (H317).

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Suspected of causing genetic defects (H341).

Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer (H351).

Reproductive toxicity:

May damage fertility or the unborn child (H360).

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

H370, H372, H373

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

No data available.

Aspiration hazard:

No data available.

11.2 Additional information

Carcinogen classification:

para-Dichlorobenzene

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Volume Sup 7: Overall Evaluations of Carcinogenicity: An Updating of IARC Monographs Volumes 1 to 42, 1987; 440 pages; ISBN 92-832-1411-0 (out of print)

Volume 73: (1999) Some Chemicals that Cause Tumours of the Kidney or Urinary Bladder in Rodents and Some Other Substances

1999

1998

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-Dichlorobenzene)

TR-319: Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (CASRN 106-46-7) in F344/N Rats and B6C3F1

Exposure routes:

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact

Inhalation (L397) ; oral (L397) ; dermal (L397) ; eye contact (L397)

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Cough. Sore throat. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Shortness of breath. Vomiting.

Redness. Pain.

Diarrhoea. Further see Inhalation.

Eye irritation, swelling periorbital (situated around the eye); profuse rhinitis; headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; weight loss, jaundice, cirrhosis; In Animals: liver, kidney injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]

Burning sensation, cough, drowsiness, headache, nausea, shortness of breath, and vomiting can follow inhalation or ingestion of 1,4-DCB. Moreover

Data source: Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) via PubChem.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

LC50; Species: *Lepomis macrochirus* (bluegill sunfish); Conditions: /static bioassay/; Concentration: 4.54 mg/L for 24 hr; 4.3 mg/L for 48 hr; 4.25 mg/L for 96 hr

LC50; Species: *Poecilia reticulata* (Guppy) age 3 months, weight 0.18 g, length 2.6 cm; Conditions: freshwater, renewal, dissolved oxygen 2.3-8.7 mg/L; Concentration: 19.7 umol/L for 96 hr (confidence interval: 14.8-26.4 umol/L) /95% purity/

LC50; Species: *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy); Concentration: 4.0 ppm for 14 days /Conditions of bioassay not specified/

LC50; Species: *Palaemonetes pugio* (grass shrimp); Concentration: 129 mg/L for 48 hr; 69 mg/L for 96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified/

For more Ecotoxicity Values (Complete) data for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (46 total), please visit the HSDB record page. /AQUATIC SPECIES/ ... Acute and chronic toxicity to freshwater aquatic life occur at concentrations as low as 1,120 and 763 ug/L ... acute toxicity to saltwater aquatic life occurs at concentrations as low as 1,970 ug/L. /AQUATIC SPECIES/ Developmental, genetic, and reproductive toxicities of benzene, chlorobenzene, and o-, m-, and p-dichlorobenzenes were investigated in sea urchin, *Paracentrotus lividus*. Toxicity order depended on whether the target organ was embryo or sperm. Benzene was active in sea urchin sperm causing developmental and mitotic abnormalities in offspring. Benzene also showed a significant increase in developmental defects following embryo exposure. For chlorobenzene, developmental defects were

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Log P (n-octanol/water): 3.4

Potential for bioaccumulation exists (Log P > 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

This substance is classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers and do not mix with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers in the same manner as the product itself.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as dangerous goods (research quantities typically exempt).

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not subject to transport regulations (small quantities for research use).

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class 9

DOT label: Class 9

14.4 Packing group

Packing group III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: Yes (classified as environmentally hazardous per GHS).

14.6 Special precautions for user

Transport in original packaging. Ensure containers are tightly sealed.

For bulk or commercial quantities, consult applicable transport regulations (DOT, IATA, IMDG).

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

US EPA / TSCA: Subject to EPA TSCA regulations

EU ECHA / REACH: Registered under REACH

SARA 302 Components:

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components:

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards:

Acute (short-term) health hazard

Chronic (long-term) health hazard

Environmental hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Pennsylvania Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

New Jersey Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the New Jersey Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Other regulatory listings:

- The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: Chemical: Benzene, 1,4-dichloro- Specific Information Requirement: Obligations to provide information apply. These obligations are: 1. If the assessment report about the chemical recommends secondary
- California Safe Cosmetics Program (CSCP) Reportable Ingredient: Hazard Traits - Carcinogenicity; Dermatotoxicity; Hepatotoxicity and Digestive System Toxicity; Nephrotoxicity and Other Toxicity to the Urinary System; Neurotoxicity; Ocular Toxicity; Reproductive To
- Status Regulation (EC): 2004/129/EC
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act: The New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act requires public and private employers to provide information about hazardous substances at their workplaces.

(N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq.)

- Atmospheric Standards: This action promulgates standards of performance for equipment leaks of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI). The intended effect of these standards is to require all newly constructed, modified, and reconstructed SOCMI process units to us

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this substance.

For research-use-only compounds, no CSA is required under REACH Annex I.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 2026/09/09

Further Information: The information provided is believed to be correct but is not exhaustive and should be used only as a guideline based on current knowledge. It does not represent a guarantee of the properties of the product.

Selleck Chemicals Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or contact with the product.