

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.2
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: August 08, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 1,2-Dichloroethane

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CCEM500037

Other names -

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.

Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou

Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175

Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 2

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Skin irritation, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H350 May cause cancer

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment. P242 Use non-sparking tools. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
Response	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower]. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish. P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/... P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell. P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-dichloroethane	107-06-2	203-458-1	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Administration of oxygen may be needed. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Following eye contact

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

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer immediately for medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation of vapors causes nausea, drunkenness, depression. Contact of liquid with eyes may produce corneal injury. Prolonged contact with skin may cause a burn. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Treatment: Stabilization: As with most chlorinated hydrocarbons, the immediate life-threatening complications are respiratory arrest and cardiac dysrhythmia. Hence, initially attention should be directed toward establishing an airway, providing ventilation, and improving circulation as dictated by the clinical situation. Decontamination: since ethylene dichloride is a potent hepatorenal toxin, all except minor

exposures seen within 4 hours of ingestion should be given the usual methods of decontamination (ipeccac or lavage/activated charcoal and cathartics). Contaminated clothes should be removed and the exposed skin washed with green soap and water. Supportive care: No methods to enhance removal and no antidotes have been proven effective. Severe cases require close monitoring of clotting times and serum glucose and calcium levels, as well as hepatic and renal function. Hemodialysis is reserved for renal failure.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Do not extinguish until release can be stopped. Cool fire-exposed containers with water staying clear of tank ends.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic and irritating gases (hydrogen chloride, phosgene) are generated. Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Ventilation. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Ventilation. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental considerations: land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner./ Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, or commercial sorbents. Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill. Apply appropriate foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from food and feedstuffs and incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Dry. Well closed. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Store in a clean, cool, well ventilated area away from heat, sparks, or flames. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Small quantities can be stored in brown bottles or opaque containers due to solvent's light sensitivity. Ground and bond metal containers for liquid transfers to prevent static sparks.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 10 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). MAK: skin absorption (H); carcinogen category: 2

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles, face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid. Viscous.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Pleasant odor
Melting point/freezing point	-35.5 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	83.6 °C. Atm. press.:760 mm Hg.
Flammability	Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 6.2% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 16% by volume
Flash point	Ca. 13 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	440 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 0.829. Temperature:20°C. Remarks:= 0.829 cP (centipoises).;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 0.775. Temperature:25.0°C. Remarks:= 0.775 cP (centipoises).
Solubility	5 to 10 mg/mL at 66° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 1.45. Temperature:20 °C.
Vapour pressure	76.86 Torr. Temperature:25°C. Remarks:Corresponding to 10247 Pa or 76.85 mm Hg.
Density and/or relative density	1.246 g/cm³. Temperature:25°C.
Relative vapour density	3.4 (20 °C, vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

NIOSH has recommended that 1,2-dichloroethane be treated as a potential human carcinogen. Decomposes on heating and on burning. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride (see ICSC 0163) and phosgene (see ICSC 0007). Reacts with alkali metals, powdered metals, ammonia, bases and strong oxidants. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many metals in the presence of water.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable in presence of alkali, acids.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flammable liquid ...The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated. Liquid ammonia and ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE can cause an explosion when mixed, NFPA 491M, 1991. A tank of dimethyl amino propyl amine exploded violently when it reacted with wet ethylene dichloride which had been the tank's previous contents [Doyle 1973]. Halogenated aliphatic compounds, such as ethylene dichloride, are moderately or very reactive. Halogenated organics generally become less reactive as more of their hydrogen atoms are replaced with halogen atoms. Materials in this group are incompatible with strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Also, they are incompatible with many amines, nitrides, azo/diazo compounds, alkali metals, epoxides, aluminum

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Explosion can result when ethylene dichloride, is mixed with liquid ammonia, dimethylaminopropylamine, nitrogen tetroxide, metal powders, organic peroxides reducing agents, & alkali & alkali earth metals. Mixtures with nitric acid are easily detonated by heat, impact, or friction. Mixtures with mercaptans form thioethers & generate heat while mixtures with nitrides generate heat & ammonia forming toxic fumes.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Ethylene dichloride decomposes slowly becoming acidic and darkening in color.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 870-950 mg/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation 12000 ppm/31.8 min, 3000 ppm/165 min, 1000 ppm/432 min
- Dermal: LD50 Rabbit percutaneous 3400-4460 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

No information is available on the reproductive or developmental effects of ethylene dichloride in humans. Decreased fertility and increased embryo mortality have been observed in inhalation studies of rats.

STOT-single exposure

The vapour is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation may cause lung oedema. See Notes. The substance may cause effects on the kidneys and liver. This may result in impaired functions, liver damage and kidney damage. Exposure at high concentrations could cause lowering of consciousness and death. The effects may be delayed.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys, resulting in impaired functions. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 136 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 160 mg/L - 48 h. Remarks:(unfed).
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus) - 213 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: TT (toxicity thresholds) - Pseudomonas putida - 135 mg/L - 16 h.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Biodegradability tests with 1,2-dichloroethane resulted in little or no biodegradation in aerobic systems using sewage seed or activated sludge(1-5). The one river die-away test reported no degradation(1). The percent BOD produced in 5-10 days was 0-7%(2-4). Another investigator reported slow to moderate biodegradation activity(5). In a bioreactor study using microbial consortia enriched from subsurface sediments contaminated with chlorinated hydrocarbons, a mixed-organic waste containing 21 ug/l of 1,2-dichloroethane was degraded to <5 ug/l after a 21 day run(6).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

A BCF of 2 was measured for 1,2-dichloroethane in bluegill sunfish, Lepomis macrochirus(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF suggests bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc for 1,2-dichloroethane is 33(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that 1,2-dichloroethane is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC). 1,2-Dichloroethane rapidly percolates through sandy soil(3).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1184 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN1184 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN1184 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE (For reference only, please check.) IATA: ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.) IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

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

SECTION 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
1,2-dichloroethane	1,2-dichloroethane	107-06-2	203-458-1
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date August 08, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms

- 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%

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/>



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Other Information

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

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