

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2024
Revision Date: September 15, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Methyl chloroformate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CCNP900156

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

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B

Acute toxicity - Category 2, Inhalation

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

H312 Harmful in contact with skin

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H330 Fatal if inhaled

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. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
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/... P317 Get medical help. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P316 Get emergency medical help immediately. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label).
Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. 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
Methyl chloroformate	Methyl chloroformate	79-22-1	201-187-3	≈ 99%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

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

Following skin contact

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

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Methyl chloroformate is highly toxic upon inhalation and upon ingestion. A concentration of 1 mg/liter (190 ppm) has been lethal in 10 minutes. It is corrosive and irritating to skin. (EPA, 1998)

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

no data available

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

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5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water, dry chem, foam, carbon dioxide. Cool exposed containers with water.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is very dangerous when exposed to heat sources, sparks, flame, or oxidizers. It will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire. Toxic fumes of phosgene are produced when the material is heated to decomposition. Heat or steam should be avoided. (EPA, 1998)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Shut off supply; if not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out. In other cases extinguish with foam, powder, carbon dioxide, dry sand. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. NO direct contact with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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. 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. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from strong oxidants and food and feedstuffs. Dry. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room. OWING TO THE FACT THAT THESE CMPD DECOMPOSE EASILY, STORAGE CONTAINERS SHOULD BE VENTED. CHLOROFORMATES

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK: 0.78 mg/m³, 0.2 ppm; peak limitation category: I(2); pregnancy risk group: C

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	Methyl chloroformate is a colorless liquid with a pungent odor. Flash point 54°F. Corrosive to metals and tissue. Vapors heavier than air. Very toxic by inhalation. Used to make other chemicals and insecticides.
Colour	CLEAR LIQUID
Odour	Unpleasant, acrid
Melting point/freezing point	-61°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	70-72°C(lit.)
Flammability	Highly flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower: 6.7%
Flash point	10°C
Auto-ignition temperature	905°F
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	SOL IN CHLOROFORM, BENZENE, IN ALL PROPORTIONS IN ALCOHOL, ETHER
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	4.8 psi (20 °C)
Density and/or relative density	1.223g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density	3.26 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating and on burning. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride and phosgene. Reacts violently with strong oxidants. Reacts gradually with water. This produces hydrogen chloride. Attacks many metals in the presence of water.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

VERY DANGEROUS WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT SOURCES, SPARKS, FLAME, OR OXIDIZERS. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. METHYL CHLOROFORMATE is incompatible with water, strong oxidizing agents, alcohols, bases (including amines). Decomposes slowly in water to yield methanol, HCl, and CO₂; reaction can be hazardous if water is hot. Attacks many metals especially in humid atmosphere [Handling Chemicals Safely 1980. p. 476]. May react vigorously or explosively if mixed with diisopropyl ether or other ethers in the presence of trace amounts of metal salts [J. Haz. Mat., 1981, 4, 291].

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts slowly with water, evolving hydrogen chloride. Reaction can be hazardous if water is hot.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition, emits highly toxic fumes of methyl chloroformate and phosgene.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral <0.05 g/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

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

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

Lachrymation. The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of the vapour may cause lung oedema. See Notes.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

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: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data were located concerning the biodegradation of methyl chloroformate either in natural systems or in laboratory studies(SRC). Since methyl chloroformate hydrolyzes with a calculated half-life of 34.8 min at 19.6 deg C(1,SRC), biodegradation probably will not be a significant process in the environment(SRC).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Since methyl chloroformate hydrolyzes in water relatively rapidly(1), bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is not expected to be a significant process(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Since methyl chloroformate rapidly hydrolyzes in water(1) and presumably in moist soil(SRC), adsorption to soil is not expected to be a significant process(SRC).

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: UN1238 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN1238 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN1238 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

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

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.) IATA: I (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
Methyl chloroformate	Methyl chloroformate	79-22-1	201-187-3
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, 2024

Revision Date

September 15, 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/>

Other Information

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 is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

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

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.