

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 1,1-Dichloroethane

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CWLT600001

Other names 1,1-dichloro ethane; dichloromethylmethane; ETHYLDICHLORIDE

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

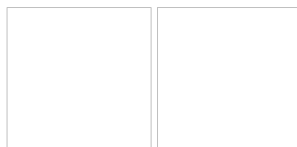
Eye irritation, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 3

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

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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. P273 Avoid release to the environment.
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. 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.
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
1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-dichloroethane	75-34-3	200-863-5	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

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. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

INHALATION: Irritation of respiratory tract. Salivation, sneezing, coughing, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting. EYES: Irritation, lacrimation, and reddening of conjunctiva. SKIN: Irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can produce a slight burn. INGESTION: Ingestion incidental to industrial handling is not considered to be a problem. Swallowing of substantial amounts could cause nausea, vomiting, faintness, drowsiness, cyanosis, and circulatory failure. (USCG, 1999)

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

Treatment: Treatment is largely supportive. Watch for respiratory depression and dysrhythmias. Obtain arterial blood gases. Administer oxygen if there is evidence of altered mental status or dyspnea. Treat hypotension with volume expansion and vasopressor. Use lidocaine or beta-adrenergic blockers for ventricular dysrhythmias. /Dermal exposure/: Remove contaminated clothing. ... Wash affected area with soap and copious amounts of water. /Ocular exposure/: Irrigate the eye for 15 to 20 minutes. Obtain ophthalmic consultation if symptoms persist. After ingestion: Simple aspiration with a nasogastric tube may be effective because these compounds are liquid. Activated charcoal is probably ineffective. /Inhalation/: Move patient away from the contaminated area. Provide a source of oxygen and prepare for mechanical ventilation. Enhancement of Elimination: Hemodialysis or hemoperfusion is not likely to be useful because of the lipophilic properties of these solvents. Hyperbaric oxygen is experimental. ... Antidotes: Acetylcysteine may restore glutathione stores depleted by

the production of free radicals; however, its role in limiting carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity remains investigational. Supportive Care: Watch for cardiac dysrhythmias, aspiration pneumonitis, hepatotoxicity, and hypoxic encephalopathy. Monitor for dysrhythmias for at least 24 hours and for hepatorenal failure for approximately 3 days. Obtain a chest radiograph, arterial blood gas, ECG, serum creatinine, and hepatic aminotransferase. Check electrolyte imbalance daily. Treat renal failure with dialysis and hepatic failure with fresh frozen plasma, vitamin K, a low-protein diet, neomycin, and lactulose. Watch fluid and electrolyte balance. Halogenated hydrocarbons

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

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

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: When heated to decomposition emits highly toxic fumes to phosgene. Behavior in Fire: Explosion hazard (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

Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. 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

Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. 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

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas; 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: Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local 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. See Chemical Dangers. Cool.Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 100 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen).MAK: 410 mg/m³, 100 ppm; peak limitation category: II(2); pregnancy risk group: C.EU-OEL: 412 mg/m³, 100 ppm as TWA; (skin)

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 spectacles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

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	1,1-dichloroethane is a colorless liquid with an ether-like odor. Slightly soluble in water and slightly denser than water. Flash point below 70°F. Vapors denser than air. Used to make other chemicals.
Colour	Colorless, oily liquid
Odour	Aromatic ethereal odor
Melting point/freezing point	-96.7°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	57.3°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	Class IB Flammable Liquid: FLP. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 5.4% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 11.4% by volume
Flash point	-10°C
Auto-ignition temperature	856° F (USCG, 1999)
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	Neutral
Kinematic viscosity	0.464 mPa s at 25 deg C; 0.362 mPa s at 50 deg C
Solubility	less than 1 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 1.79
Vapour pressure	234 mm Hg at 77° F ; 182 mm Hg at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
Density and/or relative density	1.168 g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	3.44 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to 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 phosgene (see ICSC 0007) and hydrogen chloride (see ICSC 0163). Reacts violently with strong oxidants, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals and powdered metals. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks aluminium, iron and polyethylene. Contact with strong caustic causes formation of flammable and toxic acetaldehyde gas.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

A very dangerous fire hazard ... when exposed to heat or flame; can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. It is incompatible with strong bases. Contact with strong caustics will cause formation of flammable and toxic gas. It will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. (NTP, 1992)

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride gas, and phosgene.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 725 mg/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 Mouse inhalation 17300 ppm/2 hr
- 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

CLASSIFICATION: C; possible human carcinogen. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: Based on no human data and limited evidence of carcinogenicity in two animal species (rats and mice) as shown by an increased incidence of mammary gland adenocarcinomas and hemangiosarcomas in female rats and an increased incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas and benign uterine polyps in mice. HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA: None. ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Limited.

Reproductive toxicity

No information is available on the reproductive or developmental effects of ethylidene dichloride in humans. Retarded fetal development (but no malformations) was observed in animals from inhalation exposure to ethylidene dichloride.

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes and upper respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure at high levels could cause unconsciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking. The substance may have effects on the kidneys and liver.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather 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

AEROBIC: Halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons are generally considered to be resistant to biodegradation(1). Using an aerobic static-screening-flask test method with a municipal waste water sewage inoculum, 5 and 10 ppm 1,1-dichloroethane incubated for 7 days resulted in 50 and 29% degradation, and 19 and 4% evaporation, respectively(2). No degradation was detected when 1,1-dichloroethane was incubated for 8-16 weeks with uncontaminated samples of subsurface material taken from positions immediately above and below the water table at Pickett, OK and Fort Polk, LA(3). Using well monitoring data from a landfill with a contamination history, the half-life of 1,1-dichloroethane under sulfate-reducing conditions at 10 deg C was approximated to be 115 days(4). A soil microcosm study simulating gas composition in landfill soil covers found that 1,1-dichloroethane was degraded, but at a rate much slower than 1,2-dichloroethane(5).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 7 was calculated in fish for 1,1-dichloroethane(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.79(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). All of the chloroethanes have an elimination half-life of < 2 days as measured by whole body levels in exposed bluegills(4).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The measured Koc of 1,1-dichloroethane in soil has been reported to be 30(1,2). Sorption studies using sea sediment taken from the Belgian Continental Shelf of the North Sea in October 1993 determined a Koc of 9.2(3). According to a classification scheme(4), these Koc values suggest that 1,1-dichloroethane is expected to have very high mobility in soil. 1,1-Dichloroethane was readily leached from material representative of waste at land disposal sites(5) and was found in leachate from a simulated landfill lysimeter used to study the codisposal of metal plating sludge and municipal waste(6).

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: UN2362 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2362 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2362 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (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
1,1-dichloroethane	1,1-dichloroethane	75-34-3	200-863-5
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

Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding.

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

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