

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

## 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Hydrogen Peroxide

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number 7722-84-1

Other names Hydrogen Peroxide

### 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 Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.

Address No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China

Telephone +86-2087066781

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-2087066781

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

## 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

Oxidizing liquids; Oxidizing solids : Category 1

Acute toxicity, oral : Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1, 1A, 1B, 1C

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1

Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation : Category 3

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)**

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong Oxidizer

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P220 Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

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.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P283 Wear fire resistant or flame retardant clothing.

P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

**Response**

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P317 Get emergency medical help.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED,Get medical help.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED,Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P361+P354 IF ON SKIN,Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes.

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.

P306+P360 IF ON CLOTHING,Rinse Immediately contaminated CLOTHING and SKIN with plenty of water before removing clothes.

P370+P378 In case of fire,Use ... to extinguish.

P371+P380+P375 In case of major fire and large quantities,Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

**Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

P420 Store separately.

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
Hydrogen Peroxide	Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	231-765-0	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**

It is strictly forbidden to use flammable fire extinguishing agents or water (some oxidizing liquids release heat when in contact with water, intensifying combustion); avoid using carbon dioxide (some strong oxidants do not require oxygen to burn, so carbon dioxide is ineffective).

### **5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting**

It is non-flammable itself but is a strong combustion supporter, which can cause ordinary combustible materials (wood, cotton cloth) to burn violently or even explode; it is easy to produce exothermic reaction when in contact with reducing agents and organic matter, causing spontaneous combustion; the combustion temperature is extremely high and it can easily melt metal containers.

### **5.3 Hazardous combustion products**

Oxygen (intensifies fire), nitrogen oxides (such as nitric acid releases NO<sub>2</sub>), chlorine oxides (such as chlorates release ClO<sub>2</sub>), and heavy metal oxides (when containing metals).

## 5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

Small area: Use dry powder fire extinguishing agent (such as sodium bicarbonate) to extinguish the fire. If it is a solid oxidizing substance, cover it with dry sand (to isolate the combustibles); Large area: Remove the surrounding combustibles first, then use dry powder to extinguish the fire; It is strictly forbidden to directly spray oxidizing liquids with water (to prevent splashing and intensifying the combustion)

## 5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing (acid/alkali resistant), chemical protective gloves (nitrile), and goggles; carry a high-temperature detector (to prevent containers from melting); maintain a safe distance of more than 15 meters from the fire scene during operations, and avoid standing downwind.

# 6: Accidental release measures

## 6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear corrosion-resistant protective clothing (acid/alkali resistant), chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile), and goggles; wear a dust mask for solids and a gas mask (with an acid gas filter cartridge) for liquids/gases; avoid wearing synthetic fiber clothing (anti-static).

## 6.2 Environmental protection measure

Prevent the leaked material from coming into contact with flammable materials (wood, grease); avoid discharge into water bodies (to prevent oxygen enrichment from harming aquatic life); neutralize contaminated soil with lime (acid oxygen) or dilute hydrochloric acid (alkaline oxygen) to a pH of 6-9.

## 6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Liquids should be collected with polyethylene/polytetrafluoroethylene containers (metal containers are prohibited); solids should be collected with corrosion-resistant tools and placed in sealed plastic containers (labeled "oxidizing substances").

## 6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with dry inert materials (talcum powder) and dispose of as hazardous waste; Large leakage: transfer to a dedicated storage tank with a corrosion-resistant pump; after cleaning, flush the ground with plenty of water (if compatible), and collect and dispose of the flushing water.

## 6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Designate a 15-meter isolation zone and prohibit flammable items from entering; use corrosion-resistant isolation tape to block contact with organic matter/reducing agents; increase ventilation for volatile oxidants.

## 6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leakage: seal with acid/alkali resistant putty; serious leakage: evacuate the site, close the valve, and have professionals transfer the leak using corrosion-resistant equipment. It is strictly forbidden to mix containers with flammable materials.

## 6.7 Special considerations

It is strictly forbidden to mix with flammable materials and reducing agents; monitor the temperature of the leakage area (to prevent oxidation exothermic fire); use dedicated protective equipment to avoid cross contamination.

## 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 5m<sup>3</sup>) 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 (APF50); 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<sub>2</sub> 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

<b>Physical state</b>	Very light blue color; colorless in solution. slightly sharp odor.
<b>Colour</b>	Colorless liquid
<b>Odour</b>	ODORLESS, OR HAVING AN ODOR RESEMBLING THAT OF OZONE
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	-70.43 °C
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	126°C
<b>Flammability</b>	Noncombustible Liquid, but a powerful oxidizer. Not combustible. The substance may ignite combustible materials. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available

<b>Flash point</b>	Non-flammable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not flammable. (USCG, 1999)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Decomposition continuously occurs even at a slow rate when the compound is inhibited, and thus it must be stored properly and in vented containers. High-strength hydrogen peroxide is a very high-energy material. When it decomposes to oxygen and water, large amounts of heat are liberated, leading to an increased rate of decomposition, since decomposition is accelerated by increases in temperature. This rate increases about 2.2 times per 10 °C temperature increase between 20 and 100 °C.
<b>pH</b>	Weak acid; H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> concn wt% = 35, 50, 70, 90; corresponding true pH: 4.6, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	1.245 centipoises (liquid)
<b>Solubility</b>	In water:miscible
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	-1.36
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	23.3 mm Hg ( 30 °C)
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.11g/mL at 20°C
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	1 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

## 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IS A VERY UNSTABLE COMPOUND THAT BREAKS DOWN READILY TO FORM MOLECULAR OXYGEN AND WATER.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

DANGEROUS/FIRE HAZARD/ BY CHEMICAL REACTION WITH FLAMMABLE MATERIALS. HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IS A POWERFUL OXIDIZER, PARTICULARLY IN THE CONCENTRATED STATE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO KEEP CONTAINERS ... COVERED BECAUSE

UNCOVERED CONTAINERS ... MORE PRONE TO REACT WITH FLAMMABLE VAPORS, GASES, ETC.; ... IF UNCOVERED, THE WATER FROM HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLN CAN EVAPORATE, CONCENTRATING THE /REMAINING/ MATERIAL AND THUS INCREASING THE FIRE HAZARD. HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED, WITH MORE THAN 60% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE is a powerful oxidizing agent. Will react or decompose violently and exothermically with readily oxidizable materials or alkaline substances. May decompose violently in contact with iron, copper, chromium, and most other metals or their salts, which act as catalysts for this reaction, and with ordinary dust (which frequently contain rust, also a catalyst for this reaction). Stabilization operates against such reactions, but does not eliminate their possibility. Contact with combustible materials may result in their spontaneous ignition. Solutions containing over 30% hydrogen peroxide can detonate when mixed with organic solvents (such as acetone, ethanol, glycerol); the violence of the explosion increases with increasing concentration of the hydrogen peroxide. Concentration of solutions of hydrogen peroxide under vacuum led to violent explosions when the concentration was sufficiently high (>90%) [Bretherick 2nd ed., 1979]. Mixtures of aqueous hydrogen peroxide with 1-phenyl-2-methyl propyl alcohol tend to explode if acidified with 70% sulfuric acid [Chem. Eng. News 45(43):73(1967); J. Org. Chem. 28:1893(1963)]. Hydrogen selenide and hydrogen peroxide undergo a very rapid reaction [Mellor 1:941(1946-1947)].

#### **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available

#### **10.5 Incompatible materials**

Oxidizable materials, iron, copper, brass, bronze, chromium, zinc, lead, silver, manganese [Note: Contact with combustible material may result in SPONTANEOUS combustion].

#### **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Decomposition continuously occurs even at a slow rate when the compound is inhibited, and thus it must be stored properly and in vented containers. High-strength hydrogen peroxide is a very high-energy material. When it decomposes to oxygen and water, large amounts of heat are liberated, leading to an increased rate of decomposition, since decomposition is accelerated by increases in temperature. This rate increases about 2.2 times per 10°C temperature increase between 20 and 100°C.

### **11: Toxicological information**

#### **11.1 Acute toxicity**

Oral: no data available

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**

Evaluation: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide. There is limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide. Overall evaluation: Hydrogen peroxide is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

### **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: 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 available

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

no data available

### **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: UN2014

IMDG: UN2014

IATA: UN2014

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: HYDROGEN  
PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS

SOLUTION with not less than  
20% but not more than 60%  
hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as  
necessary)

IMDG: HYDROGEN  
PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS

SOLUTION with not less than  
20% but not more than 60%  
hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as  
necessary)

IATA: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE,  
AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not  
less than 20% but not more than  
60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized  
as necessary)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8

IMDG: 8

IATA: 8

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods.

IATA: Not dangerous goods.

### 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
Hydrogen Peroxide	Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	231-765-0
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			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](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 [sales@MolBest.com](mailto:sales@MolBest.com)**

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