

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2-Chloroaniline

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number 95-51-2

Other names 2-Chloroaniline

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

Highly toxic substances, even small amounts of which can cause death or serious health effects. They can enter the body through inhalation, skin contact, or ingestion. Immediate protective measures must be taken to avoid any contact.

2.2 GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, oral; acute toxicity, dermal; acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 3

Acute toxicity, oral : Category 3

Acute toxicity, dermal : Category 3

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A

Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 3

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure : Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard : Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard : Category 1

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301+H311+H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
H301 Toxic if swallowed
H311 Toxic in contact with skin
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H331 Toxic if inhaled
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects
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)

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.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
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/...
P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

Response

P316 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 ... on this label).
P330 Rinse mouth.
P391 Collect spillage.
P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED,Get emergency medical help immediately.
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+P338 IF IN EYES,Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.
P337+P317 If eye irritation persists,Get medical help.
P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Some substances may also be flammable or corrosive. Mixing with other substances may produce toxic products. Highly volatile substances can form toxic vapor clouds, expanding the hazard range.

2.5 Health hazards

Acute toxicity, May cause respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, nervous system depression, or organ failure. Severe symptoms may appear within a short period of exposure (minutes to hours). Long-term effects may include permanent organ damage.

2.6 Environmental hazards

It is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms and terrestrial ecosystems, and even a small release can cause large-scale biological mortality. It may persist in the environment and accumulate through the food chain, causing long-term damage to ecosystems.

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
2-Chloroaniline	2-Chloroaniline	95-51-2	202-426-4	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and move to a safe area; bring the material SDS document and call emergency services immediately; record the route of exposure (inhalation/skin/ingestion), exposure time and dosage for the doctor's judgment.

4.2 If inhaled

Quickly transfer the patient to a place with fresh air, keep the patient lying flat with the head tilted to one side (to prevent suffocation by vomitus); if cyanosis or breathing difficulties occur, immediately give oxygen (flow rate 5-10L/min); it is strictly forbidden to feed/drink water to the unconscious person, and seek medical attention immediately.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing (if clothing is stuck to the skin, cut it with scissors to avoid tearing it). Rinse the affected area with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (the water temperature should be around 37°C, avoiding excessive heat or cold). If the skin is damaged, cover it with sterile gauze after rinsing. Do not apply ointment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash station for 15 minutes (open the eyelids to ensure thorough flushing of the upper and lower fornixes); wear a light-shielding eye mask after flushing to avoid strong light stimulation, and immediately seek medical attention from an ophthalmologist (bring along the substance SDS).

4.5 If swallowed

Self-induced vomiting is strictly prohibited (especially with corrosive and toxic substances, which may cause secondary burns to the esophagus). If the patient is conscious and not convulsing, they can drink 50-100ml of milk under the guidance of a doctor (to protect the gastric mucosa).

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, dyspnea, convulsions, confusion, and decreased blood pressure; delayed symptoms: liver and kidney damage (appearing within 24-72 hours), methemoglobinemia (such as nitrite poisoning).

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, a gas mask (with a targeted gas filter cartridge, such as for organic vapors and acid gases), and chemical protective gloves; avoid direct contact with the patient's vomitus/secretions, and wash hands immediately with chlorine-containing disinfectant after contact.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the physician of the substance's toxicity (e.g., oral LD50 = 5 mg/kg) and route of exposure; prioritize gastric lavage (physician evaluation required for appropriateness) and administer antidotes (e.g., atropine for organophosphate poisoning); monitor liver and kidney function, electrolytes, and coagulation function.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

It is strictly forbidden to use fire extinguishing agents that may cause the spread of toxic substances (such as high-pressure water jets); if flammable liquids are involved, avoid using carbon dioxide (which may cause toxic vapor condensation).

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Combustion may be accompanied by the release of highly toxic substances (such as cyanide and arsenide), which are fatal by inhalation or skin contact; the combustion of flammable components can easily cause explosions and intensify the spread of toxic substances; toxic vapors are heavier than air and tend to accumulate in low-lying areas.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Highly toxic gases (such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, phosgene), carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides; some contain heavy metal components that release toxic fumes such as mercury and lead.

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

For small areas: use dry powder fire extinguishing agent to extinguish the fire, and dilute the toxic vapor with mist water (avoid direct spraying); for large areas: give priority to evacuation. If fire extinguishing is necessary, set up a fire extinguishing point upwind and cover it with foam (to isolate oxygen); after extinguishing the fire, test the area for toxicity concentration (entry is allowed only when the value is below MAC).

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, gas masks (with targeted gas filter boxes, such as organic vapor + acidic gas), and chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber); carry a portable toxic gas detector; equipment must be disinfected after the operation, and personnel must undergo health monitoring.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, positive pressure air respirator, chemical protective gloves (toxic-resistant type) and goggles; avoid direct contact with the skin and wash immediately after work.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Isolate the 30-meter contaminated area to prevent the leak from spreading through rainwater/groundwater; take samples of water/soil for testing, and use activated carbon adsorption (organic poison) or neutralizer (inorganic poison) for treatment when exceeding the standard; strictly prohibit the leak from entering the drinking water source.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Collect liquids in corrosion-resistant sealed containers (marked with "toxic substances"); collect solids in chemical-resistant bags (to avoid dust); and store them separately in a hazardous waste warehouse after collection, away from food/feed.

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with special absorbent cotton (toxic-resistant) and put into chemical-proof bag; large leakage: professionals use chemical-proof pump to transfer to special storage tank; after cleaning, treat the ground with neutralizer (weak base for acid poison and weak acid for alkali poison).

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Set up a 30-meter isolation zone and prohibit unauthorized personnel from entering; volatile toxic substances require explosion-proof ventilation to reduce gas concentration; use chemical defense isolation belts to block them, and focus on monitoring low-lying areas (to prevent the accumulation of toxic substances).

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leaks: Seal with compatible sealant; Serious leaks: Evacuate immediately, close the upstream valve (if safe), and have the toxic material disposal team handle it. It is strictly forbidden to open the container without authorization.

6.7 Special considerations

Workers must receive poisoning first aid training and carry antidotes (if applicable). In case of skin contact, flush immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. In case of inhalation poisoning, move immediately to fresh air and seek medical attention.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a closed, impermeable dedicated warehouse (the walls are made of anti-corrosion materials, such as polyethylene coating); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (such as polytetrafluoroethylene, glass-lined steel), with a double sealing cover (threaded cover + nitrile rubber sealing ring); the warehouse is equipped with a negative pressure ventilation system (air changes ? 8 times/hour), and the exhaust gas must be treated with activated carbon adsorption (adsorption efficiency ? 95%).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from food, feed, and medicine (isolation distance ? 3 meters), and strictly prohibit them from being adjacent to drinking water sources; clearly mark "highly toxic" and H code on container labels and store them separately on locked shelves; check the sealing of containers weekly and immediately transfer them to the emergency treatment area if any leakage is found; workers must wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing before entering the warehouse.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 1 (highest): The inner wall of the metal container is coated with a VCI anti-rust coating (thickness ? 50?m), and the outer surface of the container is wrapped with a vapor phase anti-rust film; the concentration of toxic substances in the warehouse is tested monthly to ensure that it is lower than the MAC value (for example, MAC of oral toxic substances ? 0.1mg/m³).

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

10-30?, avoid extreme temperatures (below 0? or above 35?); volatile toxic substances must be kept at a temperature ?25? to reduce vapor release; refrigerated storage substances (such as certain biotoxins) must be maintained at 2-8? and equipped with dual power supply protection (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, the label shall prevail).

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

Choose according to the exposure route: volatile substances require positive pressure air respirators; dust/aerosols require powered air-purifying respirators to ensure the protection factor (APF) ? 1000.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For organic toxic substances, choose Type A filter cartridge (to protect against organic vapors, such as benzene and methanol); for inorganic toxic substances, choose Type B (to protect against ammonia) or Type E (to protect against acidic gases, such as hydrogen chloride); for dust, add Type P3 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear a full-face chemical protective mask. The mask material must be resistant to toxic penetration (such as fluororubber), and the lens must be anti-fog and anti-chemical corrosion.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing. The material must be compatible with toxic substances (such as polyethylene + neoprene composite material); the cuffs and ankles must be tightened and equipped with emergency escape zippers.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear toxic and chemical-resistant gloves, preferably made of fluororubber or butyl rubber, with a length of 30 cm, covering the forearm, and change every 4 hours

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, clean the skin with a special detergent (such as a weak alkaline detergent), and then rinse with running water for 15 minutes; clothes need to be disinfected at high temperature (above 60°C) before washing; regular physical examinations (blood routine, liver and kidney function tests every 3 months).

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Clear amber liquid
Colour	Amber liquid
Odour	Characteristic sweet odor
Melting point/freezing point	-2°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	209°C(lit.)
Flammability	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	2.4-14.2%(V)
Flash point	104°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	>/=500°C
Decomposition temperature	When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride and nitrogen oxides/.

pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	2.9157 cP at 20°C
Solubility	In water:5.13 g/L (20 oC)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 1.90
Vapour pressure	1 mm Hg at 46.28°C ; 5 mm Hg at 72.28°C; 760 mm Hg at 208.78°C
Density and/or relative density	1.213
Relative vapour density	4.4 (Relative to Air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Darkens on exposure to air.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

O-CHLOROANILINE is incompatible with acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates and strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Darkens with exposure to air. (TOXNET HSDB)

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride and nitrogen oxides/.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 256 mg/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation 4000-6000 mg/cu m/4 hr
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

no data available

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: LC50 Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) 5.65 mg/L/96 hr; flow-through
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 Daphnia magna (Daphnids; ability to swim) 4.2 mg/L/24 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified in source examined
Toxicity to algae: EC50 Scenedesmus subspicatus (Green algae; inhibition of cell multiplication) 90 mg/L/48 hr; 40 mg/L/72 hr; 35 mg/L/96 hr; static
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: The results of biodegradability screening studies for 2-chloroaniline are conflicting with results ranging from no degradation to rapid degradation using soil, sewage, activated sludge and fresh water inocula(SRC). 2-Chloroaniline was found to be resistant to microbial degradation using the standard biodegradability test of the Japanese Ministry International Trade and Industry (MITI), a BOD test

utilizing a mixed inoculum of activated sludge, sewage, and surface water(1,2). Only 2.7% of the 2-chloroaniline (100 ppm) degraded in a 2-week period in the MITI test(2). A 36% BODT was measured over a 190 hour incubation period with a Warburg respirometer(3). Half-lives greatly in excess of 4 weeks in both adapted and non-adapted inoculum were observed using the Repetitive Die Away (semistatic system) and Pitter (dynamic system) tests(4). No biodegradation was observed using modified procedures of the OECD and MITI test methods(5,6). Results of standard biodegradation tests were reported as follows: Coupled units, 5-6% DOC removal; Zahn-Wellens, 94% DOC removal; MITI, 0% BODT; Sturm, 0% CO₂ evolution, 9% DOC removal; Closed bottle, 0% BODT(7). Another investigator obtained 85% DOC removal in 11 days in the Zahn-Wellens test(8). 2-Chloroaniline (2 mg/L) was found to be not readily biodegradable with a 10% BOD observed after 5 days in a mixed inoculum of river water collected from the Songhua River in China(9). Incubation of 2-chloroaniline in soil for 14 days resulted in formation of dichloroazobenzene, but no dichloroazobenzene was formed using sterilized soil(10). 100% loss of UV absorbance by microbial degradation in a mineral salts solution, with a soil inoculum, required an excess of 64 days(11). When 2-chloroaniline (3 ppm) was incubated in Guelph loam with water added to 60% water-holding capacity, levels declined rapidly for 2 weeks after which time the rate of loss decreased(12). The percent of 2-chloroaniline remaining in soil after 2 and 8 weeks were 40 and 20%, respectively(12).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The average BCFs in the whole body of carp exposed to 2-chloroaniline in flow-through experiments (25°C, 12L/hr) for 24 to 336 hours at high (16.1 ug/L) and low (0.83 ug/L) exposure levels were 2.0 and 3.7, respectively(1). Uptake was rapid in static tests (0.19 umol/L, 26°C) on zebrafish and a BCF of 15.3 was obtained for 24 hour exposure(2). Log BCF of 2-chloroaniline in fish were experimentally determined to be less than 2.0 using the Japanese MITI test procedures(3). In an 8-week test performed at two concentration levels, the BCF of 2-chloroaniline in carp was 5.4-9.0 (0.1 ppm) and <14-32 (0.01 ppm)(4). According to a classification scheme(5), these BCF values suggest that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC), provided the compound is not altered physically or chemically once released into the environment.

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of 2-chloroaniline is estimated as 260(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.9(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-chloroaniline is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. However, aromatic amines are expected to bind strongly to humus or organic matter in soils due to the high reactivity of the aromatic amino group(4,5), suggesting that mobility may be much lower in some soils(SRC).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

This must be handled by a qualified unit that handles highly toxic waste, using high-temperature incineration (800-1000°C) or chemical neutralization (such as oxidative decomposition) to completely destroy the toxicity. Liquid highly toxic substances must be solidified before incineration. Those that cannot be incinerated must be stabilized/solidified before being safely landfilled.

13.2 Precautions

Disposal personnel must wear fully enclosed chemical protective suits and positive pressure respirators; waste must be strictly classified and packaged to prevent leakage; exhaust gas and wastewater generated during the disposal process must meet discharge standards; mixing with other types of waste is prohibited; and disposal records must be kept for at least 10 years for traceability.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2019

IMDG: UN2019

IATA: UN2019

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: CHLOROANILINES,
LIQUID

IMDG: CHLOROANILINES,
LIQUID

IATA: CHLOROANILINES,
LIQUID

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1

IMDG: 6.1

IATA: 6.1

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II

IMDG: II

IATA: II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: yes

IMDG: yes

IATA: yes

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
2-Chloroaniline	2-Chloroaniline	95-51-2	202-426-4
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not 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	Not 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
- 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

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.