

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 3,4-Dichloroaniline

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number 95-76-1

Other names 3,4-Dichloroaniline

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

Sensitization, Skin : Category 1, 1A, 1B

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1

Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 3

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
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H331 Toxic if inhaled
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

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.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
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.
P317 Get emergency medical help.
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+P354+P338 IF IN EYES,Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs,Get medical help.
P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P362+P364 Take off 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
3,4-Dichloroaniline	3,4-Dichloroaniline	95-76-1	202-448-4	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	White to pale yellow crystal
Colour	NEEDLES FROM PETROLEUM ETHER
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	332°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	145°C/15mmHg(lit.)
Flammability	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. Heating will cause rise in pressure with risk of bursting.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	68°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	265°C
Decomposition temperature	340 °C. Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes including nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride (see ICSC 0163).
pH	7.1 (0.8g/l, H ₂ O)
Kinematic viscosity	6.6173 Pa.s @ 344.65 K

Solubility	In water:0.06 g/100 mL
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow= 2.69
Vapour pressure	1 mm Hg at 81.11°C
Density and/or relative density	1.401 g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	5.59 (Relative to Air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

COMBUSTIBLE SOLID /DICHLOROANILINES/3,4-DICHLOROANILINE is incompatible with oxidizing agents, acids, acid chlorides and acid anhydrides. It can decompose at low pH. Hydrochloric acid accelerates decomposition. Reacts at temperatures above 180°C in the presence of ferric chloride .

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

WHEN HEATED TO DECOMP ... THEY EVOLVE HIGHLY TOXIC /HYDROGEN/ CHLORIDE FUMES. SOME ORG CHLORIDES DECOMP TO YIELD PHOSGENE. /CHLORIDES/

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 648 mg/kg

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

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) 34 days old 8.06 mg/l/96 hr (Confidence limit: 7.26-8.95 mg/l) at 25°C (98% purity) /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 Daphnia magna 7.6x10⁻⁷ mol/l/96 hr at 20°C, 10% sea water /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

3,4-DICHLOROANILINE (DCA), A BIODEGRADATION INTERMEDIATE OF SEVERAL HERBICIDES, IS MINERALIZED IN SOIL ONLY VERY SLOWLY. IN ENRICHMENT CULTURES, DCA FAILED TO SERVE AS THE SOLE SUBSTRATE, BUT ANALOG ENRICHMENT YIELDED A PSEUDOMONAS PUTIDA STRAIN THAT, IN PRESENCE OF UNCHLORINATED ANALOG SUBSTRATES, MINERALIZED DCA WITH RELEASE OF (14)CO₂ AND CL⁻. MASS

SPECTROMETRIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE KEY BIODEGRADATION INTERMEDIATES (3,4-DICHLOROMUCONATE, 3-CHLOROBUTENOLIDE AND 3-CHLOROLEVULINIC ACID) REVEALED THAT DCA BIODEGRADATION OCCURRED THROUGH 4,5-DICHLOROCATECHOL, 3,4-DICHLOROMUCONATE, 3-CHLOROBUTENOLIDE, 3-CHLOROMALEYLACETATE AND 3-CHLORO-4-KETADIPATE TO SUCCINATE PLUS ACETATE. THROUGH THE ABOVE PATHWAY, DCA WAS CONVERTED ULTIMATELY TO INORGANIC END PRODUCTS. THE SLOW MINERALIZATION OF DCA IN SOIL IS NOT ENTIRELY EXPLAINABLE BY THE INHERENT RECALCITRANCE OF THIS COMPOUND BUT IS EXPLAINABLE BY THE COMPETING POLYMERIZATION & BINDING REACTIONS THAT DECREASE ITS AVAILABILITY.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Studies on the environmental hazards & fate of herbicides are reviewed. Herbicides do not accumulate by way of the trophic chains, except for diuron & 3,4-dichloroaniline, which accumulate in fish.

12.4 Mobility in soil

... UP TO 90% OF 3,4-DICHLORANILINE ... DERIVED FROM BIODEGRADATION OF PHENYLAMIDE HERBICIDES IS ADSORBED SO STRONGLY BY SOIL ORG MATTER THAT IT IS NOT EXTRACTABLE BY SOLVENTS. BOUND DCA IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ACID & ALKALINE HYDROLYSIS.

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: UN3442

IMDG: UN3442

IATA: UN3442

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DICHLOROANILINES, SOLID IMDG: DICHLOROANILINES, SOLID IATA: DICHLOROANILINES, SOLID

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
3,4-Dichloroaniline	3,4-Dichloroaniline	95-76-1	202-448-4
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

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

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