

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: April 26, 2026

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1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name: Chlormequat chloride

Catalog Number: T20738

CAS Number: 999-81-5

1.2 Other means of identification

Other names: -

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses:

1.4 Supplier's details

Company: Targetmol Chemicals Inc.

Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481 USA

Tel/Fax: (781) 999-4286

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number: 781-999-4286

Service hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard timezone: UTC/GMT -5 hours).

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s):



Signal word: Warning

Hazard statement(s):
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin

Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

Response:

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P317 Get medical help.
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

none

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Chlormequat chloride	-	999-81-5	213-666-4

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

no data available

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

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

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

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

Inhalation of spray and prolonged or repeated contact with skin should be avoided. (EPA, 1998)

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Non-Specific -- Poisonous Solid, n.o.s.) For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or foam. (EPA, 1998)

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe 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

Dry. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store in glass, high-density plastic, rubber or epoxy resin-protected metal containers. Pesticide

Storage: Store in original container. DO NOT store below freezing temperatures.

Store under nitrogen

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

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 face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Solid
Color	no data available
Odour	TYPICAL AMINE ODOR
Melting point/freezing point	117°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	175°C/27mmHg(lit.)
Flammability	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available

Flash point	46°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	245°C
pH	pH = 5.14
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	DMSO: 65 mg/mL (411.21 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
N-octanol-water partition coefficient	log Kow = -3.80
Vapour pressure	7.5e-08 mm Hg at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
Density and/or relative density	1.2228 g/cm3 (Estimated)
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes including nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride. Decomposes on heating with strong aqueous alkali solutions. This produces trimethylamine and other gaseous products. Attacks many metals in the presence of water.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable up to 50 deg C for at least 2 years.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Noncombustible solid.CHLORMEQUAT CHLORIDE is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. It is corrosive to unprotected metals. (NTP, 1992) Quaternary ammonium salts often serve as catalysts in reactions. They are incompatible with many strong oxidizers and reducing agents, such as metal hydrides, alkali/active metals, and organometallics.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Should not be combined with dinoseb, cyanazine, or other contact herbicides.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic and corrosive fumes including nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride. The substance decomposes on heating with strong aqueous alkali solutions producing trimethylamine and other gaseous products.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 330-750 mg/kg.

Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation >5.2 mg/l/4 hr

Dermal: LD50 Rat percutaneous >4000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The aerosol is mildly irritating to the eyes. The substance may cause effects on the nervous system, cholinergic symptoms without acetylcholinesterase inhibition. See Notes.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill, weight 1.5 g); Conditions: freshwater, static, 17 deg C, pH 7.4, hardness 272 mg/L CaCO₃; Concentration: >100 mg/L for 24 hr /98.1% purity, technical material

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea, age 6-24 hr); Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 16700 ug/L for 48 hr (95% confidence interval: 14900-19200 ug/L); Effect: intoxication, immobilization /100% purity

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: In soil, chlormequat chloride is rapidly degraded by microbial activity and has no influence on soil microflora or fauna(1). Half-lives in 4 soils were reported as averaging 32 days at 10 deg C and 1 to 28 days at 22 deg C(1). Studies with soil microorganisms indicated that chlormequat chloride breakdown occurred through oxidative processes(2). Chlormequat chloride, at an initial concentration of 282 ppm, biodegraded 18% after running a compost operation consisting of poultry and pig manure for 56 days; the high concentration may have retarded degradation(3). Based on analogy to other quaternary ammonium compounds(4), the reduction of biomass or other nutrient materials in natural water may reduce the biodegradation rate of the chlormequat chloride cation and acclimation enhances biodegradation of quaternary ammonium compounds.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3.2 was calculated for chlormequat chloride(SRC), using a log Kow of -3.80(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).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of chlormequat chloride has been reported to be 203(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this Koc value suggests that chlormequat chloride is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. However, this compound exists as a quaternary ammonium cation and cations generally adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(3). Chlormequat chloride is expected to adsorb strongly to various materials, including suspended solids in wastewater treatment facilities, sediments in rivers and lakes, suspended organics and minerals in natural water systems, clays, proteins, and microorganisms(4-6). Further, adsorption of quaternary ammonium compounds to river sediment occurs primarily by an ion-exchange mechanism(5). Monitoring studies of river water samples from Germany reported that 50% of an alkyltrimethyl quaternary ammonium compound detectable in the water column was associated with suspended solids in the water; the suspended solids in the water comprise a small fraction of the water(7).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number

no data available

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

no data available

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

no data available

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

no data available

14.5 Environmental hazards

no data available

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

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	Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information on revision

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Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

Use of atropine as specific treatment is contraindicated. If the substance is formulated with solvents also consult the ICSCs of these materials. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties.

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. All products are for Research Use Only · Not For Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use