

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: April 22, 2026

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name:** MCPA  
**Catalog Number:** T20701  
**CAS Number:** 94-74-6

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Other names:** -

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses:** no data available

### 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  
Skin irritation, Category 2  
Serious eye damage, Category 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s):** 

**Signal word:** Danger

**Hazard statement(s):** H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H318 Causes serious eye damage  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**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/...  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

**Response:** P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.  
P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...  
 P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
 P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.  
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
 P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 P317 Get medical help.  
 P391 Collect spillage.

**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
MCPA	-	94-74-6	202-360-6

**4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures**

**General advice**

no data available

**If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

**Following skin contact**

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

**Following eye contact**

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer immediately for medical attention.

**Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer immediately for medical attention.

**4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Oils should not be used as either cathartics or dermal cleansing agents, as they increase absorption. Gastric lavage and use of activated charcoal and sodium sulfate are indicated for ingestion. If dermal exposure occurred, contaminated clothes should be removed, and the skin should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. Management of seizures in both children and adults is with Valium or phenobarbital. Respiratory depression and even respiratory arrest especially with concomitant use of Valium and phenobarbital in children, may occur. These drugs preferably should be used only in critical care areas where emergency endotracheal intubation can be performed. ... Epinephrine can not be utilized in patients with organochlorine poisoning, as the organochlorines induce myocardial irritability and ventricular arrhythmias may occur. However, dopamine may be necessary in the event of hypotension unresponsive to fluid administration, and epinephrin may be necessary in the event of cardiopulmonary arrest. ... In a critically ill patient with unknown insecticide exposure, ... Atropine must be used with caution, as it can cause ventricular irritability, especially when a myocardial irritant such as an organochlorine is present. ... Hematologic, hepatic (especially with endrin, which is markedly hepatotoxic), and renal studies as well as cardiopulmonary monitoring should be carried out in acute intoxication from lindane or other organochlorines for at least 48 to 72 hr. Long term hematologic follow-up is necessary for the patient with lindane intoxication. As the carrier for these agents may be xylene or a petroleum distillate, management also must include observation and treatment for these entities. Organochlorine pesticides

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

no data available

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

#### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Not combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. Risk of fire and explosion if formulations contain flammable/explosive solvents.

#### 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: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

#### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

### 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

Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from strong bases and food and feedstuffs. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Cool. Keep in well-ventilated area.

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 safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.

##### 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	White
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	114-118°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	327°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	Not combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	151.6°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	DMSO: 45 mg/mL (224.3 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
N-octanol-water partition coefficient	log Kow = 3.25
Vapour pressure	5.90X10-6 mm Hg
Density and/or relative density	1.313 g/cm3
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 hydrogen chloride and phosgene. The substance is a weak acid. Attacks many metals in the presence of water.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

NONVOLATILE

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Nonflammable

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts with alkalis to form salts

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat male oral 700 mg/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: LD50 Rat percutaneous >1000 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

Cancer Classification: Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans

#### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

#### STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the skin and respiratory tract. The substance is corrosive to the eyes. The substance may cause effects on the nervous system and heart when ingested in large amounts.

#### 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 on spraying or when dispersed, especially if powdered.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 *Salmo gairdneri* (Rainbow trout) 232 mg/l/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified

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: Microbial degradation of MCPA in soil was followed by measuring radiolabeled <sup>14</sup>C-CO<sub>2</sub> evolution(1); in non-acclimated soil, CO<sub>2</sub> evolution reached 40-50% after 78 days of incubation(1). At an initial MCPA concn of 5 mg/kg, CO<sub>2</sub> evolution increased markedly after a 2-3 week lag period indicating that microbial adaptation will increase the degradation rate(1); optimum degradation occurred in soil with a moisture content of 0.6 to 1.2 field capacity(1) while degradation in dry soil was negligible(1). The importance of acclimation was demonstrated in soil degradation tests in which degradation in unacclimated soil required 46-82 days, but only 5-14.5 days were required for a subsequent degradation in the same soil(2); sterilization tests (via sodium azide) indicated that all soil degradation was microbial in nature(2). The results of laboratory studies indicated that <sup>14</sup>C-labeled MCPA would degrade faster in soils that had received previous applications than in untreated soils(3). Microbial degradation in soil is probably due to hydroxylation with cleavage of the ether linkage (4). The dechlorination of MCPA was indicated as an acid-yielding reaction and was observed to reduce the pH in a mixed culture medium; no degradation occurred in cultures above pH 8.5 and degradation was slower at higher concns(5). In samples of sandy clay soil (pH 5.2, organic matter 6.3%) at field capacity moisture content (18.2%) and incubated at 23 deg C for up to 32 weeks, MCPA, at initial concns of 10, 100, 200 and 500 ppm, degraded more rapidly at the lower concns(6). Respective losses of 40%, 60% and 90% were observed at 2, 8 and 32 weeks; the degradates were identified as 4-chloro-o-cresol, 5-chloro-3-methylcatechol, and 2,6-dimethoxyphenol(6).

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

A BCF of 1 was determined for trout at MCPA aqueous concns of 10-100 mg/l and using an exposure period of 10-28 day(1). In a model aquatic ecosystem study, BCFs of <1 were measured in fish and snails for the sodium salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid(2,3). According to a classification scheme(3), these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. MCPA is absorbed through leaves or roots and is readily translocated in plants(4).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

MCPA adsorption coefficients (Kd) of 0.7 to 1.0 were measured in three soils (loamy sand and sandy loam types)(1); based upon humus contents of 2.4-3.0%(1), the Koc values of the three soils are approximately 60, 52 and 50, respectively. A similar Kd value of 0.4 was observed in a garden soil(2). Using soil thin-layer chromatography, Rf values of 0.6-1.0 were measured for Chillum silt loam (3.1% organic matter), Lakeland sand loam (0.9% organic matter) and Hagerstown silty clay loam (1.4% organic matter)(3,4); these Rf values classify MCPA as mobile in soil(3,4). When MCPA was applied to a rice field, an observed 70% decrease in MCPA was attributed to losses through soil percolation(5). In a laboratory study of leaching columns with either turf grass soil or two subsoils, most of the applied MCPA (95.4-99.0%) eluted with the first 100-ml fraction of leaching water applied to the columns, indicating that MCPA did not bind to the soils(6). According to a classification scheme(7), these Koc values suggest that MCPA is expected to have high mobility in soil.

### 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

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)	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](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

MCPA is a chlorophenoxy-herbicide which, as a group, has been classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties.

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*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*