Phenibut hydrochloride

CAS: 3060-41-1
Formula: C10H14ClNO2

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Section 1 — Product and Company Identification

Product Name	Phenibut hydrochloride
Synonyms	3060-41-1; 4-Amino-3-phenylbutyric acid hydrochloride; beta-Phenyl-GABA hydrochloride
CAS Number	3060-41-1
Molecular Formula	C10H14ClNO2
IUPAC Name	4-amino-3-phenylbutanoic acid;hydrochloride
Identified Uses	Research laboratory chemical for in vitro scientific research and development use only.
Restriction on Use	Not for human or veterinary use. Not for food, drug, cosmetic, household, agricultural, clinical, therapeutic, or diagnostic applications.

Manufacturer / Supplier

Company	Arcane Peptides
Address	30 N Gould St, Sheridan, WY 82801, US
Phone	+1-801-306-4955
Website	https://arcanepeptides.com/
Emergency Contact	CHEMTREC
Emergency Phone	800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA) 24 Hours/day; 7 Days/week

Section 2 — Hazard Identification

Classification of the substance

Classified under GHS Rev.8 / OSHA HazCom 2012 — see hazard statements below.

Classification has been conducted in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA HazCom 2012) and GHS Rev.8 using all available data and scientifically valid weight-of-evidence approaches (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4), including read-across from chemical class and structural considerations where substance-specific study data is not available.

Signal Word: **WARNING**

GHS Pictograms:

GHS07

Hazard Statements

- H315: Causes skin irritation [Warning Skin corrosion/irritation]
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation [Warning Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]

Precautionary Statements

- P261
- P264
- P264+P265
- P271
- P280
- P302+P352
- P304+P340
- P305+P351+P338
- P319
- P321
- P332+P317
- P337+P317
- P362+P364
- P403+P233
- P405
- P501

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known based on available data and weight-of-evidence assessment. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully characterized; handle as a potentially bioactive substance of unknown toxicity.

Section 3 — Composition / Information on Ingredients

Single-substance product. Chemical identity:

Ingredient	CAS Number	Mol. Formula	Mol. Weight	Concentration
Phenibut hydrochloride	3060-41-1	C10H14ClNO2	215.67 g/mol	>98% (research grade)

Impurities

No hazardous impurities known to be present above the GHS classification thresholds specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A. Residual synthesis reagents, solvents, and counter-ions may be present at levels consistent with research-grade (>98% purity) material. Balance: non-hazardous impurities. Refer to the accompanying Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for the lot-specific impurity profile.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

Eye Contact

Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation or symptoms develop.

Inhalation
Move affected person to fresh air. If symptoms develop, seek medical advice.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. If large amounts are swallowed or if symptoms develop, seek medical advice. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.

Note to Physician
Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote known.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: *Not determined*

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions. Carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical powder, foam, or water spray.

Special Hazards
May produce toxic gases upon combustion. Carbon monoxide and other combustion products may be generated.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions
Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as described in Section 8.

Environmental Precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers, or waterways.

Containment and Cleanup
Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Avoid raising dust. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations (see Section 13).

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices as required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and OSHA laboratory standard (29 CFR 1910.1450). Treat as a

potentially bioactive substance of unknown toxicity. Avoid formation and inhalation of dust, mists, and aerosols; weigh and transfer in a chemical fume hood, ventilated balance enclosure, or glove box where feasible. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (chemical-resistant gloves, safety eyewear, lab coat) as specified in Section 8. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or store food in work areas. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling and before breaks and at the end of the workday. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use to limit exposure and moisture uptake. Use non-sparking tools and avoid generating airborne dust clouds, as fine organic powders can present a dust explosion hazard. Decontaminate work surfaces and equipment after use. Provide eyewash stations and safety showers in the immediate work area.

Storage Conditions

Store in tightly closed original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight, heat, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. Protect from moisture, as amine hydrochloride salts can be hygroscopic. Recommended long-term storage of the solid is typically at refrigerated (2-8 degC) or frozen (-20 degC) conditions, protected from light, consistent with general practice for laboratory research chemicals; follow the storage temperature indicated on the container label. Allow sealed containers to equilibrate to room temperature before opening to minimize condensation. Keep separated from foodstuffs, feedstuffs, and incompatible materials (see below). Store in a secure area with access limited to trained personnel, and label containers in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(f). Use containers constructed of compatible materials (e.g., glass or suitable polymer such as HDPE/polypropylene).

Incompatibilities

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. As an amine hydrochloride salt containing a primary amine and a carboxylic acid functionality, also avoid contact with strong acids, strong bases (which may liberate the free amine), strong reducing agents, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, aldehydes, and isocyanates, all of which may react with the amine group. Avoid contact with active metals (e.g., sodium, potassium, aluminum, zinc) due to the potential for liberation of hydrogen gas and, in the presence of moisture, hydrogen chloride from the HCl counterion. Hazardous decomposition products on heating or combustion may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride (from the HCl salt), and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Section 8 — Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

No regulatory occupational exposure limits (OEL) have been established by OSHA, ACGIH, NIOSH, or equivalent bodies. No biological exposure indices (BEIs) have been established. Control exposure to the lowest level reasonably achievable (ALARA) using the engineering controls and PPE specified below. Handle as a potentially bioactive substance of unknown toxicity.

Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area. Handle weighing, transfer, and open manipulations inside a certified ventilated enclosure such as a chemical fume hood, ventilated balance enclosure, or Class I/II biosafety cabinet that maintains containment of airborne particulates. Where dust or aerosols may be generated, local exhaust ventilation (LEV) is required; general dilution ventilation alone is not sufficient. Closed-system handling is preferred for larger quantities. Provide readily accessible emergency eyewash and safety shower in the work area in accordance with ANSI Z358.1. Maintain good housekeeping; promptly clean any spills using HEPA vacuum or wet methods to prevent dust accumulation. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or store food in areas where this substance is handled.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection is not normally required when material is handled in a properly functioning fume hood or ventilated enclosure. If engineering controls are inadequate or if dust, mist, or aerosols may be generated outside containment, use a NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator equipped with N100/P100 particulate filters (42 CFR Part 84). For higher exposure potential or unknown airborne concentrations, use a powered air-purifying

respirator (PAPR) with HEPA filters or supplied-air respirator. Respirator selection, fit-testing, and use must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand Protection: Wear chemical-resistant protective gloves conforming to EN ISO 374 / ANSI-ISEA 105. Nitrile rubber gloves (minimum 0.11 mm thickness) are generally suitable for incidental contact; for prolonged or repeated contact, use double nitrile gloves or butyl rubber gloves. Inspect gloves before use, replace immediately if torn, punctured, or contaminated, and dispose as chemical waste. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after removing gloves. Glove breakthrough times for this specific substance have not been established; select based on manufacturer permeation data and risk assessment.

Eye / Face Protection: Wear tight-fitting chemical safety goggles meeting ANSI/ISEA Z87.1 (US) or EN 166 (EU). A face shield worn over goggles is recommended when handling larger quantities, performing operations with splash potential, or when generating dusts. Do not wear contact lenses when working with this material. Maintain an emergency eyewash station within 10 seconds of travel from the work area (ANSI Z358.1).

Skin Protection: Wear a long-sleeved laboratory coat or chemical-resistant lab gown, full-length trousers, and closed-toe chemical-resistant footwear. For operations with significant splash or dust-generation potential, wear an impervious apron or chemical-resistant coveralls (e.g., Tyvek or equivalent) over the lab coat. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse; do not take contaminated clothing home. Wash exposed skin promptly with soap and water after handling and before breaks or leaving the work area.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Solid (research-grade lyophilised powder or crystalline solid)
Appearance	White crystalline powder
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	Not available.
Boiling Point	*Not determined*
Melting Point	*Not determined*
Flash Point	*Not determined*
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data available.
Decomposition Temperature	No experimental data available.
Vapor Pressure	*Not determined*
Vapor Density	*Not determined*
Specific Gravity	*Not determined*
Partition Coefficient (log Kow)	No experimental data available.
Solubility	Freely soluble in water; soluble in ethanol
Stability in Solution	Subject to hydrolytic and oxidative degradation typical of the chemical class; store reconstituted solutions refrigerated or frozen, protect from light, and use within the stability window indicated on the Certificate of Analysis.
pH	*Not determined*
Molecular Weight	215.67 g/mol
Molecular Formula	C10H14ClNO2

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transport.

Conditions to Avoid: Excessive heat, open flames, sparks, incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. As an amine hydrochloride salt containing a primary amine and a carboxylic acid functionality, also avoid contact with strong acids, strong bases (which may liberate the free amine), strong reducing agents, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, aldehydes, and isocyanates, all of which may react with the amine group. Avoid contact with active metals (e.g., sodium, potassium, aluminum, zinc) due to the potential for liberation of hydrogen gas and, in the presence of moisture, hydrogen chloride from the HCl counterion. Hazardous decomposition products on heating or combustion may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride (from the HCl salt), and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Upon combustion or decomposition may produce: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), hydrogen chloride (HCl).

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully characterized. Where no authoritative study data was identified, endpoint classifications are based on a weight-of-evidence approach using read-across from the compound's chemical class and structural features, per GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4. “Not classified” entries below mean “not classified based on currently available data” — hazards cannot be excluded.

Acute Toxicity: No reliable quantitative acute toxicity values (oral, dermal, or inhalation LD50/LC50) for phenibut hydrochloride (CAS 3060-41-1) have been identified in authoritative regulatory databases (ECHA, NIOSH, EPA). The substance is not classified for acute toxicity based on currently available data; however, hazards cannot be excluded given the limited dataset (GHS Rev.8, S1.3.2.4). Human exposure data compiled by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC MMWR, Vol. 69, No. 35, 2020: 'Phenibut Exposures Reported to Poison Centers - United States, 2009-2019') document 1,320 exposure calls to U.S. poison centers, with adverse effects reported including drowsiness/lethargy, agitation, confusion, reduced level of consciousness, and respiratory depression at high oral doses; deaths were reported in association with exposures. The toxicological profile is not fully characterized. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: No experimental skin irritation or corrosion data for phenibut hydrochloride from authoritative sources (ECHA, OECD test guideline studies, peer-reviewed literature) have been identified. Not classified for skin corrosion/irritation based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded (GHS Rev.8, S1.3.2.4). Direct contact with the solid or its solutions may cause mechanical or mild chemical irritation. Avoid skin contact and use appropriate personal protective equipment.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: No experimental serious eye damage or eye irritation data for phenibut hydrochloride from authoritative sources have been identified. Not classified for serious eye damage/eye irritation based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded (GHS Rev.8, S1.3.2.4). As a particulate solid and a salt, mechanical and/or mild chemical irritation of the eye is plausible on direct contact. Eye protection is recommended during handling.

Skin / Respiratory Sensitization: No respiratory or skin sensitization studies (e.g., OECD TG 429/442/406) for phenibut hydrochloride have been located in ECHA, NTP, or peer-reviewed literature. Not classified for respiratory or skin sensitization based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded (GHS Rev.8, S1.3.2.4). The sensitization potential of this substance is not fully characterized.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity / Genotoxicity: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Carcinogenicity: Phenibut hydrochloride (CAS 3060-41-1) is not listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP Report on Carcinogens), OSHA (29 CFR 1910 Subpart Z), the U.S. EPA IRIS database, or the ACGIH carcinogen list. No long-term carcinogenicity bioassays from authoritative sources have been identified. Not classified for carcinogenicity based on currently available data; carcinogenic hazards cannot be excluded due to absence of long-term study data (GHS Rev.8, S1.3.2.4).

Reproductive Toxicity: No reproductive or developmental toxicity studies (e.g., OECD TG 414, 416, 421/422) for phenibut hydrochloride have been identified in ECHA, NTP, or peer-reviewed regulatory dossiers. The substance is not listed under California Proposition 65 for reproductive toxicity. Not classified for reproductive toxicity based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded (GHS Rev.8, S1.3.2.4). The reproductive and developmental toxicity profile is not fully characterized.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT): STOT-Single Exposure (STOT-SE): No formal STOT-SE classification has been assigned in authoritative regulatory inventories. However, human poison-center case data summarized by CDC (MMWR Vol. 69, No. 35, 2020) and by McCabe et al. (Am J Emerg Med 2019;37:2066-2071) describe central nervous system and respiratory effects following high single oral exposures, including sedation, drowsiness/lethargy, confusion, agitation, reduced level of consciousness, and respiratory depression. These effects support that the central nervous system and respiratory system are potential targets following acute high-dose exposure; however, the underlying data are clinical/observational rather than from standardized animal studies, and a formal GHS STOT-SE category cannot be assigned. STOT-SE hazards cannot be excluded (GHS Rev.8, S1.3.2.4). STOT-Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE): No subchronic or chronic repeated-dose toxicity studies meeting OECD TG 407/408/409 from authoritative sources have been identified for phenibut hydrochloride. Not classified for STOT-RE based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. The target-organ toxicity profile is not fully characterized.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL): No data available — no substance-specific DNEL has been derived.

Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC): No data available — no substance-specific PNEC has been derived.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No authoritative substance-specific ecotoxicity study data was identified. In the absence of experimental data, adverse environmental effects cannot be fully excluded.

Ecotoxicity: No substance-specific experimental aquatic toxicity data (e.g., fish LC50, Daphnia EC50, algal ErC50) for phenibut hydrochloride (CAS 3060-41-1) were identified in authoritative sources such as the U.S. EPA CompTox Chemicals Dashboard, ECHA registration dossiers, or PubChem at the time of preparation. Not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute or chronic) under GHS/CLP based on a weight-of-evidence assessment, as no authoritative experimental data have been identified to support classification. Phenibut has been detected at trace levels in municipal wastewater in peer-reviewed environmental monitoring studies, indicating environmental occurrence as a pharmaceutical residue, but quantitative effects data on aquatic organisms are not available. Avoid release to the environment.

Persistence and Degradability: No substance-specific biodegradation studies (e.g., OECD 301 series ready biodegradability) for phenibut hydrochloride have been identified in authoritative regulatory databases (ECHA, U.S. EPA CompTox). Persistence and degradability in environmental compartments cannot be reliably estimated from available authoritative data. The compound is highly water-soluble (ionizable gamma-amino acid HCl salt) and is expected to dissociate to the parent zwitterion (4-amino-3-phenylbutanoic acid) and chloride in aqueous media; environmental detection in wastewater influents and effluents reported in peer-reviewed monitoring studies suggests incomplete removal by conventional wastewater treatment, but no definitive half-life values from authoritative sources are available.

Bioaccumulative Potential: No experimentally determined bioconcentration factor (BCF) or measured log Kow for phenibut hydrochloride has been identified in authoritative sources (PubChem, U.S. EPA CompTox Chemicals Dashboard, ECHA). The free acid (4-amino-3-phenylbutanoic acid) is a zwitterionic amino-acid analogue of GABA with high aqueous solubility and a low predicted log Kow, properties generally associated with low bioaccumulation potential; however, in the absence of authoritative measured BCF data, bioaccumulation potential cannot be definitively concluded.

Mobility in Soil: No substance-specific experimental data identified.

Other Adverse Effects: No other adverse environmental effects identified. The substance is not included on the Montreal Protocol list of ozone-depleting substances.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations. Do not dispose of this material into sewers or waterways. Contact a licensed waste disposal company for disposal guidance.

US: Dispose in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 261-270 (RCRA). **EU:** Dispose according to Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive).

Section 14 — Transport Information

DOT (US)	Not regulated as dangerous goods under DOT (49 CFR) based on current classification.
IATA	Not regulated as dangerous goods under IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations based on current classification.
IMDG	Not regulated as dangerous goods or as a marine pollutant under the IMDG Code based on current classification.
UN Number	Not applicable.

Transport classifications above are based on the substance's intrinsic hazard classification; the shipper must independently verify the classification, packaging, labelling, and documentation requirements for their specific shipment configuration, quantity, and carrier (including airline policies) prior to dispatch.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

United States

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act): May be eligible for exemption from TSCA inventory listing requirements under the R&D provisions of 40 CFR 720.36, depending on actual conditions of use. This substance is supplied solely for use in scientific research and development in small quantities; it is not intended for, and shall not be used for, any commercial manufacturing, processing, or distribution in commerce. The importer/end user is responsible for confirming that the R&D exemption criteria are met for their specific use. **OSHA HazCom 2012:** This SDS was prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HazCom 2012), aligned with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Rev. 8. **CERCLA / SARA Title III:** Not listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4); not subject to SARA 313 reporting based on available classification data. Users must independently verify applicability for their facility.

European Union

REACH (EC 1907/2006): Supplied solely for Scientific Research and Development (SR&D) use in quantities below 1 tonne per year per legal entity. Where applicable, this use may be exempt from REACH registration obligations under the scientific research and development provisions of REACH Article 3(23) and the conditions of Article 26(3); importers/users should independently verify the applicable exemption pathway for their specific use. If the substance is used as part of a formally notified Product and Process Oriented Research and Development (PPORD) programme, the separate notification procedure under REACH Article 9 (with a 5-year exemption renewable once) may apply instead. **CLP (EC 1272/2008):** Not classified under CLP based on available data; no harmonized classification entry identified in Annex VI of CLP or the ECHA Classification and Labelling (C&L) Inventory.

Canada

WHMIS 2015 / HPR: Not classified as a hazardous product under the Hazardous Products Act and Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17) based on available data and weight-of-evidence assessment. Supplied for laboratory research use only. **DSL/NDSL:** Research-use exemption applies; substance is not intended for commercial import or manufacture in Canada.

Note: The regulatory statements above reflect the intended use of this substance for scientific research and development only and do not constitute a legal determination of regulatory status. If the substance is used outside the R&D exemption scope, users are solely responsible for independently verifying applicable regulatory obligations (TSCA, REACH, WHMIS, state, and local) for their specific use and jurisdiction prior to any such use.

Section 16 — Other Information

Document ID	3c5e8266-56d5-406c-ab3d-d2301c1c20e5
Revision Date	2026-05-28
Version	1.0
Prepared By	Prepared in accordance with GHS Rev.8 and OSHA HazCom 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200). Independent review by a qualified chemical safety professional is recommended prior to use.

Revision History

Revision date: 2026-05-28
Version: 1.0
Change description: Initial issue. Document prepared in 16-section GHS Rev.8 / OSHA HazCom 2012 format.

Sources Used

- PubChem (U.S. National Library of Medicine / NCBI) — https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- Peer-reviewed chemistry and toxicology literature (class-based read-across and weight-of-evidence assessment per GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4)
- OSHA HazCom 2012 / 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A–C; GHS Rev.8; OECD Test Guidelines

Key to Abbreviations

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; OSHA = U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration; HazCom = Hazard Communication Standard; REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; WHMIS = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System; OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; REL = Recommended Exposure Limit; STOT = Specific Target Organ Toxicity; LD50 = Median Lethal Dose; LC50 = Median Lethal Concentration; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; SCBA = Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; R&D = Research and Development.

Disclaimer

DISCLAIMER: The information in this Safety Data Sheet is compiled from the authoritative sources cited above, supplemented by weight-of-evidence assessment based on the compound's chemical class and published literature. It is believed to be accurate as of the revision date but is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, express or implied, including fitness for a particular purpose. The preparer of this document has not independently tested the substance described herein. Users bear sole responsibility for verifying all information, ensuring safe handling, and compliance with all applicable federal, state, provincial, and local regulations. This SDS is not a substitute for independent chemical

safety assessment by a qualified professional. This product is intended for scientific research and development use only and is not for human consumption, drug, food, cosmetic, agricultural, or household use.

This SDS complies with GHS Revision 8 / UN GHS Rev.8 and OSHA HazCom 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200).