



SUPREME PETRO
CHEMICALS

IMPORTER & DISTRIBUTOR OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ·
SINCE 1997

No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road,
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SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Trichloroethylene (TCE) *SDS*

REV 3.1
05 OCTOBER 2026
GHS REV.11 (2025)

CAS 79-01-6 EC 201-167-4 SIGNAL WORD DANGER

GHS08

Health Hazard — Carcinogen

GHS07

Harmful / Irritant

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE
COMPANY

Product Name	Trichloroethylene (TCE)
Product Type	Chlorinated solvent
Chemical Family	Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbon (chloroalkene)
Synonyms	Trichlor; TCE; 1,1,2-trichloroethene; ethylene trichloride
Molecular Formula	C2HCl3
CAS No.	79-01-6
EC No.	201-167-4
EC Index No.	602-027-00-9
Intended Use	Industrial / professional use: vapour degreasing and precision cleaning of metal components; extraction and process solvent; chemical intermediate.
Restrictions on Use	Industrial / professional use only, in closed or locally extracted systems. NOT for consumer, cosmetic, food or pharmaceutical use. Use is restricted or authorisation-controlled in several jurisdictions — see Section 15 and confirm the position in your market before specifying it.
Supplier	Supreme Petro Chemicals
Address	No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road, Periyamet, Chennai – 600003, India
Emergency Contact	Sanketh — +91 86087 80096 · Sudarshan — +91 81979 47045
Email	admin@supremepetrochemicals.com
Product Page	https://www.supremepetrochemicals.com/products/trichloroethylene-tce
SDS Revision	October 2026



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SDS Version 3.1

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS/CLP Classification (harmonised entry, CLP Annex VI Index 602-027-00-9):
Carcinogenicity Category 1B (H350); Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2 (H341); Skin
Irritation Category 2 (H315); Eye Irritation Category 2 (H319); Specific Target Organ
Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 3, narcotic effects (H336); Hazardous to the
Aquatic Environment, Chronic Category 3 (H412).

Signal Word DANGER

GHS Pictograms GHS08 (Health Hazard) · GHS07 (Harmful / Irritant)

HAZARD STATEMENTS

- H350 – May cause cancer
- H341 – Suspected of causing genetic defects
- H315 – Causes skin irritation
- H319 – Causes serious eye irritation
- H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H412 – Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY – PREVENTION

- P201 – Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P261 – Avoid breathing vapour.
- P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P273 – Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 – Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
- P281 – Use personal protective equipment as required.

PRECAUTIONARY – RESPONSE / STORAGE / DISPOSAL

- P302+P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.



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- P305+P351+P338 — IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308+P313 — IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
- P333+P313 — If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
- P403+P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 — Store locked up.
- P501 — Dispose of contents / container to an authorised hazardous-waste facility in accordance with local regulations.

OTHER HAZARDS

- Vapour is much heavier than air and collects in pits, sumps, degreaser wells and other low-lying confined spaces, where it can displace oxygen. Treat every entry as confined-space work.
- Thermal decomposition on hot surfaces, flames or welding arcs produces hydrogen chloride and phosgene.
- Not a PBT or vPvB substance, but classified as harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (Aquatic Chronic 3).

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	EC NO.	% w/w	GHS CLASSIFICATION
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	201-167-4	99.3 min	Carc. 1B: H350; Muta. 2: H341; Skin Irrit. 2: H315; Eye Irrit. 2: H319; STOT SE 3: H336; Aquatic Chronic 3: H412
Stabiliser package (amine Proprietary— / epoxide type)			< 1	Not classified at the concentration present

Commercial trichloroethylene is supplied stabilised against acid formation. SPC imports Grade II Superior material to HG/T 2542-2014 from Shandong Befar Group Dongrui Chemical Co., Ltd. (Binzhou, Shandong, China) at 99.3% minimum assay. The stabiliser identity and level are proprietary and vary by manufacturer — refer to the maker's own SDS and the batch Certificate of Analysis for the material actually delivered. Full text of H-statements in Section 16.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air at once, protecting the rescuer against exposure. Keep at rest and warm. If breathing is difficult give oxygen;



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if breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. DO NOT give adrenaline or other sympathomimetic drugs — the heart may be sensitised to them. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear immediately. Wash affected skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical advice if irritation, rash or defatting develops. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact

Rinse cautiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do — continue rinsing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting — aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Most Important Symptoms

Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, incoordination and, at high concentrations, unconsciousness. Skin defatting and dermatitis on repeated contact. Alcohol intake may intensify the effects.

Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically. Monitor cardiac rhythm — the myocardium may be sensitised to catecholamines; avoid adrenaline. Consider hepatic and renal monitoring after significant exposure. No specific antidote known.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray, dry powder, CO₂ or foam appropriate to the surrounding fire. Trichloroethylene itself is not readily flammable.

Unsuitable Media

Avoid a direct high-pressure water jet, which may spread the liquid.

Specific Hazards

Not classified as a flammable liquid, but it will burn under strong fire conditions and its vapour can form flammable mixtures at elevated temperature. Thermal decomposition and contact with hot surfaces, open flame or welding arcs generate HYDROGEN CHLORIDE and PHOSGENE — both acutely toxic. Vapour is heavier than air and travels along the ground to distant ignition sources.

Protective Equipment

Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) are mandatory — the decomposition products, not the fire, are the principal hazard.

Special Procedures

Evacuate and approach from upwind. Cool exposed containers with water spray from a protected position. Contain fire-fighting run-off;



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do not allow it to enter drains or watercourses.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Evacuate and isolate the area; keep upwind. Remove all ignition and hot-surface sources. Do NOT enter low-lying areas, pits or sumps without atmosphere testing and full respiratory protection — vapour accumulates there. Wear chemical-resistant PPE per Section 8.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent entry into drains, sewers, soil, groundwater and watercourses. Trichloroethylene is a persistent groundwater contaminant; report any significant release to the State Pollution Control Board or equivalent authority.
Containment / Clean-up	Contain with earth, sand or a vapour-suppressing foam. Absorb with inert non-combustible material (vermiculite, dry sand, earth) and transfer to a labelled, closed, compatible container for disposal as hazardous waste. Do NOT wash to drain. Ventilate the area thoroughly and monitor before re-entry.
Reference to Sections	See Section 8 for PPE; Section 13 for disposal; Section 15 for regulatory information.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions	Handle in closed or fully enclosed equipment wherever possible. Degreasing plant must have working freeboard, condensing coils and local exhaust. Avoid breathing vapour and avoid skin contact. Never use in confined spaces without atmosphere monitoring and a permit. Never weld, flame-cut or smoke in or near the vapour zone.
Hygiene	Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the handling area. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Provide eyewash and emergency shower.
Storage Conditions	Store in the original, tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and away from heat. Keep locked up. Ventilate at LOW level — vapour is heavier than air. Inspect containers regularly; stabilised material can turn acidic if the stabiliser is depleted.
Storage Temperature	Ambient, below 30 °C.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidisers. Strong bases and caustic alkalis. Light metals and their alloys — aluminium, magnesium, titanium, beryllium — which



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can react violently, especially with unstabilised or acidic material. Amines. Some plastics and rubbers (the solvent attacks many elastomers and coatings).

Segregation

Segregate from oxidisers, alkalis, light metals, food and feed.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limit

ACGIH TLV-TWA 10 ppm, STEL 25 ppm (A2 – suspected human carcinogen). OSHA PEL-TWA 100 ppm, ceiling 200 ppm (29 CFR 1910.1000). NIOSH designates trichloroethylene a potential occupational carcinogen and recommends the lowest feasible exposure. Verify the current statutory limit in your jurisdiction – several have been tightened. Where a carcinogen is involved, exposure should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable regardless of the numeric limit.

Engineering Controls

Fully enclosed handling or LEV at every emission point is the primary control. Degreasers require adequate freeboard, cooling coils and extraction. Provide low-level extraction and continuous or periodic vapour monitoring. Provide eyewash and safety shower.

Respiratory Protection

For routine work, engineering controls – not respirators. Where exposure cannot be controlled, use an air-supplied respirator or SCBA. Organic-vapour cartridges have a limited and unpredictable service life against trichloroethylene and must NOT be relied on for emergency entry, confined spaces or unknown concentrations.

Hand / Eye / Skin

Gloves: butyl rubber, Viton® or a laminate barrier film (e.g. PE/EVOH). Nitrile and natural rubber break through rapidly and are NOT suitable for immersion. Check the manufacturer's breakthrough data for the task. Eyes/Face: chemical splash goggles (EN 166 / ANSI Z87.1) plus a face shield where splashing is possible. Body: chemical-resistant apron or suit and boots.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Transparent liquid, no visible impurity; colourless

Odour

Sweet, chloroform-like / ethereal

Odour Threshold

Approx. 20 – 100 ppm – ABOVE the occupational exposure limit, so odour is NOT a reliable warning of overexposure



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pH	Not applicable (not water-miscible). Acidity as HCl 0.001% max and alkalinity as NaOH 0.01% max per the manufacturer's specification
Melting / Freezing Point	–84.7 °C
Boiling Point / Range	87.2 °C at 101.3 kPa
Flash Point	None under normal test conditions (no flash point by closed cup)
Auto-ignition Temperature	Approx. 420 °C
Flammability Limits	Approx. 8 – 10.5 vol % in air at elevated temperature; not flammable at ambient temperature
Vapour Pressure	Approx. 7.8 kPa (58 mmHg) at 20 °C
Vapour Density (air = 1)	4.5 — vapour is far heavier than air and accumulates at low level
Relative Density	1.460 – 1.470 g/cm ³ at 20 °C per HG/T 2542-2014 (denser than water; sinks and forms a separate phase)
Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble — approx. 1.1 g/L at 25 °C. Miscible with most organic solvents
Log Pow (Partition Coeff.)	2.42
Evaporation Rate	Approx. 0.6 (butyl acetate = 1) — moderately fast
Viscosity	Approx. 0.55 mPa·s at 20 °C
VOC Content	Essentially 100% — classify and report per the applicable regional VOC regulation
Water Content	0.008% max per the manufacturer's specification
Evaporation Residue	0.005% max per the manufacturer's specification
Colour	15 max (Pt-Co / Hazen) per the manufacturer's specification

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable when correctly stabilised and stored as directed. Unstabilised or stabiliser-depleted material oxidises and hydrolyses slowly to acidic products, which then attack metals.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, hot surfaces, open flame, welding arcs, UV light and prolonged exposure to air and moisture. Avoid conditions that deplete the stabiliser.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidisers. Caustic alkalis and strong bases (can form the highly reactive dichloroacetylene). Light metals — aluminium, magnesium, titanium, beryllium — and their alloys. Amines. Many elastomers and coatings.
Hazardous Decomposition	Heat, flame, hot metal or a welding arc generates HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, PHOSGENE, chlorine and carbon oxides. Contact with



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	strong alkali can form dichloroacetylene, which is spontaneously flammable and acutely neurotoxic.
Hazardous Reactions	No hazardous polymerisation. Violent reaction possible with light metals and with strong alkalis.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral Toxicity	LD ₅₀ (rat, oral) approx. 4,900 – 7,200 mg/kg bw (published literature). Not classified for acute oral toxicity.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD ₅₀ (rabbit, dermal) > 20,000 mg/kg bw. Not classified for acute dermal toxicity.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC ₅₀ (rat, inhalation, 4 h) approx. 26 mg/L. Not classified for acute inhalation toxicity, but see narcotic effects below.
Skin Irritation	Classified: Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315). Repeated contact defats the skin and causes dermatitis.
Eye Irritation	Classified: Eye Irritation Category 2 (H319).
Sensitisation	Not classified as a skin sensitiser under the CLP harmonised entry. Published occupational literature reports severe generalised hypersensitivity reactions, including hepatitis, in exposed workers; this is noted for information and is not part of the harmonised classification.
Carcinogenicity	Classified: Carcinogenicity Category 1B (H350) under the CLP harmonised entry. IARC Group 1 – carcinogenic to humans (kidney cancer; positive associations with liver cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma). US NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. This is the controlling hazard of this product.
Mutagenicity	Classified: Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2 (H341).
Reproductive Toxicity	Not classified under the harmonised entry. Developmental effects have been reported in some animal studies; treat exposure of pregnant workers as requiring specific risk assessment.
STOT – Single Exposure	Classified: STOT SE Category 3 (H336) – narcotic effects. Symptoms are headache, dizziness, drowsiness and incoordination progressing to unconsciousness.
STOT – Repeated Exposure	Repeated exposure targets the liver, kidneys and central nervous system. Alcohol intake potentiates the effects ('degreaser's flush').
Aspiration Hazard	Aspiration of liquid into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis.



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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity	Classified: Aquatic Chronic Category 3 (H412) — harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Reported acute values: fish LC ₅₀ (96 h) approx. 40 – 66 mg/L; Daphnia EC ₅₀ (48 h) approx. 18 – 85 mg/L.
Persistence / Degradability	Not readily biodegradable. Persists in groundwater, where anaerobic degradation can generate dichloroethylenes and vinyl chloride — the latter a known human carcinogen.
Bioaccumulation	Log Pow 2.42 — low to moderate bioaccumulation potential; does not biomagnify significantly.
Mobility in Soil	Highly mobile. Denser than water, so releases sink through the water column and form a dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) that is extremely difficult and costly to remediate. Also volatilises readily from surface water and soil.
Other Adverse Effects	Contributes to ground-level ozone formation as a VOC. A single uncontained release can contaminate an aquifer for decades — containment is the priority control.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from Product	HAZARDOUS WASTE. Dispose only through an authorised hazardous-waste contractor, by high-temperature incineration with acid-gas scrubbing, or by licensed solvent recovery. Never discharge to sewer, drain, soil or watercourse. Never allow disposal by evaporation.
Contaminated Packaging	Drums retain vapour and residue and must be treated as hazardous until professionally decontaminated. Do NOT cut, weld, braze, drill or grind on or near empty containers — residual vapour forms phosgene on a hot surface. Return to the supplier or route to a licensed reconditioner.
Indian Regulations	Trichloroethylene waste is a hazardous waste under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016. Use an authorised Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) or registered recycler, and maintain Form 10 manifests as required by the State Pollution Control Board.



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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PARAMETER	UN / ADR (ROAD)	IMDG (SEA)	IATA (AIR)
UN Number	UN 1710	UN 1710	UN 1710
Proper Shipping Name	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	TRICHLOROETHYLENE
Class	6.1 (Toxic)	6.1 (Toxic)	6.1 (Toxic)
Packing Group	III	III	III
Label / Hazard No.	6.1 · Kemler 60	6.1	6.1
Marine Pollutant	—	No	—

Trichloroethylene is a regulated dangerous good in all modes. Ship only in UN-certified, correctly marked and labelled packaging, with a compliant transport document and driver instructions. Confirm the current EmS, segregation and quantity provisions with the carrier before each shipment. Not designated a marine pollutant in the IMDG Code dangerous goods list at the time of writing; confirm against the current IMDG Code amendment.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU / REACH / CLP	Trichloroethylene carries a HARMONISED classification in CLP Annex VI, Index 602-027-00-9. It is on the REACH Candidate List as an SVHC (carcinogen) and in REACH Annex XIV — use in the EU requires authorisation. Verify the current authorisation position before any EU-bound supply.
USA	IARC Group 1; NTP 'Known to be a human carcinogen'. Regulated under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, and subject to US EPA action under TSCA. Verify the current TSCA position before any US-bound supply.
India	Comply with the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC) Rules 1989 (as amended), the Factories Act (carcinogen / hazardous process provisions), the Environmental Protection Act, the Water and Air Pollution Control Acts, the Hazardous Waste Rules 2016 and CPCB guidance. Occupational health surveillance of exposed workers is expected.
Ozone / Climate	Not a controlled substance under the Montreal Protocol. It is a VOC for ground-level ozone purposes.
Other Jurisdictions	Canada WHMIS 2015 / HPR: classify and label per Section 2; bilingual SDS/label required for Canadian sale. Australia AICS, China IECSC, Korea KECI: confirm inventory listing and any restriction before export or import. Several jurisdictions restrict or prohibit open-top



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degreasing with trichloroethylene — confirm local law before
commissioning any plant.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By	Supreme Petro Chemicals — Technical Department
Data Sources	CLP Annex VI harmonised classification (Index 602-027-00-9); ECHA C&L Inventory and REACH registration data; IARC Monograph Vol. 106; US NTP Report on Carcinogens; ACGIH TLV documentation; published physical-property reference data for CAS 79-01-6; manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (Shandong Befar Group Dongrui Chemical, batch 3716BH241115R, tested to HG/T 2542-2014).
Supplier SDS	The hazard content of this sheet is compiled from the harmonised regulatory classification and published reference data; the Section 3 assay and the Section 9 specification values come from the manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis. It is NOT a substitute for the manufacturer's own Safety Data Sheet — in particular the stabiliser package is proprietary and is not described by a COA. Request and read the manufacturer's SDS for every consignment.
SDS Standard	UN GHS Rev.11 (2025); OSHA HCS/HazCom; EU CLP/REACH Annex II; Canada WHMIS/HPR — 16-section format
Revision Date	05 October 2026
Version	3.1 (first issue for this product)
Disclaimer	Information is given in good faith and believed accurate at issue. It does not constitute a specification or guarantee; the user is responsible for safe use, handling and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Supreme Petro Chemicals shall not be liable for any loss, injury, or damage resulting from reliance on this information.

FULL TEXT OF H-STATEMENTS

- H315 — Causes skin irritation
- H319 — Causes serious eye irritation
- H336 — May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H341 — Suspected of causing genetic defects
- H350 — May cause cancer



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-
- H412 — Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
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