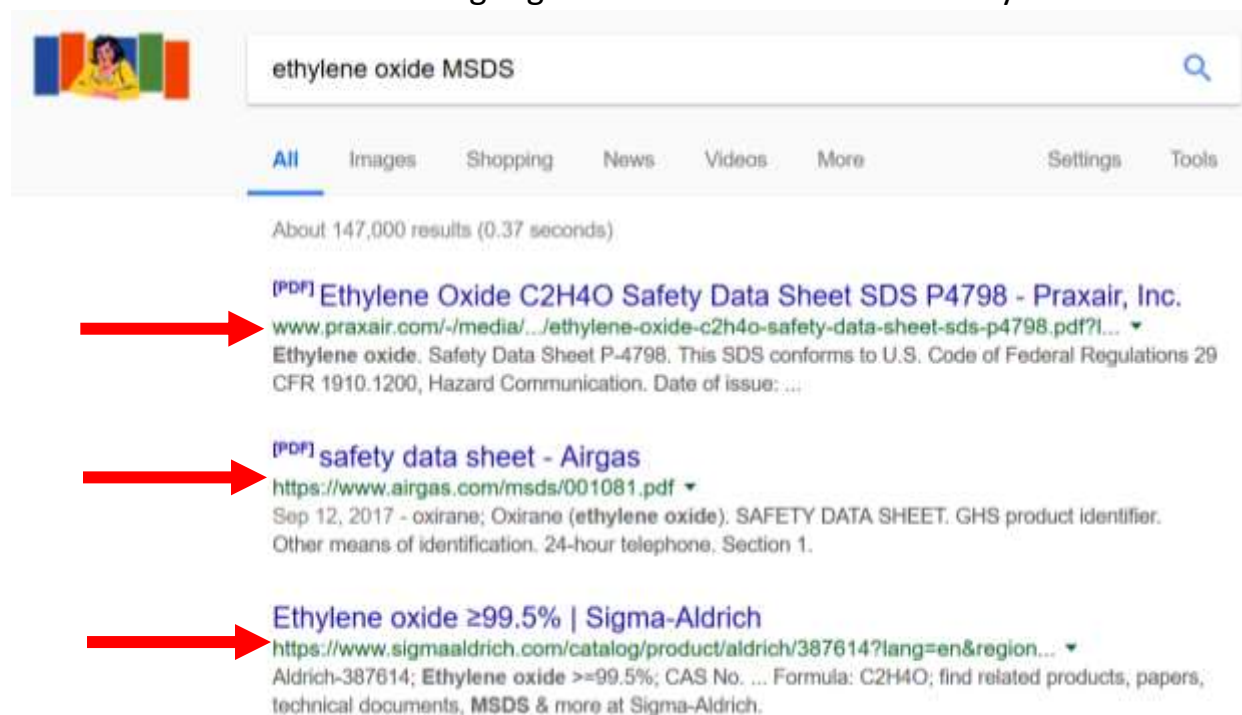


GHS labels for different chemicals can be accessed through a variety of different ways. Below are steps for the different approaches for accessing this information in order to identify the different GHS labels.

Approach 1: MSDS

Most MSDS provide the GHS labels for the chemical in question. To access the MSDS for the chemical, you can simply search for it on any search engine (i.e. google, bing, etc.). However, if you are using the chemical in your lab or chemical facility, make sure to use the MSDS provided by the chemical manufacturer. Below are screenshots from a google search for the MSDS for ethylene oxide.



Safety Information

Symbol



Signal word

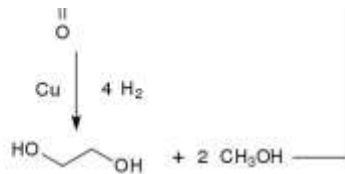
Danger

Hazard statements

H220-H280-H315-H319-H331-H335-H340-H350

Approach 2: Wikipedia

If you are unable to find an MSDS with the GHS labels for the chemical, you can search for your chemical on [Wikipedia](#). Most Wikipedia pages for chemicals provide the MSDS, NFPA, and GHS labels in a column on the right hand side of the page, as seen below for ethylene glycol.



Methanol is recycled. Therefore, only carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and oxygen are consumed. One plant with a production capacity of 200 000 tons ethylene glycol per year is in [Inner Mongolia](#); a second plant with a capacity of 250 000 tons per year was scheduled for 2012 in [Henan](#).^[9] As of 2015, four plants in China with a capacity of 200 000 t/a each were operating with at least 17 more to follow.^[10]

Biological routes [[edit](#)]

The caterpillar of the Greater wax moth, *Galleria mellonella*, has gut bacteria with the ability to degrade polyethylene (PE) into ethylene glycol.^{[11][12][13]}

Viscosity	1.61 × 10 ⁻³ Pa·s ¹⁹
Hazards	
Main hazards	irritant
Safety data sheet	See: data page External MSDS ^g
GHS pictogram	
GHS signal word	Warning
GHS hazard statements	H302, H373
GHS precautionary statements	P260, P284, P270, P301+311, P303+313, P330, P501
NFPA 704	

NOTE: There may be some chemicals where the hazard labels (GHS or NFPA) cannot be found online. If this happens to be the case and you are not actively using the chemical in your lab or facility, you can find a company that manufactures the chemical and request the MSDS from them since they are required to have MSDS for any chemicals they produce.

¹ In collaboration with Kara Steshetz