

Toxic Substances Portal

Chlorine

CAS ID#: 7782-50-5

Affected Organ Systems: Dermal (Skin), Gastrointestinal (Stomach and Intestines, part of the digestive system), Respiratory (From the Nose to the Lungs)

Cancer Classification: Please contact [NTP](#), [IARC](#), or [EPA](#) with questions on cancer and cancer classification.

Chemical Classification: Inorganic substances, Metals/Elements (the simplest forms of matter)

Summary: At room temperature, chlorine is a yellow-green gas that is heavier than air and has a strong irritating odor. It can be converted to a liquid under pressure or cold temperatures. Chlorine is mainly used as bleach in the manufacture of paper and cloth and to make a wide variety of products.

Community Members


[ToxFAQs](#) - Fact sheet that answers the most frequently asked questions about a contaminant and its health effects.

Emergency Responders

[Medical Management Guidelines \(MMG\) for Acute Chemical Exposure](#) - Publication intended to aid emergency department physicians and other emergency healthcare professionals who manage acute exposures resulting from chemical incidents.

Toxicological and Health Professionals

[Toxicological Profile](#) - Succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for a hazardous substance.

[ToxGuide](#)  [119 KB] - Quick reference guide providing information such as chemical and physical properties, sources of exposure, routes of exposure, minimal risk levels, children's health, and health effects for a substance.

[Priority List of Hazardous Substances](#) - Prioritization of substances based on a combination of their frequency, toxicity, and potential for human exposure at National Priorities List (NPL) sites.

[Minimal Risk Levels \(MRL\)](#) - The MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse, non-cancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure. The information in this MRL serves as a screening tool to help public health professionals decide where to look more closely to evaluate possible risk of adverse health effects from human exposure.