

# Hexyl Isocyanate

## Apollo Scientific

Part Number: **OR1030543**

Version No: **1.1**

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Initial Date: **24/07/2025**

Revision Date: **24/07/2025**

Print Date: **24/07/2025**

S.REACH.GB-NIR.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Hexyl Isocyanate
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ISOCYANATES, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.; ISOCYANATE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.
Chemical formula	C7-H13-N-O
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	2525-62-4
EC number	219-763-8

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

#### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific
Address	Unit 3 & 4 Parkway, Denton, Manchester M34 3SG United Kingdom
Telephone	01614060505
Fax	0161 406 0506
Website	<a href="https://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/">https://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/</a>
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Apollo Scientific
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44(0)7353099330
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H312 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H334 - Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	  
Signal word	<b>Danger</b>

**Hexyl Isocyanate****Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H334</b>	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
<b>P284</b>	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
<b>P240</b>	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
<b>P242</b>	Use non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take action to prevent static discharges.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P272</b>	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P342+P311</b>	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P333+P313</b>	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
<b>P301+P312</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
<b>P330</b>	Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
------------------	----------------------------------------------

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Material contains Hexyl Isocyanate.

**2.3. Other hazards**

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

No further product hazard information.

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****3.1.Substances**

Continued...

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 2525-62-4 2.219-763-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	100	<u>Hexyl isocyanate</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1; H226, H302, H312, H317, H332, H334 [1]	SCL: Not Available  Acute M factor: Not Applicable  Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

**3.2.Mixtures**  
See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

**SECTION 4 First aid measures**

**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</b></li><li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li><li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li><li>▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li><li>▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</li><li>▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</li></ul> <p><b>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>INDUCE</b> vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, <b>ONLY IF CONSCIOUS</b>. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li></ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**  
See Section 11

**4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**  
As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).  
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

<p><b>BASIC TREATMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.</li><li>▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.</li><li>▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.</li><li>▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.</li><li>▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.</li><li>▶ Anticipate seizures.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.</li></ul>
<p><b>ADVANCED TREATMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.</li><li>▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.</li><li>▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.</li><li>▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.</li><li>▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.</li><li>▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.</li><li>▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.</li><li>▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.</li></ul> <p>BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994</p>

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****5.1. Extinguishing media****5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**5.3. Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic/ irritating fumes.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid generation of static electricity.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use plastic buckets.</b></li> <li>▶ Earth all lines and equipment.</li> <li>▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.</li> <li>▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.</li> </ul>

Continued...

- ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
  - ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
  - ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.
  - ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):
- ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.
  - ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up.
  - ▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li><li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li><li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li><li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li><li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li><li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li><li>▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.</li><li>▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</li><li>▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li><li>▶ Moisture sensitive</li></ul>
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

\* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Hexyl Isocyanate	Isocyanates, all (as -NCO) Except methyl isocyanate	0.02 mg/m3	0.07 mg/m3	Not Available	Sen

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Hexyl Isocyanate	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Spraying of material or material in admixture with other components must be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Local exhaust ventilation with full face air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is normally required. Unprotected personnel must vacate spraying area.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Isocyanate vapours will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapour respirators. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Air Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr></table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr></table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:						
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)						
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range						

Continued...

**Hexyl Isocyanate**

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated by spraying at a point 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

· Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance.

· Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures.

· Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered..

The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus)

### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



#### Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

#### Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
  - ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- NOTE:**
- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  - ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
  - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
  - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
  - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
  - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
  - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
  - Poor when glove material degrades
- For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.
- It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
- Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.
- Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
  - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

#### Body protection

See Other protection below

#### Other protection

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

**Hexyl Isocyanate**

- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

**8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls**

See section 12

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.873
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	162-164	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	59	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

**9.2. Other information**

Not Available

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

**SECTION 11 Toxicological information****11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

<b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Continued...



<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

<b>Hexyl Isocyanate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>Hexyl Isocyanate</b>	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
-------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

<b>Hexyl Isocyanate</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
Hexyl Isocyanate	LOW	LOW



12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Hexyl Isocyanate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.2418)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Hexyl Isocyanate	LOW (Log KOC = 934.6)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
Hexyl Isocyanate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li><li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li></ul> Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li><li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li></ul> Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduction</li><li>Reuse</li><li>Recycling</li><li>Disposal (if all else fails)</li></ul> This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li><li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li><li>Recycle wherever possible.</li><li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li><li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li><li>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li></ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	 
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	●3W

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	2478				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ISOCYANATES, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.; ISOCYANATE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>6.1</td></tr></table>	Class	3	Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
Class	3				
Subsidiary Hazard	6.1				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				

14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	36
	Classification code	FT1
	Hazard Label	3 +6.1
	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Transport Category	3
	Tunnel Restriction Code	D/E

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	2478	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Isocyanate solution, flammable, toxic, n.o.s. *; Isocyanates, flammable, toxic, n.o.s. *	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
	ERG Code	3P
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y343
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	2 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	2478	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ISOCYANATES, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.; ISOCYANATE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	2478	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ISOCYANATES, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.; ISOCYANATE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	6.1
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	FT1
	Special provisions	274; 802
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EP, EX, TOX, A
	Fire cones number	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Hexyl Isocyanate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Hexyl Isocyanate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Hexyl Isocyanate is found on the following regulatory lists
Europe EC Inventory
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c
-----------------	---------------

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
Canada - DSL	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
Korea - KECI	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
Philippines - PICCS	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Hexyl Isocyanate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	24/07/2025
Initial Date	24/07/2025

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection  
EN 340 Protective clothing  
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms  
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals  
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors

- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

**Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]**

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	Expert judgement
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H312	Expert judgement
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Expert judgement
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H332	Expert judgement
Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, H334	Expert judgement

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.