



Tradename: ISOPHTHALIC ACID

Print Date: 3. May 2021

Version: 2.2, revision date: 02.01.2021

Replaced version: 2.1, created on: 04.07.2019

Region: EN

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1. Product identifier**

Product form	Substance
Trade name/designation	ISOPHTHALIC ACID
EC-No.	204-506-4
CAS-No.	121-91-5
REACH registration No	01-2119488938-12

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**Main use category**

Industrial manufacture of polymers, resins, and plastics.

Uses advised against

Other uses are not recommended unless an assessment is completed, prior to commencement of that use, which demonstrates that the use will be controlled.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**Company**SysKem Chemie GmbH
Brucknerweg 26
D-42289 Wuppertal

Telephone	+49 (0) 202/30999510
Telefax	+49 (0) 202/87088403
E-mail address	info@syskem.de

Prepared by / E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS

info@syskem.de

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Vergiftungs-Informationen-Zentrale Freiburg, Tel. +49 761 19240.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

The substance has been assessed and/or tested for its physical, health and environmental hazards and the following classification applies.

2.2. Label elements**Label according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as amended**

Contains	ISOPHTHALIC ACID
Hazard pictograms	None.
Signal word	None.
Hazard statements	The substance does not meet the criteria for classification.

Precautionary statements

Prevention	Not applicable.
Response	Not applicable.
Storage	Not applicable.
Disposal	Not applicable.



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2.3. Other hazards

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Supplemental label information

This material may accumulate electrostatic charge which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source) in some cases. Prevent dust accumulation to minimize explosion hazard. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Clean up spilled material immediately.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

General information

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Index No.	Notes
ISOPHTHALIC ACID	100	121-91-5 204-506-4	01-2119488938-12	-	#

Classification -

Composition comments

This Safety Data Sheet is intended to communicate potential health hazards and potential physical hazards associated with the product(s) covered by this sheet, and is not intended to communicate product specification information.

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

If overcome from exposure to excessive levels of dust, mist, or fumes, remove affected individual Inhalation from source of exposure to fresh air. Get medical attention.

Skin contact

Immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water after removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye contact

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation

Dusts may be irritating to the nose, throat and lungs (respiratory tract). Symptoms may include sore throat, coughing, labored breathing, sneezing and burning sensation, depending on the delayed concentration and duration of exposure.



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Skin contact

Dusts may cause irritation due to abrasion.

Eyes contact

Dusts may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing and redness. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Ingestion

Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or fire-fighting foam for Class B fires to extinguish fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Small Fires: Do not use water. Large Fires: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustion may produce CO_x, reactive hydrocarbons, irritating vapors, and other decomposition products in the case of incomplete combustion.

Material will burn in a fire.

This material, as produced, is explosive as defined by established regulatory criteria. This material may accumulate static charge which can cause an electrical spark (ignition source) in some cases. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

See Combustible Dust Property data in Section 9.

For additional safety information, consult the current editions of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 654 Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, NFPA 499, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas, NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, NFPA 68, Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting or similar guidance for your country or region.

5.3. Advice for firefighters**Special protective equipment for firefighters.**

Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask.

Special fire fighting procedures

Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance. Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source of flow, if possible. Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in flame.



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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****For non-emergency personnel**

Avoid inhalation of dust. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

For emergency responders

Eliminate and/or shut off ignition sources and keep ignition sources out of the area. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. For spills in confined areas, ensure adequate ventilation. For spills outdoors, stay upwind. IF TANK, RAILCAR OR TANK TRUCK IS INVOLVED IN A FIRE, isolate for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. Evacuate area endangered by release as required. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into water ways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Notify local authorities and National Response Center, if required.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate area for at least 25 meters (75 feet) in all directions to preserve public safety. For large spills, if downwind consider initial evacuation for at least 60 meters (200 feet).

This material, in its finely divided form, presents an explosion hazard when dispersed in a confined area and ignited in air.

For small spill, sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dust formation. Use approved industrial vacuum cleaner for removal or use non-sparking tools to collect spillage. Grounding, bonding, and intrinsic safety of equipment used should be considered. Avoid cleanup procedures that may result in water pollution. Use non-sparking tools and grounded equipment for clean-up. Prevent or minimize formation of a dust cloud or layer during cleanup.

For large spills and releases follow recommendations as provided by guidance for your country or region. For personal protection in case of a large spill, use chemical/dust goggles, face shield, boots, and gloves. If concentration is unknown, a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the material. A respirator that will protect against organic vapor and dust/mist may be used where concentrations are known and the respirator's assigned protection factor is adequate.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak when safe to do so. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, Section 8, Disposal Considerations, Section 13.

For large spills and releases follow recommendations as provided by guidance for your country or region.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 2, Hazards Identification, Section 5, Firefighting Measures, Section 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, Section 13, Disposal Considerations.



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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Minimize dust generation during handling and contact. Dusts may become explosive when dispersed in a confined space such as a building or vessel and in the presence of oxygen and heat (spark).

This material may accumulate electrostatic charge which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source) in some cases. Ground and bond lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. When airborne dust or a dust cloud is present, do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Use non-sparking tools. Do not use electronic devices while handling, unless the device is certified as intrinsically safe as they could present ignition sources.

Facilities using this material should assess their potential for combustible dust and static spark hazards and follow applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations and accepted codes and standards. Avoid accumulation of dust on surfaces and hidden areas where dust may collect in the interior of buildings. Clean up dust using approved methods that do not generate dust clouds if ignition sources are present.

Combustible dust properties are dependent on the moisture content and particle size distribution of the tested material as received. Customers are encouraged to perform testing for explosibility potential for dust accumulated at their site. This data is provided in section 9 as an indicator of potential explosivity hazard.

For additional safety information, consult the current editions of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 654 Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, NFPA 499, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas, NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, NFPA 68, Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting or similar guidance for your country or region.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers and reducers. Prevent small spills to minimize slip hazard or release to the environment. Materials should be handled, stored and shipped in a manner to prevent dust evolution. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse empty containers unless adequate precautions are taken.

Avoid personal contact with this material. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as removing contaminated clothing and protective equipment, washing after handling the material and before entering public areas. Restrict eating, drinking and smoking to designated areas to prevent personal chemical contamination. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Do not breathe dust. See Section 8 for personal protective equipment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers and reducers. Empty containers may contain material residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Not applicable.



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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Germany. DFG MAK List (advisory OELs). Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area (DFG)

Material	Type	Value	Form
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	TWA	5 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction.

Germany. TRGS 900, Limit Values in the Ambient Air at the Workplace

Material	Type	Value	Form
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	AGW	5 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction.

Latvia. OELs. Occupational exposure limit values of chemical substances in work environment

Material	Type	Value
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	TWA	0.2 mg/m ³

Lithuania. OELs. Limit Values for Chemical Substances, General Requirements

Material	Type	Value
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	TWA	0.2 mg/m ³

Spain. Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Type	Value
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	STEL	10 mg/m ³
	TWA	5 mg/m ³

Switzerland. SUVA Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz

Material	Type	Value	Form
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	STEL	10 mg/m ³	Inhalable dust.
	TWA	5 mg/m ³	Inhalable dust.

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Recommended monitoring procedures

Information about recommended monitoring procedures can be obtained from relevant country authorities.

Derived no-effect level (DNEL)

Material	Type	Route	Value	Form
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	Not applicable	Dermal	25 mg/kg bw/day	Long term systemic effects
		Inhalation	8.8 mg/m ³	Long term systemic effects

Predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs)

Material	Type	Route	Value	Form
PURIFIED ISOPHTHALIC ACID	Not applicable	Not applicable	1.246 mg/kg d.w.	Sediment (freshwater)
		Not applicable	16 mg/l	Sewage treatment plant - Assessment factor: 10
		Soil	1.69 mg/kg.w.	
		Water	9.07 mg/l	Intermittent - Assessment factor: 100
		Water	0,907 mg/l	Freshwater - Assessment factor: 1000
		Water	0,0907 mg/l	Marinewater - Assessment factor: 1000



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8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Use explosion-proof equipment if high dust/air concentrations are possible. Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen deficient environment.

Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eyeface protection

Keep away from eyes and face. Contact can be avoided by using chemical safety glasses, goggles and/or face shield. Have eye washing facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.

Skin protection

- Hand protection

Use protective gloves complying with EN 374. Nitrile Rubber

Permeation rate: > 480 minutes (8 hour)

Thickness: > 0.5 mil

- Other

Avoid skin contact with this material. Additional protective clothing may be necessary.

Respiratory protection

Working without a respirator is only acceptable where the concentration does not exceed recommended exposure levels and ventilation is adequate. A respirator that will protect against organic vapor and dust/mist may be used where concentrations are known and the respirator's assigned protection factor is adequate. Wear suitable respiratory protection complying with EN 141.

If concentration is unknown, a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the material.

Thermal hazards

No special precautions required.

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Environmental exposure controls

Minimize contact with soils to prevent runoff into waterways.

Prevent entry into waterways.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Crystalline powder
Colour	White (colorless)
Odour	Not available.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	3.3 at 25 °C
Melting point/freezing point	345 - 348 °C (653 - 658.4 °F) (Sublimes)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Sublimes at standard atmospheric conditions
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non-flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	0.0000032 Pa at 25 °C
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	1.53 g/cm ³ at 25 °C
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	120.0 mg/l at 25 °C
Solubility (other)	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Log Kow (Pow) = 1.66 at 25 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information

Chemical family	Organic acid
Dissociation constant	3.6 pK ₁ at 25 °C
4.6 pK ₂ at 25 °C	
Dust explosion properties	
P _{max}	7.7 barg
K _{st}	173 - 220 bar-m/s
Limiting Oxygen Concentration (LOC)	9 - 10 vol %
Minimum explosible concentration (MEC)	40 - 50 g/m ³
Minimum Ignition Energy (MIE) - dust cloud	3 - 5 mJ
Minimum Ignition Temperature (MIT) - dust cloud	580 - 600 °C (1076 - 1112 °F)
Minimum Ignition Temperature (MIT) - dust layer	> 400 °C (> 752 °F)
Granulometry	< 50 microns (20 - 30% of sample) 26 - 342 microns (70 % of sample)
Molecular formula	C ₈ H ₆ O ₄
Molecular weight	166.13



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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

See statements below.

10.2. Chemical stability

Material is stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not anticipated under normal conditions.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid dusting when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Information on dust explosion hazard is given in Sections 5, 7, and 9.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidizing agents and strong bases. See precautions under Handling & Storage (Section 7).

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Not anticipated under normal conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Inhalation	Likely route of exposure
Skin contact	Likely route of exposure
Eye contact	Likely route of exposure
Ingestion	Likely route of exposure

Symptoms**INHALATION:**

Dusts may be irritating to the nose, throat and lungs (respiratory tract). Symptoms may include sore throat, coughing, labored breathing, sneezing and burning sensation, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

SKIN:

Dusts may cause irritation due to abrasion.

EYES:

Dusts may cause mechanical irritation including pain, tearing and redness. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

INGESTION:

Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects**Acute toxicity**

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.



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Components	Species	Test results
ISOPHTHALIC ACID (CAS 121-91-5)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD 50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC 50	Rat	11370 mg/m ³ , 4 hr
Oral		
LD50	Rat	10900 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration toxicity

Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture versus substance Information

Not applicable.

Other information

Not assigned.

Toxicological data

ISOPHTHALIC ACID: Rats receiving a diet containing 3% isophthalic acid were observed to have urinary bladder and kidney calculi. Studies on similar materials suggest that urinary bladder tumors may occur that are secondary to chronic irritation caused by urolithiasis as a consequence of the precipitation of the substance in the urine at high dose levels, and are only seen where the limit of solubility in the urine is exceeded. Rats exposed to an isophthalic acid atmosphere of 10 mg/m³ for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for four weeks showed no signs of adverse treatment-related effects. Isophthalic acid is not considered to be genotoxic. It gave a variable response in the Ames mutagenicity assay which was independent of batch, purity and age. Findings from mammalian-cell mutation assays were negative. No significant adverse or teratogenic effects were observed in the offspring of pregnant laboratory animals exposed to isophthalic acid levels as high as 9 mg/m³.



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SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity**

Material not classified as harmful to aquatic organisms.

Components		Species	Test results
ISOPHTHALIC ACID (CAS 121-91-5)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	> 996 mg/l, 96 hr
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	> 952 mg/l, 48 hr
Fish	LC50	Fish	> 907 mg/l, 96 hr
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEC	Daphnia magna	19.5 mg/l, 21 d

12.2 Persistence and degradability

This material is readily biodegradable and not persistent.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not likely to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

May move through soil and reach groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects expected.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 Waste treatment methods****Residual waste**

Dispose of this material in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal in accordance with government regulations. Packaging may contain residue that can be hazardous.

EU waste code

Not available.

Disposal methods/information

Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations. For additional handling information and protection of employees, see Section 7 (Handling and Storage) and Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).



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SECTION 14: Transport information**14.1 UN number**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations**Transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterway (ADR/RID/ADN)**

Not subject to ADR, RID and ADN.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

Not subject to IMDG.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR)

Not subject to ICAO-IATA.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****EU regulations****Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Annex I and II, as amended**
Not listed.**Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 On persistent organic pollutants, Annex I as amended**

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 1 as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 2 as amended

Not listed.



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Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 3 as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex V as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EC) No. 166/2006 Annex II Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry

Not listed.

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Article 59(10) Candidate List as currently published by ECHA

Not listed.

Authorisations

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XIV Substances subject to authorization, as amended

Not listed.

Restrictions on use

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XVII Substances subject to restriction on marketing and use as amended

Not listed.

Directive 2004/37/EC: on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Not listed.

Directive 92/85/EEC: on the safety and health of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding

Not listed.

Other EU regulations

Directive 2012/18/EU on major accident hazards involving dangerous substances

Not listed.

Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work

Not listed.

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work

Not listed.

National regulations

There may be specific regulations at the national, regional and local levels that pertain to this material.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

See the Chemical Safety Report - Isophthalic Acid for further information.



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SECTION 16: Other information**List of abbreviations**

ADN - European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR/RID - European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road/Rail
CAS RN - Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation; (EC) No. 1272/2008
CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment
CSR - Chemical Safety Report
DNEL - Derived-No-Effect-Levels
EC - European Commission
EC No. - EINECS and ELINCS Number
EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
ELINCS - European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ES - Exposure Scenario
FHR - Flint Hills Resources
IATA - International Air Transport Association
IBC - Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC - Lethal Concentration
LD - Lethal Dose
NOEC - No Observed Effects Concentration
OEL - Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Substance
PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDS - Safety Data Sheet
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit
(STOT) RE - Repeated Exposure
(STOT) SE - Single Exposure
TWA - Time Weighted Average
vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

References

EU REACH Chemical Safety Report - Isophthalic Acid
ArielTM Global Chemical and Regulatory Database

Information on evaluation method leading to the classification of mixture

Not applicable.

Training information

Not available.

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Not applicable.

Datasheet exhibiting area

SysKem Chemie GmbH
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Indication of changes

Section 1

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