1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Substance Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade name</th>
<th>PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE (FLAKES) with less than 0.05% maleic anhydride</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IUPAC name</td>
<td>2-Benzofuran-1,3-dione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>1,3 Isobenzofurandione ;1,2 benzendicarboxylic acid anhydride; phthalic acid anhydride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC#</td>
<td>201-607-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS #</td>
<td>85-44-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Formula</td>
<td>C₈H₄O₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight</td>
<td>148.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH Registration number</td>
<td>01-2119457017-41-0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical characterization</td>
<td>Mono-constituent substance-organic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified use</th>
<th>Process category (PROC)</th>
<th>Product Category (PC)</th>
<th>Sector of Use (SU)</th>
<th>Article category (AC)</th>
<th>Environmental Release Category (ERC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ES 1 Production</td>
<td>PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 8b PROC 9</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>ERC 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES 2 Intermediate</td>
<td>PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4 PROC 8b</td>
<td>PC 19</td>
<td>SU 3 SU 8 SU 9</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>ERC 6a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Identified use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process category (PROC)</th>
<th>Product Category (PC)</th>
<th>Sector of Use (SU)</th>
<th>Article category (AC)</th>
<th>Environmental Release Category (ERC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROC9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES 3</td>
<td>PROC1, PROC2, PROC 3, PROC4, PROC 8b PROC9</td>
<td>PC 32</td>
<td>SU 3 SU 10 SU 12 SU 11</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES4</td>
<td>PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC 8b, PROC9</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>SU 3 SU 10</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES5</td>
<td>PROC 15</td>
<td>PC21</td>
<td>SU 22</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Uses advised against

There are no use advices against.

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>S.C. OLTCHIM S.A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>1 Uzinei Street, 240050 Ramnicu Valcea, Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone N°</td>
<td>+40 250 701 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAX N°</td>
<td>+40 250 735 030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail of competent person responsible for SDS in the MS or in the EU:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tehnic@oltchim.ro">tehnic@oltchim.ro</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4. Emergency telephone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Emergency N°:</th>
<th>112</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone at the company:</td>
<td>+40/250/738141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available outside office hours:</td>
<td>24h/day/365days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance

2.1.1. Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Acute Toxicity catg 4-H302: Harmful if swallowed.
Skin Irritant catg. 2- H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye Damage 1-H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Resp. Sensitizer- H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin Sensitizer1 -H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
STOT Single Exp. 3- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

2.1.2. Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC

Xn: R22 Harmful; Harmful if swallowed
Xi: R37/38 Irritant: Irritating to respiratory system and skin
Xi: R41 Irritant; Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R42/43 May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

2.2. Label elements

2.2.1. Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Signal word: Danger
Hazard pictogram:

GHS08: health hazard
GHS05: corrosion

GHS07: exclamation mark

Hazard statements:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements:
P261: Avoid breathing dust.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P335 : Brush off loose particles from skin.
P363 : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301+P312 : IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P302+P352 : IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340 : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P 304+P341: IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P342+P311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P405: Store locked up.
P403+P233 : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P501 : Dispose of contents/container according to valid regulations.

2.2.2. Labeling according to Directive 67/548/EEC

Indication of danger:
Xn - harmful

Risk phrases:
R22 - harmful if swallowed
R37/38 - irritating to respiratory system and skin
R41 - risk of serious damage to eyes
R42/43 - may cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact

Safety-phrases:
S23 - do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray (appropriate wording to be specified by the manufacturer) (vapour/spray)
S24/25 - avoid contact with skin and eyes
S26 - in case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S37/39 - wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection
S46 - if swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

2.3. Other effects
The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substance.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>PBT/ vPvB</th>
<th>CAS no/EC No/REACH No.</th>
<th>Classification according to Reg (EC) No. 1272/2008</th>
<th>Classification according to D 67/548/EC</th>
<th>Concentration, % (w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phthalic anhydride</td>
<td>No/No</td>
<td>85-44-9/201607-5/01-2119457017-41-</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4:H302</td>
<td>Xi R22; Xi; R37/38</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impurities
No impurities relevant for classification and labeling.
See section 16 for the full text of the R phrases and H-statement declared above

4. FIRST - AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice: IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a Poison Center or doctor/physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Seek medical attention immediately in all cases of exposure!

If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Call a physician.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact remove any contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap or mild detergent and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Wash clothes before reuse. Get medical attention.

In case of eyes contact: Remove contact lenses; flush eyes immediately with excess water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally; get medical advice /
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES) 
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride

Revision: 0     Last up date:    Issued date: January, 2011      pag.7/34

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attention by an eye specialist afterwards immediately

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth with cold water and drink much water in many little drafts (dilution effect); avoid vomiting; get medical advice / attention.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person!

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

**By inhalation:** Dust or fumes can cause irritation of the nose throat and respiratory tract. Symptoms of exposure may include runny nose, coughing and nose bleeds, depending on severity of exposure. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking unconsciousness or death.

**By skin contact:** Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator). The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Skin contact can produce inflammation, irritations and possible burning. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

**By eye contact:** Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering and itching.

**By ingestion:** Product ingestion causes irritations and possible burning to mouth, throat and stomach.

**Chronic effects:** Chronic exposure by inhalation or skin contact can cause allergic sensitization causes liver and kidney effects in laboratory animals.

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

---

### 5. FIRE - FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide and foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Water jet or foam may cause frothing.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Exposure hazards:** Combustible. Phathalic anhydride dust it is possible to form explosive mixture with air.

**Hazardous combustion products:** Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form by combustion. In contact with hot water may form phthalic acid.
5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Special precautions for fire-fighters:** Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Protection of fire-fighters:** The fire fighters should wear full protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in positive pressure mode.

**Other information:** Do not get water inside containers/bags. Water spray or fog carefully applied to surface of the burning material can be used to extinguish the fire. Use water spray to prevent dust formation, absorb heat, keep containers cool and protect fire-exposed materials. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Use water spray to flush spills from ignition source.

6. **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel:** Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from entering. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing – wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8). Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources.

**For emergency responders:** Remove ignition sources. Avoid dust formation; avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing; provide adequate ventilation; warn persons sojourning in endangered areas; observe protective measures in sections 7 and 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

**Environmental precaution:** Prevent from contamination the ground and surface area by isolating the hazard area. Contain and recover when possible. Keep closed container and dispose to all applicable federal, state, or local environment regulation.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Methods of cleaning up:** Do not touch spilled material. Remove all ignition sources (heat, sparks and flames). Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Prevent material from entering sewers or confined spaces. For solid material spills, avoid generation dust. Contain spills and solution with earth, sand or absorbent material which does not react with spilled material. Shovel material into suitable, covered, labeled containers. Flush area with water. **Do not get water inside containers!**

6.4 Reference to other sections

Additional advice: Refer to section 8, 13.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures:** Protect against physical damage. Isolate from any sources of heat or ignition. NO SMOKING! Protect against moisture. It is also a combustible dust and so is a dust explosion hazard. Avoid static electricity, e.g. by grounding; keep implicitly away from ignition sources. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. All ignition sources are prohibited in area where phthalic anhydride is handled. Never add water to this product. Empty containers pose a fire risk; evaporate the residual under a fume hood.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene:** Avoid inhalation or ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure safe handling of the substance. These measures involve good personal and housekeeping practices (i.e. regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices), no drinking, eating and smoking at the workplace. Shower and change clothes at end of work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Phthalic anhydride should be stored in a tightly closed packaging in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatible substances.

**Incompatible:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, amines, ammonia

**Incompatible materials for storage:**

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Please check the identified uses from Section 1.2.

For more information please see the relevant exposure scenario, available via your supplier/given in the Annex I.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure limit value:

Occupational Exposure Limit Values:

TLV (ACGIH) (threshold limit value): 1 ppm (6.1 mg/m³) TLV 1 mg/m³ (TRGS 900)

8.2 DNEL and PNEC values
8.3. Exposure control

**Engineering control:** A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.

**Personal protective equipment**

**Respiratory protection:** Protective respiratory equipment should be selected specifically for working place. Up to 30 mg/m³ use dust and mist respirator. Up to 60 mg/m³ use dust and mist respirator except single-use and quarter-mask respirator, full-face piece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter, powered air-purifying respirator with dust and mist filter. In case of emergency situation (unknown concentrations) use positive pressure full-face piece.

**Hand protection:** Wear rubber and neoprene gloves.

**Eye / Face protection:** Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

**Skin protection:** Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat apron or coveralls as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**General information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>thin white flakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>aromatic / irritant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important health, safety and environmental information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boiling point</th>
<th>284.5°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific density</td>
<td>1.53 g/cm³, at 200°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk density</td>
<td>500-700 kg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Vapor pressure 20 °C  0.01mbar
Vapor density (air=1)  5.1
Solubility in water  6 g/l (forming phthalic acid)
Alcohol solubility very good at 20°C monoester formation
Partition coefficient (log $K_{ow}$)  0.73, 20°C
Flash point  152°C (close cup)
Explosive properties explosive under open flame
explosion limits in air % by volume : lel-1.7; uel-10.5

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: See point 10.5.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat will contribute to instability. In molten state it should be covered with inert gas.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: heat, flame, source of ignition and incompatibles.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, amines, ammonia, coatings, plastics, water.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: None. Slowly reacts with water to form phthalic acid.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Conclusions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity</td>
<td>Oral: LD50 (rat): 1530 mg/kg bw (male) therefore a classification according to Reg. 1272/2008 as Acute Toxicity categ 4-H302 is justified. Dermal: LD50 (rabbit) &gt;3160 mg/kg bw Inhalation: LC50 (rat) &gt; 2140 mg/m³ air (male/female) according to OECD Guideline 403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OLTCHIM This information only concerns the above mentioned product and does not need to be valid if used with other product(s) or in any process. The information is to our best present knowledge correct and complete and is given in good faith but without warranty. It remains the user's own responsibility to make sure that the information is appropriate and complete for his special use of this product.
### Irritation/Corrosion

- **Skin irritation / corrosion:** irritating; therefore a classification according to Reg. 1272/2008 as Skin Irritant categ. 2 - H315 is justified
- **Eye irritation:** irritating; therefore a classification according to Reg. 1272/2008 as Eye damage categ 1 is justified.

### Sensitisation

- **Skin:** sensitizing and it is classified as skin Sens. 1, H317
- **Respiratory:** sensitizing to respiratory system and it is classified as Resp. Sens. 1, H334

### Repeated dose toxicity

- **Oral:** NOAEL = 500 mg/kg bw/day
- **Inhalation:** no NOAEC identified
- **Dermal:** waiving. Phthalic anhydride is rapidly hydrolyzed to phthalic acid in contact with water; due to the ionic character of this compound only a marginal penetration though the skin barrier is expected.

### Mutagenicity

- Phthalic anhydride was not mutagenic in the Ames test with and without metabolic activation (OECD 471).

### Carcinogenity

- No evidence of carcinogenicity was seen in rats after exposure to approximately 1000 mg/kg bw of phthalic anhydride or in male and female rats after exposure to 4670 and 3430 mg/kg bw, respectively, in comprehensive chronic (105-week) feeding study.

### Toxicity for reproduction

- No effects on reproductive organs were observed in an oral carcinogenicity study in rats and mice.

### Aquatic Toxicity

#### Short-term toxicity to fish

*Brachydanio rerio* (new name: *Danio rerio*)/fresh water/semi-static LC50 (7 days): 560 mg/L test mat.

#### Long-term toxicity to fish

*Salmo gairdneri* (new name: *Oncorhynchus mykiss*)/fresh water/semi-static NOEC (60 d): 10 mg/L test mat.

#### Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Daphnia magna/fresh water/static  EC50 (48 h): > 640 mg/L test mat.

Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Daphnia magna/freshwater  NOEC (21 d): 16 mg/L test mat.

Algae and aquatic plants
Desmodesmus subspicatus (algae)/freshwater/static  NOEC (72 h): >= 100 mg/L test mat.

Toxicity to sediment
As for phthalic anhydride the trigger value for logKow is not exceeded and a low potential for adsorption is supposed, testing on toxicity towards sediment organisms is not necessary.

Toxicity to soil macro-organisms
The results of the chemical safety assessment indicates that exposure via these pathways would not be expected to result in an unacceptable level of risk for the terrestrial compartment. Therefore, no specific testing is required for the toxicity of phthalic anhydride to soil macroorganisms.

Resulting PNECs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>water</th>
<th>sediment</th>
<th>soil</th>
<th>Sewage treatment plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNEC</td>
<td>5.6 mg/l</td>
<td>0.0826 mg/kg</td>
<td>0.153 mg/kg</td>
<td>10 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.2. Persistence and degradability:

12.2.1 Abiotic degradation

Photo degradation in air
In the atmosphere a half-life of 21.4 days for phthalic anhydride and 13 days for the hydrolysis product phthalic acid is estimated due to indirect photolysis with hydroxyl radicals, considering an OH-concentration of 500,000 radicals/cm³ as a 24-h average.

Photo degradation in water
In the hydrosphere, phthalic anhydride is transformed photochemically under anaerobic conditions showing polymerization to polyphenyl. The half-lifes are in the range from 3.9 h to 9.6 h following first other reactions. For photo oxidation in sea water a half-life of 0.93 hours is obtained.

Hydrolysis
Phthalic anhydride hydrolyses by 50 % within 30.5 seconds in the presence of water at pH 7 and 25 C, forming phthalic acid.
12.2.2. Biotic degradation
The ready biodegradability of phthalic anhydride was determined in a modified MITI test comparable to OECD TG 301 C (Ready biodegradability: MITI (I) (Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan). 85 % degradation was observed after 14 days (MITI, 1992). Based on this result the substance is classified as readily biodegradable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degradation rate in water:</th>
<th>Hydrolysis - 30.5 seconds at pH 7.24 at 25°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photolysis - 3.9 to 9.6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degradation rate in sediment:</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degradation rate in soil:</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degradation rate in air:</td>
<td>Atmospheric half-life of 21.4 d for phthalic anhydride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atmospheric half-life of 13 d for phthalic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:

Aquatic bioaccumulation
Calculated BCF values of 3.4 for phthalic anhydride and 3.16 for the hydrolysis product phthalic acid indicate no significant potential for bioaccumulation of both substances in aquatic organisms. (A logPow of 1.6 was used for calculation.)

Terrestrial bioaccumulation
In green house studies using 14C-phthalic acid as test substance bioaccumulation ratios of 0.013 for plants and 0.0046 for seeds were obtained (Dorney et al., 1985). This study demonstrates the relatively low potential for bioaccumulation of phthalic acid in plants.

12.4. Mobility

Water:
Air
Soil and sediments
log Pow = 0.73 (Phthalic acid at 20°C)
- BCF < 100
- Readily biodegradable

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PBT</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Extended- SAFETY DATA SHEET

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES)
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride

Revision: 0     Last up date:    Issued date: January, 2011      pag.15/ 34

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persistence</th>
<th>half-life of phthalic anhydride in all compartments (water, soil, air) &lt; 40 days</th>
<th>not enough persistence for classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioaccumulation</td>
<td>BCF of phthalic anhydride &lt; 2000</td>
<td>not enough bioaccumulation for classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>acute oral toxicity of the substance: haz. cat. 4</td>
<td>substance is not classified as toxic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| vPvB                             | Evaluation                                                                    |
|----------------------------------|______________________________________________________________________________|
| very strong Persistence           | half-life of phthalic anhydride in all compartments (water, soil, air) < 60 days | not enough strong persistence for classification |
| very strong Bioaccumulation       | BCF of phthalic anhydride < 5000                                              | not enough strong bioaccumulation for classification |

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This section contains generic advice and guidance.

13.1 Waste treatment methods

13.1.1 Product

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

13.1.2. Packaging

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR: Phthalic anhydride is not classified under ADR regulations.

RID: Phthalic anhydride is not classified under RID regulations.

Maritime transport IMDG: Phthalic anhydride is not classified under IMDG regulations.

Air transport ICAO/IATA: Phthalic anhydride is not classified under IATA regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)
Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorization
Substances of very high concern (Authorizations): Phthalic anhydride is not listed

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
Restrictions on use: no restriction

Other EU regulations: Phthalic anhydride is not a SEVESO substance, not ozone depleting substance and not a persistent organic pollutant.

WGK (Germany): WGK 1 slightly water endangering

15.2 Chemical safety Assessment
A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance. Relevant chapters of the resulting Chemical Safety Report (CSR) – exposure scenarios and risk management measures – are listed in the annex to this safety data sheet.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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16.1. Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

16.2 Full text of R-phrases referred to under sections 2 and 3
R22: Harmful if swallowed.
R 37/38: Irritating to respiratory system/skin.
R41: Risk of serious damage to the eyes.
R42/43: May cause sensitization skin contact.

16.3. Full text of P-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.
P261: Avoid breathing dust.
P270: Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P335 : Brush off loose particles from skin.
P363 : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301+P312 : IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P302+P352 : IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340 : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable
for breathing.
P 304+P341: IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a
position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact
lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P342+P311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P405: Store locked up.
P403+P233 : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P501 : Dispose of contents/container according to valid regulations.

16.4. Full text of S-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.
S23: Do not breathe dust.

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if used with other product(s) or in any process. The information is to our best present knowledge correct and complete
and is given in good faith but without warranty. It remains the user's own responsibility to make sure that the information
is appropriate and complete for his special use of this product.
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S37/39: Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection
S46: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

16.5. Explanations for possible abbreviations mentioned in above sections
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.
vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
ES: Exposure Scenario
WGK: Wassergefährdungsklasse (Water hazard class)
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
RID: International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
IMDG Code: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
ICAO/IATA: International Civil Aviation Organization/ International Air Transport Association.

16.6. Revision: Revision 0
This is the first version of the eSDS of Phthalic anhydride. Hence, no revision information should be mentioned here.

Annex I to SDS- Exposure Scenario

Disclaimer:
Oltchim provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. The information is intended to aid the user in controlling the handling risks; it is not to be construed as a warranty or specification of the product quality. The information may not be or may not altogether be applicable to combinations of the product with other substances or to particular applications. The user is responsible for ensuring that appropriate precautions are taken and for satisfying themselves that the data are suitable and sufficient for the product's intended purpose. In case of any unclarity we advise consulting the supplier or an expert.
ANNEX I- EXPOSURE SCENARIO

ES 1: Production of phthalic anhydride

Exposure scenario

Short title of the exposure scenario: Production of phthalic anhydride

Process Categories:
PROC01: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
PROC02: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
PROC08b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
PROC 9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

Environmental Release Category:
ERC01: Production of chemicals

Table: Risk management measures for industrial site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Containment and local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>Containment plus good work practice required</td>
<td>Production and handling of molten phthalic anhydride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production and handling of molten phthalic anhydride
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Production and handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Effectiveness : Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Production and handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material. Workers involved in sampling and transfer of materials to road tankers are trained in the procedures and protective equipment is intended to cope with the worst case scenario, in order to minimise exposure and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information only concerns the above mentioned product and does not need to be valid if used with other product(s) or in any process. The information is to our best present knowledge correct and complete and is given in good faith but without warranty. It remains the user's own responsibility to make sure that the information is appropriate and complete for his special use of this product.
### Other risk management measures related to workers

No further risk management measures required

### Risk management measures related to environmental emissions from industrial sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Onsite pre-treatment of waste water</td>
<td>Chemical pre-treatment or onsite STP.</td>
<td>Waste waters are generally treated on site by chemical and/or biological methods before release to the municipal STP or to the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site to the external sewage system</td>
<td>Varies depending on system. Estimated concentration in the STP effluent is between 2 and 3mg/L based on worst case measured emissions.</td>
<td>Worst case measured production releases are considered below and have been determined to be safe for the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air emission abatement</td>
<td>Effectiveness: Adequate measures in place</td>
<td>Exhaust gases absorbed in wet scrubbers or removed by incineration. Worst case measured emission values are considered below and are found to be safe for the environment. The emission to air is therefore considered to be negligible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of applied amount in waste gas released to environment</td>
<td>43.2 kg/d</td>
<td>Worst case measured values before scrubbing. This value has been inputted into the environmental risk assessment and is determined to be safe for the environment. As such the actual release levels after scrubbing or incineration will pose no threat to the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onsite waste treatment</td>
<td>Effectiveness: 87.3%</td>
<td>Simpletreat within EUSES assumes 87.3% removal in the STP system. This is considered to be conservative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Extended- SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES)**
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride

Revision: 0     Last up date:    Issued date: January, 2011      pag.22/ 34

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effluent (of the waste water treatment plant) discharge rate</td>
<td>2000 m³/d</td>
<td>Default: 2.000 m³/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of sludge for agriculture or horticulture</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>All sludge is collected and incinerated or sent to landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>Simpletreat within EUSES assumes 12.6% emission in effluent from the STP system. This is considered to be conservative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ES 2: Use of phthalic anhydride as an intermediate**

Exposure scenario 2 concerns the use of phthalic anhydride as an intermediate by downstream users. The procedures for dealing with the molten material and the flake as an isolated intermediate and in the production will involve very similar procedures to those of production e.g. unloading tankers, piping the molten material to heated storage vessels and/or reactors for use under contained conditions. The processes are computer controlled, with the supervising operators working in dedicated plant control rooms. It is anticipated that the exposure and emission scenarios for these uses will be very similar to production with up to 360 emission days per year. As with ES1 exposure to workers has been determined using ECETOC TRA and environmental exposure levels have been calculated in EUSES.

**Exposure scenario**
**Short title of the exposure scenario: Use of phthalic anhydride as an intermediate**

Sectors of Use:
SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparation at industrial sites
SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)
SU9: Manufacture of fine chemicals

Produce Category:
PC19: Intermediate

Process Categories:
PROC01: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
PROC02: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
PROC03: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
PROC04: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises

---

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PROC08B: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

Environmental Release Category:
ERC6A: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)

**Description of activities and processes covered in the exposure scenario**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Risk management measures for industrial site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containment and local exhaust ventilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal protective equipment (PPE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Information type | Data field | Explanation
---|---|---
| | | temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material. Workers involved in sampling and transfer of materials to road tankers are trained in the procedures and protective equipment is intended to cope with the worst case scenario, in order to minimise exposure and risks.

### Other risk management measures related to workers

**No further risk management measures required**

### Risk management measures related to environmental emissions from industrial sites

| Onsite pre-treatment of waste water | Chemical pre-treatment or onsite STP. | Waste waters are generally treated on site by chemical and/or biological methods before release to the municipal STP or to the environment.

| Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site to the external sewage system | Varies depending on system. Estimated concentration in the STP effluent is between 2 and 3mg/L based on worst case measured emissions. | Worst case measured releases for the phthalic anhydride life cycle are considered below and have been determined to be safe for the environment.

| Air emission abatement | Effectiveness: Adequate measures in place | Exhaust gases absorbed in wet scrubbers or removed by incineration. Worst case measured emission values are considered below and are found to be safe for the environment. The emission to air is therefore considered to be negligible.
Extended- SAFETY DATA SHEET

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES)
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride

Revision: 0     Last up date:    Issued date: January, 2011      pag.25/ 34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of applied amount in waste gas released to environment</td>
<td>43.2 kg/d</td>
<td>Worst case measured values before scrubbing. This value has been inputted into the environmental risk assessment and is determined to be safe for the environment. As such the actual release levels after scrubbing or incineration will pose no threat to the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onsite waste treatment</td>
<td>Effectiveness: 87.3%</td>
<td>Simpletreat within EUSES assumes 87.3% removal in the STP system. This is considered to be conservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effluent (of the waste water treatment plant) discharge rate</td>
<td>2000 m³/d</td>
<td>Default: 2.000 m³/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ES 3: Use of phthalic anhydride as a monomer**

Exposure scenario 3 relates to use of phthalic anhydride as a monomer by downstream users. However, the procedures for dealing with the molten material and the flake as a monomer will involve very similar procedures to those of production and use as an intermediate. Therefore it is anticipated that the exposure and emission scenarios for these uses will be very similar to those for production of phthalic anhydride with up to 360 days production emission days per year.

The use of phthalic anhydride as a monomer includes the production of alkyl resins which are manufactured using a polymerization reaction between an alcohol, such as glycerol, and a dicarboxylic anhydride (phthalic anhydride). Glycerol and phthalic anhydride react to form the polyester glyptal.

A further example of PA use as a monomer is the manufacturing of polyester polyols. This process is very similar to that one described in the alkyl resins manufacturing. The raw materials are phthalic anhydride and polyhydric alcohols. The polyester obtained is not dissolved in any solvent but is used in the formation of polyurethanes particularly polyurethane elastomers, flexible/semi-rigid polyurethane foams and polyurethane coatings. As with previous exposure scenarios worker exposure has been assessed using ECETOC TRA and environmental exposure has been assessed using EUSES 2.1.
### Exposure scenario

**Short title of the exposure scenario:** Use of phthalic anhydride as a monomer

#### Sectors of Use:
- SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparation at industrial sites
- SU10: Formulation [mixing] of preparation and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)
- SU12: Manufacture of plastics products, including compounding and conversion

#### Produce Category:
- PC32: Polymer preparations and compounds

#### Process Categories:
- PROC01: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
- PROC02: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
- PROC03: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
- PROC04: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
- PROC08B: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
- PROC09: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

#### Environmental Release Category:
- ERC6C: Industrial use of monomers in the production of plastics (polymers).
- ERC6D: Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers.

### Table: Risk management measures for industrial site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Containment and local exhaust ventilation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containment plus good work practice required</td>
<td></td>
<td>Effectiveness: Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Local exhaust ventilation

Local exhaust ventilation is not required is not required to demonstrate a safe use but may be present depending on the design of the premises. Effectiveness: Unknown

Handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material.

### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Type of PPE (gloves, respirator, face-shield etc) Effectiveness: Unknown

Handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material. Workers involved in sampling and transfer of materials to road tankers are trained in the procedures and protective equipment is intended to cope with the worst case scenario, in order to minimise exposure and risks.

### Other risk management measures related to workers

No further risk management measures required

### Risk management measures related to environmental emissions from industrial sites

Onsite pre-treatment of waste water Chemical pre-treatment or onsite STP.

Waste waters are generally treated on site by chemical and/or biological methods before release to the municipal STP or to the environment.

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Extended- SAFETY DATA SHEET
Prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006,

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES)
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride

Revision: 0     Last up date:    Issued date: January, 2011      pag.28/ 34

Information type | Data field | Explanation
--- | --- | ---
Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site to the external sewage system | Varies depending on system. Estimated concentration in the STP effluent is between 2 and 3mg/L based on worst case measured emissions. | Worst case measured releases for the phthalic anhydride life cycle are considered below and have been determined to be safe for the environment.

ES 4: Formulation, mixture, refilling and reloading of phthalic anhydride

Exposure scenario 4 concerns the use of phthalic anhydride during formulation, mixture, refilling and reloading operations. The procedures for dealing with the molten and flake material include reloading tankers, piping the molten material to fill heated storage vessels and transferring to mixers/blenders to formulate preparations. These operations remain under contained conditions. The processes are computer controlled, with the supervising operators working in dedicated plant control rooms. It is anticipated that the exposure and emission scenarios for these formulation, mixture, reloading and mixing operations uses will be very similar to production with up to 360 emission days per year.

The molten form of phthalic anhydride exists at high temperature and as such contains an intrinsic thermal risk that is controlled by a high degree of system closure. The high temperature conditions also need to be maintained in order to allow the material to remain in the molten state so that it can be pumped along sealed pipelines, either for direct mixing/formulation use, or transfer to containers or tankers (which are also heated or insulated to maintain the molten states, in order for the material to be useable for the processes of this ES by the downstream users). The pipelines and any storage vessels are heated and insulated, and are not open to the atmosphere which reduces atmospheric loss from this ES. The vessel and tanker insulation has the dual function of maintaining temperature and preventing worker exposure and release to the environment.

Any small losses of gas from vessels and tankers (from venting for example) can be passed through catalytic incinerators or aqueous scrubbers to remove any phthalic anhydride from the waste gas. Tanker connecting and disconnecting (loading, unloading and reloading) generally takes place in the open air. Respiratory equipment and protective clothing are worn when connecting and disconnecting tankers. Gas displacement lines are also used if filling of road tankers takes place under cover. In the EU 95% of operations take place using the molten form with use of the flaked form only constituting 5%.

Flaking machines and systems are enclosed, with LEV equipment to prevent exposure to dusts from the flaked form. In some cases exhausts loss from the LEV may be fed back to the molten stream, scrubbed or incinerated. LEV would generally function in the same way for mixing, reloading and refilling of containers with the flake. The nature of the phthalic anhydride dictates that high-integrity closed systems are used throughout,
Extended- SAFETY DATA SHEET

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES)
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride

Revision: 0     Last up date:    Issued date: January, 2011      pag.29/ 34

Exposure scenario
Short title of the exposure scenario: Formulation, mixture, refilling and reloading of phthalic anhydride

Sector of Use:
SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparation at industrial sites
SU10: Formulation [mixing] of preparation and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)

Process Categories:
PROC01: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
PROC02: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
PROC03: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
PROC04: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
PROC05: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)
PROC08b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
PROC09: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing

Environmental Release Category:
ERC02: Formulation of preparations

Table: Risk management measures for industrial site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Containment and local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>Containment plus good work practice required</td>
<td>Effectiveness: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local exhaust ventilation is not required is not required to demonstrate a safe use but may</td>
<td>Effectiveness: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Information type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be present depending on the design of the premises</td>
<td>contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of PPE (gloves, respirator, face-shield etc)</th>
<th>Effectiveness: Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handling of molten phthalic anhydride involves high temperatures, and high integrity contained systems with little or no potential for exposure. Pipelines and vessels are sealed and insulated. Workers involved in production work in a control room, with no direct contact to the installations housing the material. Workers involved in sampling and transfer of materials to road tankers are trained in the procedures and protective equipment is intended to cope with the worst case scenario, in order to minimise exposure and risks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other risk management measures related to workers

- No further risk management measures required

### Risk management measures related to environmental emissions from industrial sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Onsite pre-treatment of waste water</th>
<th>Chemical pre-treatment or onsite STP.</th>
<th>Waste waters are generally treated on site by chemical and/or biological methods before release to the municipal STP or to the environment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site to the external</td>
<td>Varies depending on system. Estimated concentration in the STP</td>
<td>Worst case measured releases for the phthalic anhydride life cycle are considered below and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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**Extended- SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
Prepared in accordance with Annex II of the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006,  

**PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES)**  
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride  
Revision: 0     Last up date:    Issued date: January, 2011      pag.31/ 34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sewage system</td>
<td>effluent is between 2 and 3mg/L based on worst case measured emissions.</td>
<td>have been determined to be safe for the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air emission abatement</td>
<td>Effectiveness: Adequate measures in place</td>
<td>Exhaust gases absorbed in wet scrubbers or removed by incineration. Worst case measured emission values are considered below and are found to be safe for the environment. The emission to air is therefore considered to be negligible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of applied amount in waste gas released to environment</td>
<td>43.2 kg/d</td>
<td>Worst case measured values before scrubbing. This value has been inputted into the environmental risk assessment and is determined to be safe for the environment. As such the actual release levels after scrubbing or incineration will pose no threat to the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onsite waste treatment</td>
<td>Effectiveness: 87.3%</td>
<td>Simpletreat within EUSES assumes 87.3% removal in the STP system. This is considered to be conservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effluent (of the waste water treatment plant) discharge rate</td>
<td>2000 m$^3$/d</td>
<td>Default: 2,000 m$^3$/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of sludge for agriculture or horticulture</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>All sludge is collected and incinerated or sent to landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>Simpletreat within EUSES assumes 12.6% emission in effluent from the STP system. This is considered to be overestimated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ES 5: Use of phthalic anhydride as a laboratory chemical

Exposure scenario 5 concerns the small scale use of phthalic anhydride as a laboratory chemical. As the majority of laboratories involved would generally not use phthalic anhydride in the molten form (due to not having the specialised systems in place to deal with the molten form of phthalic anhydride) the solid (flaked form) use would generally be most prevalent in the laboratory. The amounts used on each site would generally be very small with less than 1kg per site. As such this exposure scenario can be considered to be wide dispersive with a large number of very small point sources (individual laboratories) throughout the EU being encompassed in this use. As such the focus of this ES should be on the regional risk as specified by the ECHA “Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment: Chapter R.16: Environmental Exposure Estimation”.

As with previous exposure scenarios exposure to workers has been determined using ECETOC TRA and environmental exposure levels have been calculated in EUSES.

Exposure scenario

Short title of the exposure scenario: Use of phthalic anhydride as a laboratory chemical

Sector of Use:
SU22: Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

Process Categories:
PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

Product Categories:
PC21: Laboratory chemicals

Environmental Release Category:
ERC8A: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems
ERC8B: Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems

Table: Risk management measures for industrial site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Containment and local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>Containment is not required to demonstrate a safe use but may be present depending on the design of the laboratories. Good work practice required</td>
<td>Laboratory workers involved in handing and use of phthalic anhydride are trained in the procedures and protective equipment is intended to cope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>local exhaust ventilation is not required to demonstrate a safe use but may be present depending on the design of the laboratories.</td>
<td>Effectiveness: Unknown</td>
<td>Laboratory workers involved in handing and use of phthalic anhydride are trained in the procedures and protective equipment is intended to cope with the worst case scenario, in order to minimise exposure and risks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other risk management measures related to workers

No further risk management measures required.

### Risk management measures related to environmental emissions from laboratories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information type</th>
<th>Data field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Onsite pre-treatment of waste water</td>
<td>Possible on-site treatment</td>
<td>Laboratories may have on site waste treatment, however the quantities used in the laboratory are so small that this may not be required for phthalic anhydride use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site to the external sewage system</td>
<td>Varies depending on system.</td>
<td>This will change depending on the use pattern in the laboratory concerned. The worst case assumed emissions have been considered in tier 1 and found to be safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air emission abatement</td>
<td>Effectiveness: Adequate measures in place</td>
<td>LEV (fume hoods) are generally in place in most laboratories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SOLID (FLAKES)
with less than 0.05 % maleic anhydride

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<table>
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<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of applied amount in waste gas released to environment</td>
<td>88.3 kg/d</td>
<td>Worst case EUSES estimated value (as there is only &lt;1kg on site for each laboratory this value is a vast overestimation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onsite waste treatment</td>
<td>Effectiveness: 87.3%</td>
<td>Simpletreat within EUSES assumes 87.3% removal in the STP system. This is considered to be conservative and is applicable to the municipal STP and laboratory use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effluent (of the waste water treatment plant) discharge rate</td>
<td>2000 m³/d</td>
<td>Default: 2.000 m³/d</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resulting fraction of initially applied amount in waste water released from site</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>Simpletreat within EUSES assumes 12.6% emission in effluent from the STP system. This is considered to be overestimated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>