2-ethylhexyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetate

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

- **CAS:** 1928-47-8
- **EC/EINECS:** 217-675-4

MORE INFORMATION

- **Molecular Formula:** C16H21Cl3O3
- **Synonyms:** 2,4,5-TRICLOROFENOXIACETIL-2-ETILHEXIL ESTER, 2,4,5-TRICLOROFENOXI ACETATO DE 2-ETILHEXILO

USES

pesticide

⚠ **Black list — Substances particularly hazardous to the environment or health**

CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING (Regulation 1272/2008)

Symbols



GHS07

Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation



GHS09

Hazardous to the aquatic environment

Signal word: **Warning**

H Phrases

H302 : Harmful if swallowed

Acute Tox. (Cat. 4 *) : Acute toxicity

H319 : Causes serious eye irritation

Eye Irrit. (Cat. 2) : Serious eye damage/eye irritation

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation

STOT SE (Cat. 3) : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

H315 : Causes skin irritation

Skin Irrit. (Cat. 2) : Skin corrosion/irritation

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life

Aquatic Acute (Cat. 1) : Hazardous to the aquatic environment

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Aquatic Chronic (Cat. 1) : Hazardous to the aquatic environment

Notes

- R.1272-Note A

Specific environmental risks

Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic

Substances identified as Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) according to the criteria of Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation. They pose a special risk of accumulation in the environment and in the food chain.

SOURCES	LINK
OSPAR	http://www.ospar.org/v_substances/get_page.asp?v1=1928478.xls

Atmospheric emissions

Substances subject to atmospheric emission limitations under the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) and its Spanish transposition. Includes pollutants regulated in industrial installation emission permits and best available technique reference documents (BAT/BREF).

Restriction/prohibition regulations

Major accident hazards (Seveso)

Hazardous substances listed in Annex I of the Seveso III Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU), transposed in Spain by Royal Decree 840/2015. Their presence in industrial establishments in quantities equal to or above established thresholds triggers obligations to implement major accident risk control measures.