2,6-xylenol

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

- **CAS:** 576-26-1
- **EC/EINECS:** 209-400-1

MORE INFORMATION

- **Molecular Formula:** C8H10O
- **Synonyms:** XILENOL, 2,6-DIMETIL FENOL

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

CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING (Regulation 1272/2008)

Symbols



GHS05

Corrosive to metals



GHS06

Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation)



GHS09

Hazardous to the aquatic environment

Signal word: **Danger**

H Phrases

H301 : Toxic if swallowed

Acute Tox. (Cat. 3 *) : Acute toxicity

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Skin Corr. (Cat. 1B) : Skin corrosion/irritation

H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Aquatic Chronic (Cat. 2) : Hazardous to the aquatic environment

H311 : Toxic in contact with skin

Acute Tox. (Cat. 3 *) : Acute toxicity

Nota C.

Notes

- R.1272-Note C

Environmental regulations

LPCIC (EPER)

Priority substances and specific pollutants within the EU water policy framework, established by the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and the Priority Substances Directive (2008/105/EC and amendments). Substances posing significant risk to European surface waters and subject to Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).

EPER WATER	EPER AIR
1	

EPER Water

Substances from List 1 of Annex III of the IPPC Directive (integrated into the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU). Atmospheric pollutants —including SO_2, NOx, heavy metals and organic compounds— that must be taken into account when setting emission limit values for IPPC installations.

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.

Substances under PACT evaluation

Substances under active regulatory monitoring through ECHA's PACT (Public Activities Coordination Tool). Allows tracking which regulatory authorities are examining a substance and what potential regulatory actions are being considered (restriction, SVHC identification, harmonised classification, etc.).