1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-@hexachlorobuta-1,3-diene

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

- **CAS:** 87-68-3
- **EC/EINECS:** 201-765-5
- **International Chemical Safety Card (ICSC):** 0896

MORE INFORMATION

- **Molecular Formula:** C4-Cl6
- **Synonyms:** HEXACLORO-1,3-BUTADIENO, HCBD, HEXACLOROBUTADIENO

USES

solvent

CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING (Regulation 1272/2008)

No classifications available

Specific health risks

Carcinogens (other sources)

Substances classified as carcinogens or mutagens Category 3 under the Dangerous Preparations Directive criteria (pre-CLP). Substances with limited evidence or indications of carcinogenicity or mutagenicity.

CATEGORY

G-A3, CP

SOURCE

ACGIH, CP65

Endocrine disruptors

Substances with endocrine disrupting activity

DISRUPTOR LEVEL

NS

Neurotoxic substances

Substances with neurotoxic effects

LEVEL

1

According to IARC

Substances classified as carcinogens or mutagens Category 2 under the CLP Regulation (GHS), bearing H351 and/or H341 phrases. These are substances suspected of causing cancer or heritable genetic mutations in humans.

IARC GROUP

Grupo 3

IARC VOLUME

(VOL. 73; 1999)

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Daily exposure limit values (VLA-ED) published by the Spanish National Institute of Safety and Health at Work (INSST). They represent the average concentration of a chemical agent in the worker's breathing zone, measured or calculated in a time-weighted manner for an 8-hour daily working period. (https://www.insst.es/valores-limites-de-exposicion)

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

VLA-ED : 0,02 ppm; 0,2 mg/m3Vía dérmica

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=87683.xls

Aquatic toxicity (Water Framework Directive)

Substances classified with acute aquatic toxicity under the CLP Regulation (H400 phrase, Aquatic Acute 1). They present an immediate hazard to aquatic organisms, and their use or discharge can cause rapid damage to aquatic ecosystems.

Soil contaminants

Substances identified as soil contaminants under Spanish and European environmental regulations. Includes substances capable of persisting in soil, bioaccumulating in the terrestrial food chain, and affecting soil ecosystems and groundwater.

Persistent organic pollutants

Substances identified as persistent organic pollutants

POP	LINK
Annex I, part AAnnex III, part BAnnex IV	https://chem.echa.europa.eu/activity-lists/popsProcess

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
true	false

EPER SOIL

true

MPMB

Substances classified as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) according to Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation. Although not necessarily toxic in themselves, their extreme persistence and bioaccumulation in living organisms represent a long-term environmental risk.

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.

EPER Soil

Substances from List 3 of Annex III of the IPPC Directive (integrated into the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU). Substances present in waste generated by IPPC installations that must be controlled and minimised within the framework of best available techniques.

Restriction/prohibition regulations

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.).