maleic anhydride

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

- **CAS:** 108-31-6
- **EC/EINECS:** 203-571-6
- **International Chemical Safety Card (ICSC):** 0799

MORE INFORMATION

- **Molecular Formula:** C4H2O3
- **Synonyms:** ANHIDRIDO MALEICO, MONOESTER CON NONILFENOL ETOXILADO, NEUTRALIZADO CON PRODUCTOS DE REACCION COMO DIPROPILEN-TRIAMINA

CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING (Regulation 1272/2008)

Symbols



GHS05

Corrosive to metals



GHS07

Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation



GHS08

Respiratory sensitisation

Signal word: **Danger**

H Phrases

H302 : Harmful if swallowed

Acute Tox. (Cat. 4) : Acute toxicity

H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

STOT RE., 1

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

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

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Resp. Sens. (Cat. 1) : Respiratory/skin sensitization

H318 : Causes serious eye damage

Skin Sens. (Cat. 1A) : Respiratory/skin sensitization

Labelling

Concentration	Labelling
H317: C≥0.001%	EUH071

Specific health risks

Endocrine disruptors

Substances with endocrine disrupting activity

DISRUPTOR LEVEL

UE2

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

State / Form	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Notes
—	0.25	1	—	—	Sen

Specific environmental risks

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.

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).

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

1

EPER AIR

EPER SOIL

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.

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

REACH sensitisers

Substances identified as respiratory or skin sensitisers under the REACH Regulation. Includes substances that, without necessarily having a CLP classification, have been assessed by ECHA as potentially allergenic in occupational exposure contexts.

Substances under CoRAP evaluation

Substances included in the Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) of the REACH Regulation. These are substances selected for evaluation by EU Member States due to indications of risk to human health or the environment, with the aim of clarifying whether regulatory action is warranted.

YEAR

2013

MEMBER STATE

Austria

INITIAL GROUNDS FOR CONCERN

Human health/Sensitiser; Exposure/High RCR;
Aggregated tonnage

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.).