

#### 5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol

**Apollo Scientific** 

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Part Number: **OR2408**Version No: **1.1**Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: **15/05/2022**Print Date: **02/08/2023**S.REACH.GBR.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol		
Chemical Name	l-(tert-Butyl)phenyl]-4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol		
Synonyms	vailable		
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.		
Chemical formula	Not Available		
Other means of identification	Not Available		
CAS number	261761-26-6*		

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

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

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

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific		
Address	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom		
Telephone	14060505		
Fax	161 406 0506		
Website	http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/		
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk		

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

#### **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to		
regulation (EC) No		
1272/2008 [CLP] and		
amendments [1]		

H312 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H228 - Flammable Solids Category 2

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1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





Signal word

Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

H312	Harmful in contact with skin.	
H332	Harmful if inhaled.	
H302	Harmful if swallowed.	
H228	Flammable solid.	

#### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.		
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.		
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.		
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.		
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.		
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.		
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.		
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.		

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.		
P301+P312	SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.		
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.		
P304+P340	FINHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.		
P330	Rinse mouth.		
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.		

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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#### 2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

#### **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

#### 3.1.Substances

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
Not Available	100	5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)- 4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available

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#### 5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
		triazole-3-thiol			

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

#### 3.2.Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  • Wash out immediately with water.  • If irritation continues, seek medical attention.  • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

For SMALL FIRES:

Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.

For LARGE FIRES:

Water-spray, fog or foam.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

_	
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Flammable solid which burns and propagates flame easily, even when partly wetted with water.</li> <li>Any source of ignition, i.e. friction, heat, sparks or flame, may cause fire or explosion.</li> <li>May burn fiercely</li> </ul>

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ May form explosive mixtures with air.
- ► May **REIGNITE** after fire is extinguished.
- ▶ Containers may explode on heating.
- ▶ Solids may melt and flow when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff may pollute waterways.

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Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

- P Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport, thereby providing a source of ignition.
- ▶ Decomposition products may be irritating, poisonous or corrosive.

#### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Prevent dust cloud.</li> <li>With clean shovel (preferably non-sparking) place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely.</li> <li>Move containers from spill area.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Increase ventilation.</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>Contain or cover with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.</li> <li>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area with water and dike for later disposal; prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

#### **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Working clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5

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#### FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:

- ▶ Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction.
- ▶ Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

#### FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
  - ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
  - ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - Protect containers from exposure to weather and from direct sunlight unless: (a) the packages are of metal or plastic construction; (b) the packages are securely closed are not opened for any purpose while in the area where they are stored and (c) adequate precautions are taken to ensure that rain water, which might become contaminated by the dangerous goods, is collected and disposed of safely.
  - Ensure proper stock-control measures are maintained to prevent prolonged storage of dangerous goods.
  - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

7.2. Conditions for safe s	torage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container	For low viscosity materials and solids: Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):  Removable head packaging and  cans with friction closures may be used.  Where combination packages are used, there must be sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb completely any leakage that may occur, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.  All combination packages for Packing group I and II must contain cushioning material.
Storage incompatibility	None known  • Store at 2-8°C  • Stench
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

#### **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### **INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

#### Not Applicable

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4- triazole-3-thiol			

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)- 4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4- triazole-3-thiol	Not Available	Not Available

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

For large scale or continuous use:

- ▶ Spark-free, earthed ventilation system, venting directly to the outside and separate from usual ventilation systems
- ▶ Provide dust collectors with explosion vents

## 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment









- ► Safety glasses with side shields
- ► Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]

# Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers

#### Eye and face protection

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	have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul><li>Wear physical protective gloves, e.g. leather.</li><li>Wear safety footwear.</li></ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul>

#### Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

<sup>\* -</sup> Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

#### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

#### **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	224-227	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable

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Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

#### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

#### **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2	
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>	
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2	
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2	
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2	
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3	

#### **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

#### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.		
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.		
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.		
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result		
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.		
5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
4-(4-isopropylphenyl)- 1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol	Not Available	Not Available	
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances -     Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Regis		

Acute Toxicity	<b>~</b>	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

**Legend: X** − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

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#### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

#### 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

#### **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

#### 12.1. Toxicity

5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
4-(4-isopropylphenyl)- 1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	×	×	×
vPvB	×	X	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			
vPvB			No

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

#### 12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

#### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

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#### **SECTION 14 Transport information**

#### **Labels Required**



Marine Pollutant
HAZCHEM

NO 1Z

#### Land transport (ADR-RID)

	transport (ABIC INE	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
14.1.	UN number or ID number	1325	1325		
14.2.	UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE SOL	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.		
	Transport hazard class(es)	Class	4.1		
		Subsidiary risk	Not Applicab	le	
14.4.	Packing group	III			
14.5.	Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special precautions for user	Hazard identifica	ation (Kemler)	40	
		Classification co	de	F1	
14.6.		Hazard Label		4.1	
		Special provision	ns	274	
		Limited quantity		5 kg	
		Tunnel Restriction	on Code	3 (E)	

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1325				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable solid, organic, n.o.s. *				
	ICAO/IATA Class 4.1				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	orisk Not Applicable			
ciass(es)	ERG Code 3L				
4.4. Packing group	111				
4.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
	Special provisions	A3 A803			
	Cargo Only Packing Ir	449			
	Cargo Only Maximum	100 kg			
4.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo	446			
ioi usei	Passenger and Cargo	25 kg			
	Passenger and Cargo	Y443			
	Passenger and Cargo	10 kg			

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1325		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 4.1		

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#### 5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol

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	IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-A, S-G 223 274 5 kg	

#### Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1325		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	4.1 Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code F1 Special provisions 274 Limited quantity 5 kg Equipment required PP Fire cones number 0		

#### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

#### 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

#### 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

|--|

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable -: Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

#### Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

	,		
Seveso Category	Not Available		

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

#### **ECHA SUMMARY**

Not Applicable

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available

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National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory  No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

#### **SECTION 16 Other information**

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Initial Date	15/05/2022

#### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

#### **Definitions and abbreviations**

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

**DSL: Domestic Substances List** NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

**ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances** 

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

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#### 5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol

**ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory** 

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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