

GHS Classification

ID866

pinidone

CAS 83-26-1

Date Classified: Jun. 20, 2006 (Environmental Hazards: Mar. 31, 2006)

Physical Hazards

Reference Manual: GHS Classification Manual (Feb. 10, 2006)

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
1 Explosives	Not applicable	-	-	-	There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecules.
2 Flammable gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
3 Flammable aerosols	Not applicable	-	-	-	Not aerosol products
4 Oxidizing gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
5 Gases under pressure	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
6 Flammable liquids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
7 Flammable solids	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available by regulated examination methods, though "Flammable" (ICSC (J) (2004))
8 Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Not applicable	-	-	-	There are no chemical groups associated with explosive or self-reactive properties present in the molecule.
9 Pyrophoric liquids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
10 Pyrophoric solids	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
11 Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Test methods applicable to liquid or solid substances at 140degC are not available.
12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	The chemical structure of the substance does not contain metals or metalloids(B, Si, P, Ge, As, Se, Sn, Sb, Te, Bi, Po, At).
13 Oxidizing liquids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
14 Oxidizing solids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing oxygen (but not chlorine and fluorine) and the oxygen is chemically bonded only to carbon and hydrogen (but not to other elements).
15 Organic peroxides	Not applicable	-	-	-	Containing no -O-O- structure
16 Corrosive to metals	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Liquid at a test temperature, 55degC. Test methods applicable to solid substances are not available.

Health Hazards

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
1 Acute toxicity (oral)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Classification not possible due to lack of data
1 Acute toxicity (dermal)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas)	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: vapour)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: dust, mist)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
2 Skin corrosion / irritation	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
3 Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
4 Respiratory/skin sensitization	respiratory sensitization: Classification not possible; Skin sensitization: Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
5 Germ cell mutagenicity	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Although there is data of negative result with in vitro Ames test, there is no data for other indices. So it cannot be classified.
6 Carcinogenicity	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
7 Toxic to reproduction	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available

8	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available.
9	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 1 (blood)	Health hazard	Danger	Causes damage to organs (blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure	[special notes] About the classification basis and the classification proposal given in this column, the propriety needs to be judged by its related posts. Although 2-trimethyl acetyl- 1,3-indandione (it is hereafter considered as a pival) are rodenticide, by inhibition of coagulation, there is little toxic data of this substance. The indandiones compounds including pival have prothrombin formation inhibitory effect, and the part of the compounds are also used as the coagulation inhibitors clinically. As the side effects, diarrhea, pyrexia, renal tubular necrosis, and dermatitis are known, and also when repeated doses are carried out, there is cumulative to inhibition of coagulation. Based on the above thing, in order to minimize damage by inhibition of coagulation, the recommended value of acceptable concentrations of pival is set as 0.1 mg/m ³ . Since the recommended value of acceptable concentrations of pival is set, there are histories which considered it as "the Hazardous Materials. Requiring Notification" provided in the 1st clause of Article 57-2 of the industrial safety and health laws. In consideration of the above histories, as indandiones compounds, which is made into the basis for setting of recommended value of ACGIH acceptable concentrations, have accumulative prothrombin formation inhibitory effect, it was classified into Category 1 (blood).
10	Aspiration hazard	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available

Environmental Hazards

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Category 1	Environment	Warning	Very toxic to aquatic life	It was classified into Category 1 from 96-hour LC50=0.21ppm of fishes (Rainbow trout), and others (AQUIRE, 2003).
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Category 1	Environment	Warning	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Classified into Category 1, since acute toxicity was Category 1, supposed not rapidly degrading (BIOWIN), though supposed less bioaccumulative (log Kow=2.87(PHYSPROP Database, 2005)).