

## GHS Classification

**ID1118**

**diantimony trilead octaoxide**

**CAS 13510-89-9**

Date Classified: May 24, 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	-	-	-	Although it is an inorganic antimonate and considered to be nonflammable, there is no data.
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 though it is an inorganic antimony pentoxide salt and considered as non-combustible (non-pyrophoric).
11 Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Although it is considered to be inorganic antimonous acid salt and nonflammable (with no self-ferbrility), no data.
12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not classified	-	-	-	Stable to water (insoluble in water)
13 Oxidizing liquids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
14 Oxidizing solids	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
15 Organic peroxides	Not applicable	-	-	-	Inorganic compound
16 Corrosive to metals	Classification not possible	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	No data available
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	(Respiratory sensitization)-; (Skin sensitization)-	(Respiratory sensitization)-; (Skin sensitization)-	(Respiratory sensitization)-; (Skin sensitization)-	No data available

5	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2	Health hazard	Warning	Suspected of causing genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	There is no this product data. But it is supposed that a lead (inorganic lead compound) induces human chromosome aberration in ATSDR (draft, 2005), and it classifies into 3A as an inorganic lead compound or an inorganic antimony compound in MAK/BAT(2005). So it is set as Category 2.
6	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B	Health hazard	Danger	May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	As lead compounds, it corresponds to Category 1B (Group 2A) in IARC87 (2004), it corresponds to Category 1B-2 (Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens) in NTPRoC (11th, 2005), and it corresponds to Category 2 (B-2, A3, 2B, respectively) in IRIS (1993), ACGIH-TLV (2004) and industrial hygiene academic society advice (2004). Moreover, as antimony compounds, it corresponded to Category 2 (2B) in industrial hygiene academic society advice (2004). In view of safety, it was classified into Category 1B according to Group 2A in IARC87 (2004). [Notes] Some experts express their views that since there is no finding of lead antimonate, "cannot be classified" should be applied. When the company staffs classify them, please make judgement taking this view into consideration.
7	Toxic to reproduction	Category 2	Health hazard	Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child	Although there was no this product data, a lead (inorganic lead compound) reproductive toxicity was indicated to humans, it was set as Category 2 in ACGIH-TLV (2004) and ATSDR (draft, 2005), etc of Priority 1 document.
8	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure	Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)	Exclamation mark	Warning	May cause respiratory irritation or may cause drowsiness and dizziness (respiratory tract irritation)	There are no data for the substance itself, but there is a report in ACGIH-TLV(2004), a Priority 1 document, that in the form of an antimony compound it has airway irritant properties. The substance was classified as Category 3 (airway irritant).
9	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 1 (lung, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, blood, kidneys)	Health hazard	Danger	Causes damage to organs (lung, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, blood, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure	Although there is no data about this product, in ACGIH-TLV (2004) of Priority 1 document, it is supposed that it has the influence on lungs and a cardiovascular system by as an antimony compounds, and effects on the central nervous systems, blood, renal by as an inorganic lead compound. Therefore, it was classified into Category 1 (lungs, a cardiovascular system, central-nerves nature, blood, kidney).
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)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available.