

## GHS Classification

**ID545**

**CAS 132-27-4**

### Physical Hazards

**Sodium 1,1'-biphenyl-2-olate**

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

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

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
1 Explosives	Not applicable	—	—	—	Containing no chemical groups with explosive properties
2 Flammable gases	Not applicable	—	—	—	Classified as "solid" according to GHS definition
3 Flammable aerosols	Not applicable	—	—	—	Not aerosol products
4 Oxidizing gases	Not applicable	—	—	—	Classified as "solid" according to GHS definition
5 Gases under pressure	Not applicable	—	—	—	Classified as "solid" according to GHS definition
6 Flammable liquids	Not applicable	—	—	—	Classified as "solid" according to GHS definition
7 Flammable solids	Classification not possible	—	—	—	No data available
8 Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Not applicable	—	—	—	Containing no chemical groups with explosive or self-reactive properties
9 Pyrophoric liquids	Not applicable	—	—	—	Classified as "solid" according to 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 substances are not available (melting point: 78degC (Gangolli, 2nd, 1999), test temperature: 140degC).
12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not classified	—	—	—	Stable to water (water solubility: 1.10*10 <sup>6</sup> mg/L (25degC), Howard (1997))
13 Oxidizing liquids	Not applicable	—	—	—	Classified as "solid" according to GHS definition
14 Oxidizing solids	Classification not possible	—	—	—	Classification not possible due to lack of data, though being organic compounds containing oxygen bound to the elements other than carbon and hydrogen
15 Organic peroxides	Not applicable	—	—	—	Organic compounds containing no "-O-O-" structure
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)	Category 4	Exclamation mark	Warning	Harmful if swallowed	Based on the rat LD50 (oral route) value of 1,000mg/kg representing the lower of the two testing data, 1,000mg/kg and 1,600mg/kg (DFGOT Vo.2 (1991)).
1 Acute toxicity (dermal)	Classification not possible	—	—	—	No data available
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas)	Not applicable	—	—	—	Due to the fact that the substance is "solid" according to the GHS definition and inhalation of its gas is not expected.
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: dust, mist)	Classification not possible	—	—	—	No data available
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: dust, mist)	Classification not possible	—	—	—	No data available
2 Skin corrosion / irritation	Category 1A-1C	Corrosion	Danger	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage	The results of rabbit skin irritation tests (24 hour application) suggest the evidence of "mild or severe irritation" (RTECS (2006)). Although classified into Category 1A-1C since the pH of 1% aqueous solution may exceed 11.5 (normally in the range of 11.2 to 11.6) (DFGOT Vol.2 (1991)), the substance should be placed in Category 1A from the viewpoint of safety if further subclassification is needed.
3 Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 1	Corrosion	Danger	Causes serious eye damage	Because the pH of 1% aqueous solution may exceed 11.5 (normally in the range of 11.2 to 11.6) according to DFGOT Vol.2 (1991).
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) —	Respiratory sensitization: No data available Skin sensitization: No data available
5 Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified	—	—	—	Based on negative data on multi-generation mutagenicity tests (dominant lethal tests) and the absence of data on germ/somatic cell mutagenicity tests in vivo, described in IARC 73 (1999) and NTP DB (Access on June, 2006).
6 Carcinogenicity	Category 2	Health hazard	Warning	Suspected of causing cancer	Due to the fact that the substance is classified as Group 2B by IARC (1999).
7 Toxic to reproduction	Classification not possible	—	—	—	Classification not possible due to the insufficiency of data (no data available on reproduction of parental animals).
8 Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure	Category 3 (narcotic effects)	Exclamation mark	Warning	(Narcotic effects) May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Based on the evidence from animal studies including "narcotic effects, decreased respiratory rate" (DFGOT vol.2 (1991)), "altered locomotor activity," "ataxia, respiratory depression, decreased body temperature" (RTECS (2006)). □
9 Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure	Classification not possible	—	—	—	Insufficient data available

10	Aspiration hazard	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
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### Environmental Hazards

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Category 2	-	-	Toxic to aquatic life	It was classified into Category 2 from 48 hours EC50=3.8ppm of the crustacea (Daphnia magna) (AQUIRE, 2003).
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Not classified	-	-	-	Since there was rapidly degrading (o-phenylphenol was caused by dissection in the water (the decomposition by BOD: 68%) (Existing Chemical Safety Inspections Data)) and the bio-accumulation was low (log Kow=0.59 (PHYSPROP Database (2005))), it was classified into Not classified.