

## GHS Classification

**ID699**

**Gasoline, natural**

**CAS 8006-61-9**

Date Classified: Mar. 23, 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 classified	-	-	-	UNRTDG No. 1203, Class: 3
2 Flammable gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (room temperature)
3 Flammable aerosols	Not applicable	-	-	-	Not aerosol products
4 Oxidizing gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (room temperature)
5 Gases under pressure	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (room temperature)
6 Flammable liquids	Category 2	Flame	Danger	Highly flammable liquid and vapour	Category 2 because of its flash point: -45degC, initial boiling point: 39degC, and UNRTDG Class: 3, PGIII
7 Flammable solids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (room temperature)
8 Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Not classified	-	-	-	Classified in UNRTDG No. 1203, Class: 3
9 Pyrophoric liquids	Not classified	-	-	-	Flash point: about 300degC (>70degC)
10 Pyrophoric solids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (room temperature)
11 Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Test methods applicable to liquid substances are not available
12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not classified	-	-	-	UNRTDG Class: 3 No.1203
13 Oxidizing liquids	Not classified	-	-	-	UNRTDG No. 1203 Class: 3
14 Oxidizing solids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (room temperature)
15 Organic peroxides	Not classified	-	-	-	UNRTDG No. 1203 Class: 3
16 Corrosive to metals	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Test methods applicable to liquid substances with boiling point of >55degC are not available.

**Health Hazards**

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
1 Acute toxicity (oral)	Not classified	-	-	-	It was set as the outside of Category based on that rat oral LD50 value (14063mg/kg (ATSDR (1995))) was 5000mg/kg or more.
1 Acute toxicity (dermal)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	It became the Category 4 to outside of Category from rabbit percutaneous LD50 values (> 2000mg/kg, > 3750mg/kg (IUCILID (2000))), but it cannot be classified since it cannot be decided.
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas)	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (room temperature)
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: vapour)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	It is Category 3 - out of Category based on rat inhalation LC50 value (>5.2 mg/L (IUCILID (2000))), it was cannot be decided and so cannot be classified.
1 Acute toxicity (inhalation: dust, mist)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
2 Skin corrosion / irritation	Category 2	Exclamation mark	Warning	Causes skin irritation	The result obtained in 4 hour contact test of the agents on rabbit skin irritation with Draize's method (Draize score 4.8 (IUCILID (200))), it was classified as Category 2.
3 Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 2B	-	Warning	Causes eye irritation	By a statement that an eye is stimulated by gasoline vapor exposures in humans(ACGIH (2001)) and based on not irritating in rabbit eye irritation test (ATSDR (1995)), it was set as Category 2B.
4 Respiratory/skin sensitization	Respiratory sensitization: Classification not possible; Skin sensitization: Not possible	-	-	-	Respiratory sensitization: No data. Skin sensitization: Since a result that the guinea pig test proved no sensitization has been obtained[ ATSDR (1995) ],, it was put outside of the Category.
5 Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified	-	-	-	It gave negative in dominant lethality test using the mouse (IUCILID (2000)), and it also gave negative in the rat marrow cell in vivo chromosomal aberration test (IARC 45 (1989)). Therefore we classified it as Out Of Category based on the technical guideline.

6	Carcinogenicity	Category 2	Health hazard	Warning	Suspected of causing cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	It was set as 2 based on the carcinogenic segment A3 by ACGIH (1996).
7	Toxic to reproduction	Not classified	-	-	-	Any significant reproductive toxicity has not been observed in the two generation reproduction studies with exposing for two weeks before mating to male/female rat and during pregnancy (IUCILID (2000)). Moreover, teratogenicity has not been observed in the teratogenicity test that followed OECD TG414 (IUCILID (2000)). Therefore, it was placed out of classification. [Special notes] In addition, increase in cleft palates and the number of survived litters has been observed in reproductive toxicity studies of mice, but this was the result at the highest dose with mother animals lethality reached 44%, while no statement of reproductive toxicity at any lower rate is found. Therefore, since the increase in cleft palates and fetal mortality is considered to have been caused of the toxicity against maternal animals, it is not used as reference for this classification.
8	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure	Category 1 (lung, kidneys); Category 3 (narcotic)	Health hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs (lung, kidneys); May cause respiratory irritation or may cause drowsiness and dizziness (narcotic)	There is the description that the amount of the oral ingestion and the inhalation exposure in the high concentration in human causes pneumonitis (PATTY (5th, 2001)), disorders of kidney (ATSDR (1995)), and it is classified into Category 1 (respiratory tract, kidney). Moreover, it is classified into Category 3 (anaesthetic) by the description that there are a coma and anaesthetic by inhalation exposure to humans (PATTY (5th, 2001), ATSDR (1995)).
9	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 1 (nervous system); Category 2 (blood vessels)	Health hazard	Danger	Causes damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure; May cause damage to organs (blood vessels) through prolonged or repeated exposure	It was classified to as Category 1 (nerve) based on the statement that C4-C7 hydrocarbon in gasoline may cause the sensitization of a cardiac muscle, acute central inhibition, and a respiratory insufficiency in humans (PATTY (5th, 2001)). It was classified to as Category 2 (vascular) because that vascular atrophy and a necrosis are observed in the rat long-term inhalation study (PATTY (5h, 2001)). In addition, the nephrotoxicity to the male rat observed in the repetitive atmospheric exposure test of the gasoline using a rat is a symptoms peculiar to a male rat, and it is not applied to humans. (IUCILID(2000))
10	Aspiration hazard	Category 1	Health hazard	Danger	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	Category 1 because of "human beings cause aspiration pneumonia by an oral ingestion of gasoline." (HSDB, 2004)

### Environmental Hazards

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Category 3	-	-	Harmful to aquatic life	It was classified into Category 3 from 96-hour LC50=82mg/L of fishes (Sheepshead minnow) (IUCILID, 2000).
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Category 3	-	-	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Classified into Category 3, since acute toxicity was Category 3 and rapid degradability and bioaccumulation potential are unknown.