

GHS Classification

ID1288

2,3,5,6-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-imidazo[2,1-b]thiazole

CAS 6649-23-6

Date Classified: Jan. 23, 2007 (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	Not classified	-	-	-	Not classified because it can be considered as a flame-retardant substance and "It is incinerated with a flammable solvent in an incinerator attached an afterburner and a scrubber."(All Data of target substances for MSDS in Poisonous and Violent Substances Control Law, The Chemical Daily, 2001, as Attention in waste)
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	Not classified	-	-	-	The uses are for anthelmintic agents for animals, and even if it contacts the normal temperature air, it does not ignite spontaneously.
11 Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Test methods applicable to solid (melting point <= 140degC) substances 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 no oxygen, fluorine and chlorine.
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	Category 4 based on SPECIES: Rat ENDPOINT: LD50 VALUE: 458-1095 mg/kg REFERENCE SOURCE: JECFA697(1990)
1 Acute toxicity (dermal)	Category 3	Skull and crossbones	Danger	Toxic in contact with skin	It was set as Category 3 from rat dermal LD50 = 252mg/kg (JECFA697 (1990)).
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	Not classified	-	-	-	From the negative result (JECFA697 (1990)) in the mouse dominant fatality test and the mouse test, it carried out the outside of Category. In addition, they are supported by the negativity of the Ames test and the in vitro chromosome aberration test (JECFA697 (1990)). Although positiveness was obtained in the chromosome aberration test (in vivo and in vitro) using a human lymphocytes (JECFA697 (1990)), the importance was judged as low because of the slight degree.
6 Carcinogenicity	Classification not possible	-	-	-	The result which indicates administration of this product and carcinogenicity association in the laboratory using mice or rats was not obtained (JECFA697 (1990)). But it is supposed that a retrieval organization is not sufficient(JECFA697 (1990)). Therefore, it was presupposed that it cannot be classified since data is insufficient.

7	Toxic to reproduction	Not classified	-	-	-	As a result of administration of this substance to pregnant rats, stillbirth and absorbed embryo were increased and three weeks survival rate was decreased at the weight-reducing doses of dam animal in several studies (JECFA697 (1990)). However, since no effect was seen in teratogenicity, fertility tests and rat three-generation tests, and in the administration test in pregnant rabbits (JECFA697 (1990)), it was set as "out of category".
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	Since the influence on blood, such as agranulocytosis and leukocytopenia, is observed in humans (JECFA697 (1990), JECFA805 (1994), RTECS (1997)), and since hemolytic is observed in dog test (JECFA697 (1990), JECFA805 (1994)) (among the document of Priority 1 and 2), 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)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available.