GHS Classification

ID537 CAS 57-41-0 Physical Hazards

5,5-Diphenyl-2,4-imidazolidinedione

Date Classified: Sep. 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	_	ı	_	Containing no chemical groups with explosive properties
2 Flammable gases	Not applicable	_	ı	_	Classified as "solid" according to GHS definition
3 Flammable aerosols	Not applicable	_	-	_	Not aerosol products
4 Oxidizing gases	Not applicable	_	I	_	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	_	ı	_	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	-	ı	-	No data available
11 Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible	-	I	ı	No data available
12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not applicable	-	ı	-	Containing no metalls or metalloids (B, Si, P, Ge, As, Se, Sn, Sb, Te, Bi, Po, At)
13 Oxidizing liquids	Not applicable	_	_	_	Classified as "solid" according to GHS definition
14 Oxidizing solids	Not applicable	-	1	-	Organic compounds containing oxygen and chlorine (but not fluorine), with the oxygen and chlorine bound to carbon and hydrogen respectively (but not to other elements)
15 Organic peroxides	Not applicable	_	ı	_	Organic compounds containing no "-0-0-" structure
16 Corrosive to metals	Classification not possible	_	ı	_	Test methods applicable to solid substances are not available

Health Hazards

Haz	ard 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 1,635mg/kg (IUCLID (2000)).
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:	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 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	Category 1B	Health hazard	Danger	May cause genetic defects	Based on positive data on multi-generation mutagenicity tests (dominant lethal tests), described in NTP DB (Access on June, 2006), NTP TR404 (1993) and IARC 66 (1996).
6	Carcinogenicity	Category 2	Health hazard	Warning	Suspected of causing cancer	Due to the fact that the substance is classified as Category R by NTP (2005) and Group 2B by IARC (1996).
7	Toxic to reproduction	Category 1A	Health hazard	Danger	May damage fertility or the unborn child	Based on the human evidence of reproductive toxicity, described in IARC 66 (1996) and NTP TR404 (1993).
8	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure	Category 1 (nervous system)	Health hazard	Danger	Causes damage to organs (nervous system)	Based on the human evidence: "acute oral overexposure to the material causes irreversible cerebellar atrophy, according to some studies" (IARC 66 (1996)).

	9 Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 1 (nervous system, gingiva, liver, lymph node)		Ü	organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (nervous system, gingiva, liver,	Based on the human evidence (patients receiving doses over a long period of time): "Gingival hyperplasia is a major disorder associated with phenytoin. In addition, hepatic necrosis and a decrease in peripheral blood lymphocyte counts have been reported; hyperplasia of heterotype cells of lymph node has also been noted" (IARC 13 (1973)), "long-term ingestion of phenytoin adversely affects the nervous system," clinically significant gingival growth was noted" (IARC 66 (1996)). Also based on the evidence from animal studies including "dose dependent hypertrophy of centrolobular hepatocytes was observed" (NTP TR404 (1993)). The effects on experimental animals were observed at dosing levels within the guidance value ranges for Category 2.
1	Aspiration hazard	Classification not possible	-	ı	_	No data available

Environmental Hazards

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Ha	zard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification		
1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Classification not possible due to lack of data		
1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Classification not possible due to lack of data		