# **GHS** Classification

ID1317

## lead carbonate

CAS 598–63–0 Physical Hazards

#### Date Classified: Mar. 15, 2007 (Environmental Hazards: Mar. 31, 2006)

cal 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	-	-	-	Non-combustible (ICSC (J) (2001))
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	-	-	-	Non-combustible (ICSC (J), 2001)
11 Self-heating substances and mixtures	Not classified	-	-	-	Not combustible (ICSC(J) (2001))
12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not classified	_	_	-	Stable to water (the water solubility is obtained)
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

Haz	ard 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	-	I	-	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	2 Skin corrosion / irritation	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
3	3 Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
2	Respiratory/skin sensitization	nespiratory sensitization: Classification not possible; Skin sensitization: Classification not	(Respiratory sensitization)-; (Skin	(Respiratory sensitization)-; (Skin sensitization)-	(Respiratory sensitization)−; (Skin sensitization)−	No data available
5	Germ cell mutagenicity	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data. In addition, in ATSDR (draft, 2005), there is the description that lead induces chromosome aberration to humans, and the inorganic lead compound is classified into the germ cell mutagenicities 3A (equivalent to GHS Category 1B-2) according to MAK/BAT (2005).

6	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B	Health hazard	Danger	exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes	There is no data of this product. But as a lead compound, it is equivalent to Category1B (inorganic lead compounds, Group 2A ) in IARC87 (2004), equivalent to Category1B-2 (Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens) in NTPRoC (11th, 2005), and equivalent to Category 2 (respectively B-2, A3, 2B) in IRIS (1993), ACGIH-TLV (2005), and Occupational Health Society advice (2005).Therefore, it was set as Category 1B according to Group 2A of IARC87 (2004).
7	Toxic to reproduction	Category 1A	Health hazard		May damage fertility	Since ICSC (J) (2001) of Priority 2 document has the description that "Significant reproductive toxicity is caused in humans." and ACGIH-TLV (2005) and ATSDR (draft, 2005) of Priority 1 document, etc. state that lead (inorganic lead compound) indicates reproductive toxicity in humans, it was set as Category 1A. Autobugh indicates reproductive toxicity unat the indicates reproductive system or an
8		Category 1 (central nervous system, blood system, kidneys)	Health hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs (central nervous system, blood system, kidneys)	Autough there is description (KTLCS, 2004) that the inhibition (Spashis, hausea, volinting) of a hervous system of an alimentary system was observed in the data (LDLo 571mg/kg) of the lowest fatal dose in human oral exposure of the procudt, it is the data near the fatal dose and treats as reference. On the other hand, in CERI Hazard Data2001–9 (2001) of Priority 1 document there is description that "in acute effects and chronic effects, almost the same symptoms were observed" as human impact of inorganic lead compound, and in ACGIH-TLV (2005), inorganic lead compounds effect on the central nervous systems, blood, and renal, so it was considered as Category 1 (a central nervous system, blood,
-	exposure	Category 1 (central nervous system, blood, kidneys)	Health hazard	Danger	nervous system, blood, kidneys) through prolonged	Based on description that a human central nervous systems, blood, and the kidney are affected in repeated exposure of this product (ICSC (J), 2001), that the effect was observed on blood and the kidney in the two-year repetitive exposure test of a rat (RTECS, 2004), and that inorganic lead compounds had effects on central nervous systems, blood, and the kidney (ACGIH-TLV (2005) of Priority 1 document), it was classified into Category 1 (a central nervous systems, blood, kidney).
10		Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available

## Environmental Hazards

Haz	ard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Not classified	-	-	-	Since it was suggested from 96-hour LC50>5000000microg/L of fishes (Fathead minnows) (AQUIRE, 2003) that relevant toxicity is not indicated in the water solubility (1.1mg/L(PHYSPROP Database, 2005)) of this substance, it carried out the outside of Category.
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Category 4	-	-		Classified into Category 4, since it is a metallic compound, and behavior in water is unknown, though no acute toxicity is reported within the saturated aqueous solution.