GHS Classification

ID869

Naphthalene

CAS 91-20-3 Physical Hazards

Date Classified: Jul. 24, 2006 (Environmental Hazards: Mar. 31, 2006)

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

Haza	ard 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)
	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	Category 2	Flame	Warning	Flammable solid	UNRTDG Class: 4.1; PG III
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	-	-	_	Flash point: 526degC (NFPA, 12th, 1997, p49-93)
11	Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Test methods applicable to liquid or solid substances at 140degC 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 metaloids(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	_	-	_	Containing no oxygen , chlorine and fluorine.
15	Organic peroxides	Not applicable	-	-	-	Containing no -0-0- structure
16	Corrosive to metals	Classification not	-	-	_	Liquid at a test temperature, 55degC. Test methods applicable to solid substances are not available.

Health Hazards

Haza	ard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
1	Acute toxicity (oral)	Category 4	Exclamation mark	Warning	Harmful if swallowed	Rat LD50 value: Caluculation was applied based on the following data: About 1800mg/kg (ACGIH 7th, 2001), 1780mg /kg (DFGOT vol.11, 1998), 9430mg /kg (DFGOT vol.11, 1998, CERI Hazard Data, 1997, NTP TR500, and 2000), 1110mg/kg (DFGOT vol.11, 1998, EHC 202, 1998, NTP TR500, 2000), 2200mg/kg(DFGOT vol.11, 1998, EHC 202, 1998, ATSDR, 2003), > 2000mg /kg (EU RAR, 2003), 2300mg/kg (EU RAR, 2003), 2400mg/kg (CERI Hazard Data, 1997, EHC 202, 1998), 1250mg/kg (EHC 202, 1998), and 2600mg/kg (ATSDR, 2003). Since the calculated values was 1157mg/kg, this value was classified to category 4.
1	Acute toxicity (dermal)	Not classified	1	ı	-	From rat LD50 value: >2500mg/kg (CERI Hazard Data, 1997, EHC 202, 1998, NTP TR500, 2000), rabbit LD50 value: >2000mg/kg (EU RAR, 2003, and CERI Hazard Data, 1997), and the description that death was not observed in a rat at 2500mg/kg (EU RAR (2003)), and description that death was not observed in a rabbit at 2000mg/kg (ATSDR (2003)), it was set as the outside of Category.
1	Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas)	Not applicable	-	-	-	Solid (GHS definition)
1	vapoui)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Since there are only descriptions that rat LC50 (1 hour) value: >65ppm (4-hour equivalent: 0.17mg/L) (CERI Hazard Data (1997)) and rat LC50 (8 hours) value: >0.5mg/L (4-hour equivalent: >0.7mg/L) (NTP TR500 (2000)), data was insufficient for specifying Category. And it was presupposed that it cannot be classified.
1		Classification not possible	-	ı	-	No data available
2	Skin corrosion / irritation	Category 3	-	Warning		It was set as Category 3 from description that mild irritation was admitted in the test applied to the rabbit skin (DFGOT (vol.11, 1998), EU RAR (2003), EHC 202 (1998), ATSDR (2003)).
	Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 2B	-		Causes eye irritation	There is the description that in the test applied to the eye of the rabbit, the mild irritation recovered within seven days was acknowledged (EU RAR (2003) and ATSDR (2003)). So it was set as Category 2B.
4		Classification not	(Respiratory sensitization)-; (Skin sensitization)Exclam ation mark	sensitization)-; (Skin	sensitization)-; (Skin sensitization)May cause allergic skin	Respiratory organ: No data Skin: We have the description that skin sensitizing property was not acknowledged in Buehler test and maximization test which used the guinea pigs in EU RAR (2003), however, based on the description of 2 cases in which the cutireaction was acknowledged by the intracutaneous test of DFGOT (vol.11, 1998) as influence to human and on the description that the frequency of allergic reactions against the naphthalenes is 0.13%, we classified it to be Category 1.
5	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified	-	-	-	Since there was a negative result with the micronucleus test on mouse erythrocyte which is an in vivo mutagenicity test using somatic cells (DFGOT vol. 11, 1998, EU RAR2003 and IARC82, 2002, IRIS1998, ATSDR2003), it was classified as out of Category.

6	Carcinogenicity	Category 2	Health hazard	Warning	exposure if it is	It was classified into A4 (ACGIH 7th, 2001) in ACGIH and CBD (IRIS, 2005) in EPA (1998). But it was classified into group 2B (IARC 82, 2002) in IARC, and the category 3 (EU-Annex I, 2005) in EU. So it was considered as Category 2 according to IARC which is latest assessment document.
7	Toxic to reproduction	Not classified	-	-	-	It was considered as out of Category based on the description that specific reproductive toxicity was not observed at the dose causing toxicity to maternal animals in a pregnant rat, mouse and rabbit oral administration examination (NTP DB (2005), DFGOT (vol.11, 1998), EU RAR (2003), IARC 82 (2002), EHC 202 (1998), IRIS (1998), ATSDR (2003), and ACGIH (7th, 2001)).
	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure		Health hazard	Danger; Warning	organs (blood system); May cause damage to organs	From description in ACGIH (7th, 2001), DFGOT (vol.11, 1998), EU RAR (2003), IARC 82 (2002), EHC 202 (1998), IRIS (1998), CERI Hazard Data (1997), NTP TR500 (2000), ATSDR (2003), and ACGIH (7th, 2001) that hemolytic anemia was seen in humans, it was set as Category 1 (blood). Moreover, from description ACGIH (7th, 2001), DFGOT (vol.11, 1998) and EHC 202 (1998) that cataract development was seen by the dosage of the guidance value range of Category 2 in the single-dose oral study which used the rabbits, it was set as Category 2 (eye).
	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 1 (blood, eye, nose)	Health hazard		organs (blood, eye, nose) through prolonged or	Based on the description that hemolytic anemias was acknowledged by repeated inhalation of low concentrations exposure in humans (DFGOT (vol.11, 1998)), the description that in the occupational evidence of exposure, lens opacity was observed (ACGIH (7th, 2001), DFGOT (vol.11, 1998), EU RAR (2003), IRIS (1998), CERI Hazard Data (1997), NTP TR500 (2000) and ATSDR (2003)), and the description that in the inhalation exposure test using the rat, the change of olfactory epithelium was observed with the Category 1 guidance value range (EU RAR (2003)), it was classified into Category 1 (blood, eyes, nasal).
10	Aspiration hazard	Classification not possible	-	-	_	No data available

Environmental Hazards

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H	lazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification			
	11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Category 1	Environment		Very toxic to aquatic life	It was classified into Category 1 from 96-hour LC50=0.11mg/L of fishes (Rainbow trout) (CERI Hazard Data, 1997).			
	11 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Category 1	Environment		Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Classified into Category 1, since acute toxicity was Category 1, not rapidly degrading (BOD: 0% (existing chemical safety inspections data)), though less bioaccumulative (BCF=168 (existing chemical safety inspections data)).			