

PENTACHLORONAPHTHALENE**0935**

March 2001

CAS No: 1321-64-8
RTECS No: QK0300000
EC No: 602-041-00-5 $C_{10}H_3Cl_5$
Molecular mass: 300.4

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
Inhalation		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Chemical protection suit. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.

PACKAGING & LABELLINGXn Symbol
N Symbol
R: 21/22-36/38-50/53
S: (2-)35-60-61
Note: C**EMERGENCY RESPONSE****SAFE STORAGE**

Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

PALE YELLOW OR WHITE SOLID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic fumes of hydrogen chloride. Reacts with strong oxidants.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 0.5 mg/m³; (skin); (ACGIH 2004).

MAK: IIb (not established but data is available); skin absorption (H); (DFG 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of fumes and through the skin.

Inhalation risk

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis (chloracne). The substance may have effects on the liver, resulting in liver impairment.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 327-371°C

Melting point: 120°C

Density: 1.7 g/cm³

Solubility in water: none

Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: <0.1

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 10.4

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 8.73-9.13

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur along the food chain, for example in fish. It is strongly advised not to let the chemical enter into the environment because it persists in the environment. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.

NOTES

Halowax is a trade name

for chlorinated naphthalenes. Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible