

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: April 19, 2024

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Fluoranthene

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number LPAH111513-ME
Other names -

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.
Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou
Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175
Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P391 Collect spillage.

Response

Storage

none

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
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Fluoranthene	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	205-912-4	100%
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SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: When heated to decomposition this compound emits acrid smoke and fumes. (NTP, 1992)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate First Aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Aromatic hydrocarbons and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available. It is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Adsorption by activated carbon.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions shall be controlled to prevent overheating and pressure buildup in containers of coal tar products. Transfer and storage systems shall be designed and operated to prevent blockage by condensed coal tar products. Coal tar products

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	Fluoranthene
CAS No.	206-44-0
	Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time-Weighted Avg: 0.1 mg/cu m (cyclohexane-extractable fraction). /Coal tar pitch volatiles/ NIOSH considers coal tar pitch volatiles to be potential occupational carcinogens. NIOSH usually recommends that occupational exposures to carcinogens be limited to the lowest feasible concentration. /Coal tar pitch volatiles/

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Light yellow fine crystals. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	Colored needles
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	320°C(dec.)(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	384°C(lit.)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	88°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	less than 1 mg/mL at 64° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 5.16
Vapour pressure	1.73E-05mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	1.252 at 32° F (NTP, 1992)
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

NIOSH considers coal tar pitch volatiles to be potential occupational carcinogens. Coal tar pitch volatiles

10.2 Chemical stability

Does not undergo photooxidation in organic solvents under fluorescent light or sunlight; resistant to photodecomposition

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible when exposed to heat or flame Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic hydrocarbons, such as FLUORANTHENE, and strong oxidizing agents. They can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. Substitution at the benzene nucleus occurs by halogenation (acid catalyst), nitration, sulfonation, and the Friedel-Crafts reaction.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 2000 mg/kg bw (1270-3130)
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

CLASSIFICATION: D; not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: Based on no human data and inadequate data from animal bioassays. HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA: None. ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Inadequate.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: /Lepomis macrochirus/ (Bluegill); Conditions: static; Concentration: 3,980 ug/L for 96 hr
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water Flea) age 8-9 days, clone F, female; Conditions: freshwater, renewal, 20 deg C; Concentration: 104.38 ug/L for about 3 days (95% confidence interval: 70.82-131.08 ug/L); Effect: growth, decreased biomass /98% purity
- Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Chlorella fusca var. vacuolata (Green Algae) strain 21115, 75000 cells/mL; Conditions: freshwater, static, 28 deg C, pH 6.9; Concentration: 0.17 umol/L for 24 hr (95% confidence interval: 0.153-0.201 umol/L); Effect: population, decreased population growth rate /98% purity
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Laboratory studies show that fluoranthene can be substantially mineralized in sediments containing indigenous microorganisms; major metabolites include fluoranthene trans-2,3-dihydrodiol, and 8 and 9-hydroxyfluoranthene trans-2,3-dihydrodiols(1). In shake flask studies, an initial fluoranthene concentration of 16.2 ug/mL was reduced to 7.6 ug/mL following 2 weeks incubation in contaminated groundwater from the American Creosote Works Superfund site, Pensacola, FL(2). In a pilot wastewater treatment plant, no fluoranthene was lost due to biodegradation(3). The presence of the anionic surfactant SDS was found to enhance the biodegradation of fluoranthene(4). Mixed results were reported in a static biodegradability test employing a domestic wastewater inoculum where 100% and 0% of the fluoranthene was degraded in four successive weekly subcultures at concentrations of 5 and 10 mg/L, respectively(5). Fluoranthene removal from the waste water of six municipal waste water treatment plants along the Rhine River in The Netherlands avgd 95%(6).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The BCF of fluoranthene in sunfish was determined to range between 2,640-6,110(1). In a 21 day bioconcentration test in a flow through tank, the log BCF in rainbow trout was 2.58 (BCF = 380)(2). A 28 day experiment in a flow through tank detected a log BCF of 3.60 (BCF = 3,981) after 7 days in fathead minnows; depuration occurred in 2 days(3). According to a classification scheme(4), the BCF values in sunfish, rainbow trout and fathead minnows suggest that the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high to very high(SRC). However, it may not bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms which contain microsomal oxidase, such as fish, as this enzyme enables the rapid

metabolism of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(5). The BCF for fluoranthene in the clam *Crassostrea virginica* was 10,000 from 8 days exposure to 0.004 ppm fluoranthene via the overlying water column(6). Bioconcentration factors (ratio between tissue and sediment concentrations) of 5.7 and 12.0 were measured in *Polychaete* sp. and *Capitella capitata*(7). The BCF of fluoranthene in crayfish was determined to range between 1,520-3,510(1). A mean BCF of 76,696 was measured in the fresh-water amphipod *Pontoporeia hoyi*(8). When oysters were suspended in oil treated enclosures contaminated with fluoranthene dissolved in Prudhoe crude oil, the log BCF was 4.09 after 2 days exposure; after the oysters were transferred to clean water, depuration half-life was 5 days(9).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The measured log K_{oc} for fluoranthene following 15 days of incubation in Oakland, Mixed and Red Hook sediments was determined to be 4.67 to 5.28, 4.72 to 5.47, and 4.47 to 4.62, respectively(1). The average log K_{oc} value for fluoranthene in sediment from Brown's Lake, MS, and Hamlet City Lake, NC after six months incubation was reported to be 4.51 and 5.05, respectively(2). Sorption coefficients for fluoranthene obtained during 48 hour batch experiments using two lake sediments with an organic carbon content of 1.87 and 2.07%, and a high chemical concentration were 2600 and 2700, respectively(3). The log K_{oc} values for fluoranthene on three soils from Germany and one from China were determined to be 4.81, 4.65, 4.80, and 4.83, respectively(4). The log K_{doc} (partition coefficient for sorption to dissolved organic carbon) of fluoranthene was reported to range from 5.12 to 5.22; the log K_{poc} (partition coefficient for sorption to particulate organic material) was reported to be 5.4(5). Log K_{oc} values reported in the literature were reported to be 4.79(6), 4.62(7), 4.74(8) and 4.87(9). According to a classification scheme(10), these log K_{oc} values suggest that fluoranthene is expected to be immobile in soil(SRC).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2811 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2811 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2811 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.) IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes IMDG: Yes IATA: Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Fluoranthene	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	205-912-4
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015	Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Not Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date April 19, 2024

Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

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