

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

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## 1. Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name            chrysene

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number        -

Other names            1,2,5,6-Dibenzonaphthalene

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses        For industry use only.

Uses advised against   no data available

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## 2. Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B

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	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects H350 May cause cancer H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P273 Avoid release to the environment.
Response	P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P391 Collect spillage.
Storage	P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
chrysene	chrysene	218-01-9	none	100%

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## 4. First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

## General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

In case of eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

If swallowed

Rinse mouth.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: Toxic.

## 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. /Naphthalene and Related Compounds/

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## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Some may be transported hot. For UN3508, be aware of possible short circuiting as this product is transported in a charged state. (ERG, 2016)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust

ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

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

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

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

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's outer surface) to

avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. 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

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	COLOURLESS TO BEIGE CRYSTALS OR POWDER
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Colour	Red blue fluorescent orthorhombic plates from benzene, acetic acid
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Odour	no data available
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Melting point/ freezing point	250°C(lit.)
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Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	448°C(lit.)
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Flammability	Combustible.
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Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	no data available
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Flash point	100°C(lit.)
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Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
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Decomposition temperature	no data available
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pH	no data available
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Kinematic viscosity	no data available
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Solubility	Insoluble. (0.0018mg/kg)
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Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	log Kow = 5.73
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Vapour pressure	8.5E-08mmHg at 25°C
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Density and/or relative density	1.274
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Relative vapour density	no data available
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## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic hydrocarbons, such as CHRYSENE, 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.

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## 11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- 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: B2; probable human carcinogen. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: No human data and sufficient data from animal bioassays. Chrysene produced carcinomas and malignant lymphoma in mice after intraperitoneal injection and skin carcinomas in mice following dermal exposure. Chrysene produced chromosomal abnormalities in hamsters and mouse germ cells after gavage exposure, positive responses in bacterial gene mutation assays and transformed mammalian cells exposed in culture. HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA: None. ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Sufficient.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

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## 12. Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: *Daphnia magna* /(Water flea)/; Concentration: 1.9 mg/L for 2 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified
- Toxicity to algae: no data available



- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Biodegradation half-lives of 371 and 387 days were observed for chrysene in Kidman and McLaurin sandy loam soils, respectively(1). No significant degradation of chrysene was observed in soil obtained from a former tar-oil refinery following 8 weeks of incubation in a percolator(2). However, when sand was contaminated with soil extracts containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, including chrysene, and inoculated with a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon degrading mixed culture, the chrysene concentration was reduced from approx. 50 mg/kg soil to approx. 19 mg/kg soil(2). The inhibition of chrysene biodegradation was attributed to binding of chrysene with the soil(2). In a 240 day soil microcosm study, half-lives of 980, 1000, and 730 days at 10, 20, and 30°C, respectively, were estimated for chrysene(3). In bench-scale biotreatability studies using a solid-phase bioremediation process (landfarming chambers containing sediment and soil collected from the American Creosote Works Superfund site, Pensacola, FL), the chrysene concentration was reduced from 114.0 to 53.4 mg/landfarming chamber in unamended surface soil; 114.0 to 46.2 mg/landfarming chamber in nutrient-amended surface soil; 1443.6 to 1146.6 mg/landfarming chamber in unamended sediment; and 1443.6 to 992.4 mg/landfarming chamber in nutrient-amended sediment following 12 weeks incubation(4). After 16 months incubation in biologically active soils containing 1-phenyldecane as a primary substrate, 84% of chrysene was recovered; 95% of chrysene was recovered from a poisoned control after 16 months incubation(5). Half-lives for chrysene ranged from 1000 days, using a synthetic mixture of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons applied and incubated together in Kidman sandy loam soil, to 77 days in a mixture of oil refinery wastes applied to Kidman sandy loam soil(6). A half-life of 371 days was observed for chrysene when applied and incubated as a single constituent in Kidman sandy loam soil(6).

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

... Some marine organisms have no detectable aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase enzyme systems, namely: phytoplankton, certain zooplankton, mussels (*Mytilus edulis*), scallops (*Placopecten* sp), and snails (*Littorina littorea*). ... Those organisms which lack a metabolic detoxification enzyme system, tend to accumulate polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. /Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons/

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

The log K<sub>oc</sub> value for chrysene in 100 soil samples was 6.11-7.34(1). The log K<sub>oc</sub>

for chrysene was reported as 5.40(2). The log K<sub>oc</sub> value of chrysene measured in sediment from San Francisco Bay was 5.98(3). The log K<sub>oc</sub> of chrysene in sediment collected from Utica Harbor, NY and the Rouge River, MI was 4.81-6.75(4). The log K<sub>oc</sub> values for chrysene in 52 sediment samples was 5.12-7.79(5). According to a classification scheme(6), the reported log K<sub>oc</sub> values suggest that chrysene is expected to be immobile in soil. Sorption removal accounted for >6.2% and >8.5% of the chrysene present in the influent of a high-loaded laboratory scale activated sludge reactor and a biological aerated filter reactor, respectively(7).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## 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.

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## 14. Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3077

IMDG: UN3077

IATA: UN3077

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9

IMDG: 9

IATA: 9

#### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III

IMDG: III

IATA: III

#### 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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

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### 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
chrysene	chrysene	218-01-9	none
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			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Not Listed.

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### 16. Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date

Aug 11, 2017

## 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](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/>
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