

Material Safety Data Sheet

Naphthalene

ACC# 16120

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Naphthalene**Catalog Numbers:** AC164210010, AC164210025, AC180200010, AC180200050, AC180202500, AC180900010, AC180902500, S76307, S763071, S93309, N134-500, N7-500**Synonyms:** Coal tar camphor; Tar camphor; Naphthalin; White tar; Naphthene; Moth flakes; Moth balls.**Company Identification:**Fisher Scientific
1 Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410**For information, call:** 201-796-7100**Emergency Number:** 201-796-7100**For CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 800-424-9300**For International CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
91-20-3	Naphthalene	>98	202-049-5

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: white solid. Flash Point: 78 deg C.

Warning! Flammable solid. Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Causes eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause blood abnormalities. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).**Target Organs:** Blood, respiratory system, eyes, skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Naphthalene is an eye irritant. The vapor causes eye irritation at 15 ppm. Eye contact with the solid material may result in conjunctivitis, superficial injury to the cornea, diminished visual acuity, and other effects. It may cause cataracts.**Skin:** Causes mild skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Incidence of skin hypersensitivity is not widespread in the general population &, based on the long history of use of naphthalene as a consumer product, this effect is mostly confined to industrial exposure where coal tar contamination may be present.**Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause methemoglobinemia,

cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), convulsions, and death. May cause severe digestive tract irritation with abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of large quantities may cause severe hemolytic anemia and hemoglobinuria.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Readily absorbed when inhaled. Material volatilizes at room temperature. Hemolytic anemia (destruction of red blood cells) is the primary health concern for humans exposed to naphthalene for either short or long periods of time. Other effects may include nausea, profuse perspiration, vomiting, kidney damage and liver damage. Optic neuritis (inflammation of the optic nerve) has been observed. Cataracts have also occurred.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Animal studies have reported that fetal effects/abnormalities may occur when maternal toxicity is seen. Effects may be delayed. Chronic exposure may cause lung damage. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Chronic exposure may cause corneal injury, optical neuritis, blurred vision, and possible cataract formation. Chronic inhalation, skin absorption or ingestion of naphthalene have caused severe hemolytic anemia.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Individuals with a glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency are hypersensitive to the effects of naphthalene.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Flammable solid. Dusts may be an explosion hazard if mixed with air at critical proportions and in the presence of an ignition source. Volatile solid that gives off flammable vapors when heated.

Extinguishing Media: Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Flash Point: 78 deg C (172.40 deg F)

Autoignition Temperature: 526 deg C (978.80 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower:0.90 vol %

Upper: 5.90 vol %

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 2; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Scoop up with a nonsparking tool, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation. Do not let this chemical enter the environment.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust, mist, or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Storage: Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Storage under a nitrogen blanket has been recommended. Store protected from moisture. Separate from oxidizing materials.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Naphthalene	10 ppm TWA; 15 ppm STEL; Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m ³ TWA 250 ppm IDLH	10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m ³ TWA

OSHA Vacated PELs: Naphthalene: 10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m³ TWA

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical splash goggles.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Appearance: white

Odor: mothball-like

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 0.05 mm Hg @ 20 deg C

Vapor Density: 4.4 (air=1)

Evaporation Rate: <1.0 (butyl acetate=1)

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 218 deg C

Freezing/Melting Point: 79 - 82 deg C

Decomposition Temperature: 540 deg C

Solubility: Insoluble.

Specific Gravity/Density: 0.9900g/cm³

Molecular Formula: C₁₀H₈

Molecular Weight: 128.17

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources, dust generation, moisture, excess heat, exposure to moist air or water, steam.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 91-20-3: QJ0525000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 91-20-3:

- Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Mild;
- Inhalation, rat: LC50 = >340 mg/m³/1H;
- Oral, mouse: LD50 = 316 mg/kg;
- Oral, rat: LD50 = 490 mg/kg;
- Skin, rabbit: LD50 = >20 gm/kg;
- Skin, rat: LD50 = >2500 mg/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 91-20-3:

- **ACGIH:** Not listed.
- **California:** carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02
- **NTP:** Suspect carcinogen
- **IARC:** Group 2B carcinogen

Epidemiology: Incidents in which blankets or clothing containing naphthalene caused acute hemolysis in infants, in some cases fatal, have been described. The percutaneous absorption and systemic intoxication with naphthalene can be facilitated by oily vehicles.

Teratogenicity: Naphthalene and its metabolites have been reported to cross the human placenta in

amounts sufficient to cause fetal toxicity. Oral, rat: TDLo = 4500 mg/kg (female 6-15 day(s) after conception). Effects on Embryo or Fetus - fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus) and Specific Developmental Abnormalities - other developmental abnormalities. Intraperitoneal, rat: TDLo = 5925 mg/kg (female 1-15 day(s) after conception) Specific Developmental Abnormalities - musculoskeletal system and cardiovascular (circulatory) system.

Reproductive Effects: No information available.

Mutagenicity: Micronucleus Test: Human, Lymphocyte = 30 mg/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Hamster, Ovary = 30 mg/L.; Sister Chromatid Exchange: Hamster, Ovary = 15 mg/L.

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 1.60 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through at 15 CFish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 6.14 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through at 24.5 CWater flea Daphnia: EC50 = 2.16-8.60 mg/L; 48 Hr; Unspecified Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 0.93 mg/L; 30 min; Microtox testFish: Pink salmon: LC50 = 1.24 mg/L; 96 Hr; (fry) Static bioassay at 12°C Releases into water are lost due to volatilization, photolysis, adsorption, and biodegradation. The principal loss processes will depend on local conditions but half-lives can be expected to range from a couple of days to a few months. When adsorbed to sediment, biodegradation occurs much more rapidly than in the overlying water column. When spilled on land, naphthalene is adsorbed moderately to soil and undergoes biodegradation. However, in some cases it will appear in the groundwater where biodegradation still may occur if conditions are aerobic.

Environmental: Bioconcentration occurs to a moderate extent but since depuration and metabolism readily proceed in aquatic organisms, this is a short term problem. transport and disposal of fuel oil, coal tar, etc. In the atmosphere, naphthalene rapidly photodegrades (half-life 3-8 hr). Naphthalene shows low biological oxygen demand and is expected to cause little O₂ depletion in aquatic systems.

Physical: Log P (oct) = 3.01 - 3.59

Other: Harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 91-20-3: waste number U165.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE	NAPHTHALENE
Hazard Class:	4.1	4.1
UN Number:	UN1334	UN1334
Packing Group:	III	III

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 91-20-3 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

CAS# 91-20-3: Effective 6/1/87, Sunset 6/1/97

Chemical Test Rules

CAS# 91-20-3: 40 CFR 799.5115

Section 12b

CAS# 91-20-3: Section 4

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

CAS# 91-20-3: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 91-20-3: immediate, delayed, fire.

Section 313

This material contains Naphthalene (CAS# 91-20-3, >98%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act:

CAS# 91-20-3 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP).

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors.

This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act:

CAS# 91-20-3 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. CAS# 91-20-3 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. CAS# 91-20-3 is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 91-20-3 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California Prop 65

The following statement(s) is(are) made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water Act:

WARNING: This product contains Naphthalene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

California No Significant Risk Level: CAS# 91-20-3: 5.8 æg/day NSRL

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

XN N

Risk Phrases:

R 22 Harmful if swallowed.
R 40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases:

S 36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S 46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions /safety data sheets.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 91-20-3: 2

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 91-20-3 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

not available.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 91-20-3 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Additional Information
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MSDS Creation Date: 5/14/1999

Revision #7 Date: 11/28/2006

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.