Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier
NAPHTHALENE

Company Name
CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address
38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: (08) 8440-2000
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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
NAPHTHALENE Flakes LR	NL017
Mothballs	
Tar camphor	
Naphthene	
Naphthalin	

Other Information
EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Signal Word (s)
WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)
H228 Flammable solid.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)
Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark, Environment




Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemicalor alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

	P391 Collect spillage.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal regulations.
Other Information	Toxicity is most common following ingestion of large doses, but can occur after dermal or inhalation exposure as well.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization	Solid
Information on Composition	Coal tar naphthalene is about 90-95% naphthalene, 1-3% thionaphthene, 1-2% dimethylnaphthalene and traces of indenes, tar acids and tar bases. Petroleum naphthalene is a high purity petrochemical feedstock.

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	100 %	Xn, N	R22, R40, R50, R53

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.
Skin	Wash affected area thoroughly with copious amounts of running water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Seek medical attention in severe cases, or if irritation develops.
Eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Protection for First Aiders	Avoid exposure - possible carcinogen.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Toxic carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Specific Methods	Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. Vapours, dust, borings or turnings may form combustible mixtures with air. May burn fiercely. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. Solids may melt and flow when heated or involved in a fire.
Hazchem Code	1Z
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least 15m. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Obtain expert advice on use of water as spilled material may be water-reactive. Prevent dust cloud. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Do not use on the bedding or clothing of infants or in the bedrooms of children 3 years of age or less. Avoid ingestion and inhalation of vapour/dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Minimise generation and accumulation of dusts/vapours. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep breathing equipment ready. Wear suitable protective clothing. Use chemical resistant gloves, safety glasses and dust mask. Change contaminated clothing. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. wash hands after handling this material, and prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Wash hands after working with substance. Guard against static electricity. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from imcompatibles. Keep away from strong oxidizing substances and foodstuffs. Protect against physical damage, direct sunlight and moisture. If solid, use adequate ventilation especially on the floor level. Keep from open fire and ignition sources. Guard against static electricity. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Store and handle in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.
Corrosiveness	Not corrosive to metals. Melted naphthalene will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

<u>Name</u>	**STEL**		**TWA**		
	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Naphthalene	79	15	52	10	

Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Naphthalene (Safe Work Australia) of 52 mg/m³, (10 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 79 mg/m³, (15 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons will attack all types of natural and synthetic glove material. Should swelling occur, the user should change to fresh gloves and allow the swollen gloves to dry and return to normal.
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	Colourless to brown, or yellow to white crystalline, volatile flakes. Oily appearance.
Odour	Unpleasant, characteristic, aromatic odour, similar to camphor; distinctive odour of mothballs or coal tar.
Melting Point	77-82 °C; >80 °C.
Boiling Point	218 °C (sublimes).
Solubility in Water	Almost insoluble (30 mg/l at 25 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Very soluble in benzene and chloroform; soluble in a wide variety of aromatic solvents, ethers, alcohols, carbon disulphide and chlorinated hydrocarbons. Very soluble in hydronaphthalenes, and in fixed and volatile oils.
Specific Gravity	1.162 g/cm^3 at 20 °C.
Solubility in Fat	Very soluble in fixed and volatile oils.
Vapour Pressure	0.054 mmHg at 20 °C.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	4.42
Evaporation Rate	<1.0 (BuAc=1).
Odour Threshold	Odour is perceptible at 0.3 to 0.9 ppm. Warning Properties: Good - TLV is more than 10 times the odour threshold. Eye irritation is noticeable at 15 ppm.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P (o/w): 3.30; 3.01 - 3.59.
Flash Point	approx. 80 °C (OC); 80 °C (CC); 99 °C (CC).
Flammability	Flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	526 °C
Flammable Limits - Lower	0.9 vol%
Flammable Limits - Upper	5.9 vol%
Explosion Properties	Under certain conditions, a dust cloud of this material can explode when ignited by a spark or flame.
Molecular Weight	128.18
Saturated Vapour Concentration	100 ppm at 25 °C.
Other Information	Critical Temperature: 475.2 °C. Critical Pressure: 588 psi = 40.0 atm. Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 5 mg/m^3; 1 mg/m^3 = 0.2 ppm at 25 °C.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Strong heating, sources of ignition (e.g., static charge, sparks), dust/vapour generation and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g., chromic anhydride, fuming nitric acid, perchloric acid), aluminium trichloride, benzoyl chloride, nitrogen oxides, and strong acids (e.g., sulfuric acid).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Toxic carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Can react violently with strong oxidizing agents (e.g., chromic anhydride, fuming nitric acid, perchloric acid) and nitrogen oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Toxicity is most common following ingestion of large doses. Death has occurred

after ingestion, but cessation of exposure and the use of blood transfusions have increased the survival rate. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and anorexia may occur up to 48 hours following acute ingestion. Other effects reported include severe digestive tract irritation, tenesmus and gastrointestinal bleeding. In severe cases, ingestion caused gastroenteric distress. Acute intravascular haemolysis is the most characteristic sign. It begins on the 3rd day and is accompanied by anaemia, leukocytosis, fever, haemoglobinuria, jaundice, renal insufficiency, and sometimes, disturbances in liver function. Severe haemolytic anaemia is more common in infants and in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PD) deficiency, sickle cell anaemia, or sickle cell trait; haemolysis in normal individuals occurs only with exposure to very high levels. The renal, neurologic and liver effects may be secondary to the haemolytic anaemia. May cause methaemoglobinaemia, cyanosis, convulsions, and death. One case of aplastic anaemia has also been reported. In severe cases of ingestion, the bone marrow may appear hyperplastic and show an increased proportion of nucleated erythrocytes. Hypotension and shock are rare, but may occur in patients with severe toxicity. Facial flushing may occur. Anaemia may result in pallor. Hyperkalemia may occur following significant haemolysis. Hyperphosphatemia and mild hypocalcemia were reported in one case. Signs and symptoms of exposure may include diaphoresis, profuse perspiration and swelling of parotid glands. Other effects reported include liver injury. Hyperbilirubinaemia and fatal kernicterus may occur in newborns with significant haemolysis. Centrilobular necrosis occurred in one pediatric poisoning case. Hepatomegaly and jaundice are uncommon. Splenomegaly may occur. May cause renal effects. May produce irritation of the urinary bladder, with urgency, dysuria, and the passage of a dark brown, red or black urine with or without albumin and casts. Haematuria and oliguria have also been noted. In severe cases, Naphthalene-induced haemolysis may cause haemoglobinuria, acute tubular necrosis and possible occlusion of the renal tubules, and altered renal functions. In the absence of adequate supportive treatment, death may result from acute renal failure in adults. The neurologic symptoms of naphthalene ingestion reported in human case studies include headache, confusion, changes in behaviour, altered sensorium, listlessness and lethargy, and vertigo. Muscle twitching, convulsions, decreased responses to painful stimuli, and coma occurred prior to death in individuals who ingested naphthalene. Seizures and coma have been rarely reported in patients and represent severe toxicity. At autopsy, the brain has appeared oedematous with separation of neural fibres and swelling of myelin sheaths being noted histologically. The neurologic symptomatology could result from the cerebral oedema, which was probably secondary to acute haemolysis. Signs and symptoms of exposure may include optic neuritis, conjunctivitis, and lenticular opacities in peripheral portions. Tachycardia and flow murmurs secondary to acute haemolytic anaemia have been reported. Dysrhythmias secondary to renal failure or haemolysis-induced hyperkalemia have been reported in cases of severe toxicity. Cardiovascular shock can occur in patients with severe haemolytic anaemia. Respiratory distress, respiratory failure, and pulmonary oedema have been reported infrequently. In severe cases of ingestion, death may ensue due to respiratory failure. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. A mean lethal dose in non-sensitive adults has been estimated at about 5-15 g.

Inhalation Dust, fumes or vapour may be irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract. High vapour concentrations may cause headache, nausea, abdominal pain, dizziness, confusion, excitement, sometimes vomiting, and extensive sweating. Little information is available on the effects of inhaled naphthalene on human health. Effects may be similar to those for ingestion. Haemolytic anaemia (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 commonly found include nausea, profuse perspiration, vomiting, diarrhoea, kidney damage, dysuria, hematuria, jaundice (yellowish skin and eyes) and liver damage. Optic neuritis (inflammation of the optic nerve) has been observed. Cataracts have also occurred. Two case studies have reported ocular effects (predominantly cataracts) in workers exposed to naphthalene. Inhalation was assumed to be the primary route of exposure. Exposure to naphthalene from large numbers of mothballs (300-500) has produced headache, nausea, malaise, confusion, vomiting, abdominal pain and kidney disease (effects not described) in several individuals.

Skin Pure naphthalene may cause mild skin irritation. Crude, unrefined naphthalene may be moderately irritating. Some people may be hypersensitive to naphthalene and develop severe skin rash/dermatitis (itching, swelling, erythema) on contact. Lesions clear spontaneously, as soon as the exposure is terminated. The incidence of skin hypersensitivity does not appear to be widespread in the general population, based on the long history of use of naphthalene as a consumer product. This effect is largely confined to industrial exposure where coal tar contamination may be present. One case of exfoliative contact dermatitis has been reported. Danger of skin absorption. Health effects have been reported in infants through skin absorption of naphthalene, which may have been facilitated by applications of baby oil. Effects may be similar to those for ingestion.

Eye Particles of naphthalene may cause reversible eye injury if they remain in prolonged contact with the eye. Eye contact with the solid material may result in conjunctivitis, superficial injury to the cornea,

	corneal clouding, and diminished visual acuity. Distinct eye irritation occurs at vapour concentrations above 15 ppm. It has been suggested that continued exposure at this level or higher may result in fairly serious eye effects. Very high exposures can damage the nerves of the eye. Toxicity by other routes of exposure may produce cataracts and optic neuritis.
Carcinogenicity	Naphthalene [91-20-3] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 82; 2002) as Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Reproductive Toxicity	Evidence of reproductive effects. Suspected Developmental Toxicant (US EPA, Air Risk Information Support Center. Health Effects Notebook for Hazardous Air Pollutants; US EPA. Roadmaps to Sources of Information on Chemicals Listed in the Emergency Planning Community and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (for Microcomputers). (Report Number EPADFDK92040). 1991.)
Health Hazard	Can be fatal to children if sucked or swallowed.
Chronic Effects	Chronic abuse of mothballs containing naphthalene and paradichlorobenzene was reported to cause peripheral neuropathy and chronic renal failure. Chronic inhalation can cause liver necrosis. Cases of eye injury, including rare cases of corneal ulceration and cataracts, have been reported as a result of long-term exposure by inhalation or ingestion. Ophthalmic effects from chronic exposure include optical neuritis, lens opacities (cataracts), and chorioretinitis. Chronic exposure may cause anaemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (itching, redness, scaling, weeping and crusting) and systemic poisoning.
Other Information	NICNAS Human Health Tier Assessment II for Naphthalene - https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessment-details?assessment_id=1701#cas-A_91-20-3

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	High concentrations are toxic to aquatic life. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Hazard for drinking water supplies. The contamination of rivers and soil should be avoided even in small quantities. The product is not readily biodegradable.
Persistence and degradability	Biologic degradation: Hardly eliminable. In air, naphthalene rapidly degrades by reaction with photo chemically-produced hydroxyl radicals. In water, it undergoes volatilization photolysis, adsorption, and biodegradation. On soil, it is slightly adsorbed and also biodegraded. Degradability: BOD 0 % from TOD /5 d; COD 22 % from TOD, TOD: 2.99 g/g.
Mobility	The mean Koc value of naphthalene in sediment samples from 2 ponds and 1 river from north Georgia, US was 1,300. The Koc of naphthalene in 5 different soils from Japan ranged from 440-830. The mean Koc value of naphthalene in 17 soils throughout the US was 871. According to a classification scheme, these Koc values suggest that naphthalene is expected to have moderate to low mobility in soil.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Behaviour in environmental compartments: BCF: >200. The BCF of naphthalene at a water concentration of 0.15 mg/l ranged from 36.5 to 168 in carp, over an 8 week exposure period. The BCF of naphthalene at a water concentration of 0.015 mg/l ranged from 23 to 146 in carp, over an 8 week exposure period. According to a classification scheme, these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low to high.
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!
Acute Toxicity - Fish	fish LC50: 0.12 mg/l /96 hr; LC50 (Sunfish): 4-5 mg/l /1 hr; LC50 (Mosquito fish): 150 mg/l /96 hr; LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 7.76 mg/l 24 hr; 6.35 mg/l 48 hr; 6.08 (5.74-6.44) mg/l 72 & 96 hr; LC50 Oncorhynchus gorbuscha (pink salmon) 1.4 mg/l /96 hr at 4 °C; 1.8 mg/l /96 hr at 8 °C; 1.2 mg/l /96 hr at 12 °C.
Acute Toxicity - Algae	algae EC50: 33 mg/l /24 h.
Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms	LC50 Pandalus goniurus (shrimp) 2.2 mg/l /96 hr at 4 °C; 1.02 mg/l /96 hr at 8 °C; 0.97 mg/l /96 hr at 12 °C; LC50 Parhyale hawaiensis (amphipod) 15 ppm/24 hr open bowl; 6.5 ppm/24 hr closed bottle.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 4.1 Flammable Solids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 4.2, Class 5 and Class 7
U.N. Number	1334

Classified as hazardous

UN proper shipping name	NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE
Transport hazard class(es)	4.1
Hazchem Code	1Z
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	4H1
IERG Number	20

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	S6
Hazard Category	Harmful,Dangerous for the environment

16. Other Information

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 15', Commonwealth of Australia, November 2016.
Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

Contact Person/Point

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:
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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

$C_{10}H_8$

...End Of MSDS...