

## 1. Material Identification

**Product Name** : Hexachlorophene

**Catalog Number** : io-2486

**CAS Number** : 70-30-4

**Identified uses** : Laboratory chemicals, manufacture of chemical compounds

**Company** : Ionz

>> R&D Use only

## 2. Hazards Identification

### GHS Classification:

Flammable liquid ( category 2 )

Acute toxicity, oral (Category 3)

Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 3)

Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 3)

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 1)

### Pictogram(s)



### GHS Hazard Statements

- >> H301+H311 (34.5%): Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin [Danger Acute toxicity, oral; acute toxicity, dermal]
- >> H301 (100%): Toxic if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]
- >> H311 (100%): Toxic in contact with skin [Danger Acute toxicity, dermal]
- >> H400 (100%): Very toxic to aquatic life [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard]
- >> H410 (100%): Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Warning Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

### Precautionary Statement Codes

- >> P262, P264, P270, P273, P280, P301+P316, P302+P352, P316, P321, P330, P361+P364, P391, P405, and P501

### Health Hazards:

- >> Inhalation of dust is poisonous; irritating to mucous membranes. Eye and skin irritant. Poisonous if swallowed. Symptoms following ingestion include anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea. Dehydration may be severe and may be associated with shock. (USCG, 1999)

### ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)

- >> Highly toxic, may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin.
- >> Avoid any skin contact.
- >> Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- >> Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause environmental contamination.
- >> Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Contain toxic and irritating chloride fumes.
- >> Behavior in Fire: Decomposes to produce toxic and irritating gases. (USCG, 1999)

#### ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)

- >> Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.
- >> Containers may explode when heated.
- >> Runoff may pollute waterways.
- >> Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.

### 3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

**Chemical name** : Hexachlorophene  
**CAS Number** : 70-30-4  
**Molecular Formula** : C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
**Molecular Weight** : 406.9000 g/mol

### 4. First Aid Measures

#### First Aid:

- >> EYES: First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while simultaneously calling a hospital or poison control center. Do not put any ointments, oils, or medication in the victim's eyes without specific instructions from a physician. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim after flushing eyes to a hospital even if no symptoms (such as redness or irritation) develop.
- >> SKIN: IMMEDIATELY flood affected skin with water while removing and isolating all contaminated clothing. Gently wash all affected skin areas thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms such as redness or irritation develop, IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital for treatment.
- >> INHALATION: IMMEDIATELY leave the contaminated area; take deep breaths of fresh air. IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital even if no symptoms (such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest) develop. Provide proper respiratory protection to rescuers entering an unknown atmosphere. Whenever possible, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used; if not available, use a level of protection greater than or equal to that advised under Protective Clothing.
- >> INGESTION: If the victim is conscious and not convulsing, give 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute the chemical and IMMEDIATELY call a hospital or poison control center. Generally, the induction of vomiting is NOT recommended outside of a physician's care due to the risk of aspirating the chemical into the victim's lungs. However, if the victim is conscious and not convulsing and if medical help is not readily available, consider the risk of inducing vomiting because of the high toxicity of the chemical ingested. Ipecac syrup or salt water may be used in such an emergency. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital. If the victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure that the victim's airway is open and lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital. (NTP, 1992)

#### ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)

- >> General First Aid:
- >> Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- >> Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and avoid contamination.
- >> Move victim to fresh air if it can be done safely.
- >> Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- >> If victim is not breathing:
- >> DO NOT perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation; the victim may have ingested or inhaled the substance.
- >> If equipped and pulse detected, wash face and mouth, then give artificial respiration using a proper respiratory medical device (bag-valve mask, pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other device).
- >> If no pulse detected or no respiratory medical device available, provide continuous compressions. Conduct a pulse check every two minutes or monitor for any signs of spontaneous respirations.
- >> Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.

- >> For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.
- >> In case of contact with substance, remove immediately by flushing skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- >> For severe burns, immediate medical attention is required.
- >> Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.
- >> Keep victim calm and warm.
- >> Keep victim under observation.
- >> For further assistance, contact your local Poison Control Center.
- >> Note: Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS) should be done by trained professionals.
- >> In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping paper and/or the "ERAP" section.

#### **First Aid Measures**

##### **Inhalation First Aid**

- >> Fresh air, rest.

##### **Skin First Aid**

- >> Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention .

##### **Eye First Aid**

- >> Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

##### **Ingestion First Aid**

- >> Rinse mouth. Rest. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Refer immediately for medical attention.

## **5. Fire Fighting Measures**

- >> Excerpt from ERG Guide 151 [Substances – Toxic (Non-Combustible)]:
- >> SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.
- >> LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire. Dike runoff from fire control for later disposal. Avoid aiming straight or solid streams directly onto the product.
- >> FIRE INVOLVING TANKS, RAIL TANK CARS OR HIGHWAY TANKS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames. For massive fire, use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. (ERG, 2024)
- >> Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

## **6. Accidental Release Measures**

### **Isolation and Evacuation:**

Isolation and evacuation measures to take when a large amount of this chemical is accidentally released in an emergency.

- >> Excerpt from ERG Guide 151 [Substances – Toxic (Non-Combustible)]:
- >> IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE: Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- >> SPILL: Increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.
- >> FIRE: If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. (ERG, 2024)

### **Evacuation: ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)**

- >> Immediate precautionary measure

- >> Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- >> Spill
- >> For non-highlighted materials: increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.
- >> Fire
- >> If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

### **Spillage Disposal:**

Methods for containment and safety measures to protect workers dealing with a spillage of this chemical.

- >> 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.

### **Accidental Release Measures**

#### **Public Safety: ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)**

- >> CALL 911. Then call emergency response telephone number on shipping paper. If shipping paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
- >> Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- >> Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.

#### **Spill or Leak: ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)**

- >> Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- >> Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- >> Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- >> Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading.
- >> Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- >> DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.
- >> For solids, prevent dust cloud and avoid inhalation of dust.

## **7. Handling And Storage**

### **Safe Storage:**

- >> Separated from food and feedstuffs. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing.

### **Storage Conditions:**

- >> Store at room temperature up to 25 °C (77 °F).

## **8. Exposure Control/ Personal Protection**

### **Emergency Response: ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)**

- >> Small Fire
- >> Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.
- >> Large Fire
- >> Water spray, fog or regular foam.
- >> If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire.
- >> Dike runoff from fire control for later disposal.

- >> Avoid aiming straight or solid streams directly onto the product.
- >> Fire Involving Tanks, Rail Tank Cars or Highway Tanks
- >> Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles.
- >> Do not get water inside containers.
- >> Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- >> Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- >> ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames.
- >> For massive fire, use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

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**Inhalation Risk:**

- >> A nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.

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**Effects of Short Term Exposure:**

- >> The substance may cause effects on the nervous system and optic nerve. This may result in cardiac disorders, respiratory failure and blindness. The effects may be delayed up to 48 hours. Medical observation is indicated.

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**Effects of Long Term Exposure:**

- >> Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. The substance may have effects on the nervous system and optic nerve. This may result in tissue lesions and blindness. May cause toxicity to human reproduction or development.

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**Fire Prevention**

- >> NO open flames.

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**Exposure Prevention**

- >> AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF BREASTFEEDING WOMEN! IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!

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**Inhalation Prevention**

- >> Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

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**Skin Prevention**

- >> Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

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**Eye Prevention**

- >> Wear face shield.

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**Ingestion Prevention**

- >> Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.

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**Exposure Control and Personal Protection**

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**Protective Clothing: ERG 2024, Guide 151 (Hexachlorophene)**

- >> Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- >> Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer when there is NO RISK OF FIRE.
- >> Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides thermal protection but only limited chemical protection.

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**9. Physical And Chemical Properties**

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**Molecular Weight:**

- >> 406.9

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**Exact Mass:**

- >> 405.846945

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**Physical Description:**

>> Hexachlorophene appears as a white free-flowing odorless powder. Insoluble in water and denser than water. Contact may irritate skin, eyes and mucous membranes. May be toxic by ingestion. Used to make other chemicals.

>> ODOURLESS WHITE CRYSTALLINE POWDER.

**Color/Form:**

>> Crystals from benzene

**Odor:**

>> ODOURLESS OR HAS ONLY SLIGHTLY PHENOLIC ODOR

**Taste:**

The sensation of flavor perceived in the mouth and throat on contact with a substance.

>> Tasteless

**Boiling Point:**

**Melting Point:**

>> 322 to 333 °F (NTP, 1992)

>> 164-165 °C

**Flash Point:**

>> 115 °F (Tag closed cup) /Isobac/

**Solubility:**

>> less than 1 mg/mL at 68 °F (NTP, 1992)

>> Solubility in water: none

**LogP:**

>> 7.54 (calculated)

**Dissociation Constants:**

**pKa**

>> 4.95

>> pKa = 4.95

**Collision Cross Section:**

Collision cross section (CCS) represents the effective area for the interaction between an individual ion and the neutral gas through which it is traveling (e.g., in ion mobility spectrometry (IMS) experiments). It quantifies the probability of a collision taking place between two or more particles.

>> 174.4 Å<sup>2</sup> [M-H]<sup>-</sup> [CCS Type: DT; Buffer gas: N2; Ionization: ESI<sup>-</sup>; Dataset: TOXCAST; Source Identifier: DTXSID6020690]

## 10. Stability And Reactivity

>> Insoluble in water.

## 11. Toxicological Information

**RAIS Toxicity Values:**

This section provides the Chemical toxicity information from the Risk Assessment Information System.

**Oral Chronic Reference Dose (RfDoc) (mg/kg-day)**

>> 0.0003

**Oral Chronic Reference Dose Reference**

>> IRIS Current

**Oral Subchronic Chronic Reference Dose (RfDos) (mg/kg-day)**

>> 0.003

#### Oral Subchronic Chronic Reference Dose Reference

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>> HEAST Current

#### Evidence for Carcinogenicity:

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Evidence that this chemical does or may cause cancer. The information here is collected from various sources by the Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB).

>> Classification of carcinogenicity: 1) evidence in humans: no data; 2) evidence in animals: inadequate. Overall summary evaluation of carcinogenic risk to humans is Group 3: The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. /From table/

#### Carcinogen Classification:

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This section provides the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogenic Classification and related monograph links. In the IARC Carcinogenic classification, chemicals are categorized into four groups: Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans), Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans), Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans), and Group 3 (not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans).

#### IARC Carcinogenic Agent

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>> Hexachlorophene

#### IARC Carcinogenic Classes

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>> Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

#### IARC Monographs

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>> Volume 20: (1979) Some Halogenated Hydrocarbons

>> Volume Sup 7: Overall Evaluations of Carcinogenicity: An Updating of IARC Monographs Volumes 1 to 42, 1987; 440 pages; ISBN 92-832-1411-0 (out of print)

#### Substance

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>> Hexachlorophene

#### NTP Technical Report

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>> TR-040: Bioassay of Hexachlorophene for Possible Carcinogenicity (CASRN 70-30-4) (1978 )

#### Peer Review Date

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>> 11/28/78

#### Conclusion for Male Rat

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>> No Evidence



#### Conclusion for Female Rat

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>> No Evidence



#### Conclusion for Male Mice

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>> Chemical Not Tested in Species/Sex



#### Conclusion for Female Mice

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>> Chemical Not Tested in Species/Sex



#### Summary

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>> It is concluded that under the conditions of this bioassay, hexachlorophene did not induce malignant or benign tumors in Fischer 344 rats.

#### Exposure Routes:

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>> The substance can be absorbed into the body through the skin and by ingestion.

#### Skin Exposure

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>> MAY BE ABSORBED! See Ingestion.

#### Eye Exposure

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>> Redness.

#### Ingestion Exposure

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>> Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Drowsiness. Fall in blood pressure. Convulsions. See Effects of short-term exposure  
Symptoms may be delayed.

#### **Target Organs:**

Organs that are affected by exposure to this chemical. Information in this section reflects human data unless otherwise noted.

>> Gastrointestinal

>> Nervous

#### **Adverse Effects:**

An adverse effect is an undesired harmful effect resulting from a medical treatment or other intervention.

>> Neurotoxin – Other CNS neurotoxin

>> Reproductive Toxin – A chemical that is toxic to the reproductive system, including defects in the progeny and injury to male or female reproductive function. Reproductive toxicity includes developmental effects. See Guidelines for Reproductive Toxicity Risk Assessment.

>> Skin Sensitizer – An agent that can induce an allergic reaction in the skin.

>> Asthma – Reversible bronchoconstriction (narrowing of bronchioles) initiated by the inhalation of irritating or allergenic agents.

#### **Toxicity Data:**

>> LC50 (rat) = 340 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### **Antidote and Emergency Treatment:**

>> Other therapies. Though this compound is quite toxic systemically and enhanced clearance methods would appear beneficial, there is no evidence to support the efficacy of hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, hemoperfusion, or exchange transfusion.

#### **Human Toxicity Excerpts:**

>> /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ The accidental ingestion of pHisoHex in amounts from 1 oz to 4 oz has caused anorexia, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, dehydration, convulsions, hypotension, and shock, and in several reported instances, fatalities.

#### **Non-Human Toxicity Excerpts:**

>> /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Acute Exposure/ the cytotoxic effect on the corneal surface of rabbits of 5 preservatives used in contact lens solutions or eye cosmetics was investigated by scanning electron and light microscopy. Hexachlorophene had the most pronounced effects: A nearly complete loss of the two top layers, while the third cell layer was still intact.

#### **Non-Human Toxicity Values:**

>> LD50 RAT MALE ORAL 6 MG/KG

#### **National Toxicology Program Studies:**

Reports from the National Toxicology Program, an interagency program supported by three government agencies (NIH, FDA, and CDC) within the Department of Health and Human Services. This program plays a critical role in generating, interpreting, and sharing toxicological information about chemicals of public health concerns.

>> A bioassay of hexachlorophene for possible carcinogenicity was conducted by administering the test chemical in feed to Fischer 344 rats. Groups of 24 rats of each sex were admin hexachlorophene at one of three doses, either 17, 50, or 150 ppm, for 105–106 wk. ... Matched control groups consisted of 24 untreated rats of each sex. All surviving animals were /sacrificed/ at 105–106 wk. Mean body weights of the rats were unaffected by the hexachlorophene, and no clinical signs of toxicity were recorded. Survival was unaffected, and adequate numbers of animals survived, permitting meaningful evaluation of the incidences of late appearing tumors. It is concluded that under the conditions of this bioassay, hexachlorophene did not induce malignant or benign tumors in Fischer 344 rats. Levels of Carcinogenicity: Male Rats: Negative; Female Rats: Negative.

#### **Populations at Special Risk:**

>> Some infants treated with high doses of hexachlorophene have died; premature infants and newborns appear to be most susceptible.

#### **Protein Binding:**

In this section, "protein binding" refers to the degree to which medications attach to plasma proteins (i.e., proteins within the blood, such as human serum albumin, lipoprotein, glycoprotein and globulins). A drug's efficiency may be affected by the degree to which it binds to plasma proteins. The less bound a drug is, the more efficiently it can traverse cell membranes or diffuse.

>> 92%

## 12. Ecological Information

### Resident Soil (mg/kg)

>> 1.90e+01

### Industrial Soil (mg/kg)

>> 2.50e+02

### Tapwater (ug/L)

>> 6.00e+00

### MCL (ug/L)

>> 5.00e+01

### Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)

>> 8.00e+00

### Chronic Oral Reference Dose (mg/kg-day)

>> 3.00e-04

### Volatile

>> Volatile

### Mutagen

>> Mutagen

### Fraction of Contaminant Absorbed in Gastrointestinal Tract

>> 1

### Fraction of Contaminant Absorbed Dermal from Soil

>> 0.1

### ICSC Environmental Data:

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

### Sediment/Soil Concentrations:

Concentrations of this compound in sediment/soil.

>> SEDIMENT: Hexachlorophene was detected in sediment samples from the Upper Haw River Basin, NC downstream from two sewage treatment plants at a concentration of 9.3–377 ppb, samples were collected June to Nov 1972 and once again in March 1973(1). In 1980, hexachlorophene was qualitatively identified in humic acid fractions of sediment samples taken from the Hudson River, NY and Buzzards Bay, MA(2).

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### Spillage Disposal

>> 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.

### Disposal Methods

>> Generators of waste (equal to or greater than 100 kg/mo) containing this contaminant, EPA hazardous waste number U132, must conform with USEPA regulations in storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste.[

- >> SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility is acceptable only after review by the governing authority and assurance that "pass through" violations will not occur. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must be evaluated in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 261, specifically Subpart B, in order to determine the appropriate local, state and federal requirements for disposal.
- >> The following wastewater treatment technologies have been investigated for chlorinated pesticides (unspecified): Resin adsorption.
- >> A potential candidate for rotary kiln incineration at a temperature range of 820 to 1,600 °C and residence times of seconds for liquids and gases, and hours for solids. A potential candidate for fluidized bed incineration at a temperature range of 450 to 980 °C and residence times of seconds for liquids and gases, and longer for solids.
- >> Incineration, preferably after mixing with another combustible fuel. Care must be exercised to assure complete combustion to prevent the formation of phosgene. An acid scrubber is necessary to remove the halo acids produced. Recommendable method: Incineration.

## 14. Transport Information

### DOT

Hexachlorophene  
6.1  
UN Pack Group: III  
Reportable Quantity of 100 lb or 45

### IATA

Hexachlorophene  
6.1,  
UN Pack Group: III

## 15. Regulatory Information

### Regulatory Information

#### The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

- >> Chemical: Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-

#### California Safe Cosmetics Program (CSCP) Reportable Ingredient

- >> Hazard Traits - Neurotoxicity
- >> Authoritative List - IRIS Neurotoxicants
- >> Report - if used as a fragrance or flavor ingredient

#### EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag

- >> SP - indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed Significant New Use Rule.

#### Status Regulation (EC)

- >> 2002/2076

#### New Zealand EPA Inventory of Chemical Status

- >> Hexachlorophene: Does not have an individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard

## 16. Other Information

### Toxic Combustion Products:

Toxic products (e.g., gases and vapors) produced from the combustion of this chemical.

>> ... When heated to decomposition, it emits highly toxic fumes of ... /hydrogen chloride/.

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**Other Safety Information**

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**Chemical Assessment**

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>> IMAP assessments - Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-: Human health tier II assessment

>> IMAP assessments - Chlorophene preservatives: Environment tier II assessment

"The information provided is believed to be accurate but is not comprehensive and should be used as a reference. It reflects our current knowledge and is intended for safety guidance related to the product. This document does not constitute a warranty of the product's properties. Ionz is not responsible for any damages resulting from handling or contact with the product incorrectly."