CLIP, Chemical Laboratory Information Profile

"Only when you know the hazards, can you take the necessary precautionary measures."

Anthracene $C_6H_4(CH)_2C_6H_4$ CAS No.: 120-12-7

Synonyms: Anthracin, Paranaphthalene

Physical Properties

White fluorescent crystals or flakes; sublimes readily.

Vapor pressure at 145 °C:	1 Torr
Melting point:	216 °C
Boiling point:	340 °C

Exposure Limits

OSHA PEL:	NE
ACGIH TLV:	NE

Hazardous Characteristics

Overall toxicity	Flammability	Destructive to skin/eye	Absorbed through skin	Sensitizer?	Self-reactive?	Incompatible with:
1	1	1	2	Yes	No	Strong oxidizing agents.*

0: None (or very low); 1: Slight; 2: Moderate; 3: High; 4: Severe.

***Reactivity Hazards**

The reaction of anthracene with strong oxidizing agents is exothermic. See Bretherick's *Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards* for details and for other incompatibilities.

Cited as known to be or reasonably anticipated to be carcinogenic in NTP-9? No

Identified as a reproductive toxin in Frazier and Hage, *Reproductive Hazards of the Workplace*? No human data available.

Typical symptoms of acute exposures:

Skin: redness, pain. Eyes: redness, pain, blurred vision. If inhaled: sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath. If ingested: sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea.

Principal target organ(s) or system(s):

Eyes, skin, respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract.

Storage Requirements

With other chemicals in a cool, dry, well-ventilated storage location.

Additional Remarks

The above information applies only to pure anthracene; crude anthracene and anthracene oil can cause serious skin disorders. Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures with air.

Notes

ReadMe

This Chemical Laboratory Information Profile is ***not*** a Material Safety Data Sheet. It is a brief summary for teachers and their students that describes some of the hazards of this chemical as it is typically used in laboratories. On the basis of your knowledge of these hazards and before using or handling this chemical, *you need to select the precautions and first-aid procedures to be followed*. For that information as well as for other useful information, refer to Material Safety Data Sheets, container labels, and references in the scientific literature that pertain to this chemical.

Reproductive Toxins

Some substances that in fact are reproductive toxins are not yet recognized as such. For the best readily available and up-to-date information, refer to "DART/ETIC". See the TOXNET home page at *www.sis.nlm.nih.gov* and click on "Toxicology search". *Note that some of the data in DART/ETIC have not been peer-reviewed.* See also Linda M. Frazier and Marvin L. Hage, *Reproductive Hazards of the Workplace*; Wiley, 1998; and T. H. Shepard, *Catalog of Teratogenic Agents*, 9th ed.; Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

Abbreviations

ACGIH TLV—American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists–Threshold Limit Value. C—Ceiling. CAS—Chemical Abstracts Service. mg/m^3—milligrams per cubic meter. NA—Not applicable. NE—Not established. NI—No information. NTP-9—National Toxicology Program, Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens. OSHA PEL—Occupational Safety and Health Administration–Permissible Exposure Limit. ppm—parts per million. STEL/C—Short-term exposure limit and ceiling.

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