# dibenz[a,h]anthracene@dibenz[a,h]anthracene@DBAhA

**Name (English): dibenz[a,h]anthracene@dibenz[a,h]anthracene@DBAhA**

## IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

- **CAS:** 53-70-3
- **EC/EINECS:** 200-181-8
- **International Chemical Safety Card (ICSC):** 0431

## MORE INFORMATION

- **Molecular Formula:** C22H14

## USES

molding sand

⚠ **Black list — Substances particularly hazardous to the environment or health**

## CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING (Regulation 1272/2008)

### Symbols



**GHS08**

Respiratory sensitisation



**GHS09**

Hazardous to the aquatic environment

**Signal word:** **Danger**

### H Phrases

**H350** : May cause cancer

Carc. (Cat. 1B) : Carcinogenicity

**H400** : Very toxic to aquatic life

Aquatic Acute (Cat. 1) : Hazardous to the aquatic environment

**H410** : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Aquatic Chronic (Cat. 1) : Hazardous to the aquatic environment

### Labelling

| Concentration | Labelling |
|---|---|
| C >= 0,01 % | Carc. Cat. 2; R45 |
| C >= 0,25 % | N; R50-53 |
| 0,025 % <= C < 0,25 % | N; R51-53 |
| 0,0025 % <= C < 0,025 % | R52-53 |
| C >= 0,01 % | Carc., 1B; H350 |
| | M=100 |

## Specific health risks

### Prohibited for breastfeeding workers

Chemical agents whose exposure is prohibited for breastfeeding workers under Royal Decree 298/2009 and Directive 92/85/EEC. Includes substances that may be transmitted through breast milk or that negatively affect milk production.

### Prohibited for pregnant workers

Chemical agents whose exposure is prohibited for pregnant workers under Royal Decree 298/2009 (amendment of RD 39/1997) and Directive 92/85/EEC. Includes substances with proven risk of foetal harm, miscarriage or pregnancy complications.

### According to IARC

Substances classified as carcinogens or mutagens Category 2 under the CLP Regulation (GHS), bearing H351 and/or H341 phrases. These are substances suspected of causing cancer or heritable genetic mutations in humans.

**IARC GROUP**

Grupo 2A

**IARC VOLUME**

(VOL. 92; 2010)

**IARC NOTES**

NB: Overall evaluation upgraded to Group 2A with supporting evidence from other relevant data)

### Carcinogens (other sources)

Substances classified as carcinogens or mutagens Category 3 under the Dangerous Preparations Directive criteria (pre-CLP). Substances with limited evidence or indications of carcinogenicity or mutagenicity.

**CATEGORY**

N-2, CP

**SOURCE**

NTP, CP65

### Breast cancer

Substances classified with H362 phrase (may cause harm to breast-fed children). Toxic for reproduction due to effects on lactation or due to transmissibility through breast milk.

**SOURCE**

http://sciencereview.silentspring.org/mamm_detail.cfm?cid=53-70-3

### Endocrine disruptors

Substances with endocrine disrupting activity

**DISRUPTOR LEVEL**

UE2

### Neurotoxic substances

Substances with neurotoxic effects

**LEVEL**

2

### Carcinogens and mutagens (Regulation 1272/2008)

Substances classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic under Regulation 1272/2008

## Specific environmental risks

### Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic

Substances identified as Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) according to the criteria of Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation. They pose a special risk of accumulation in the environment and in the food chain.

| SOURCES | LINK |
| --- | --- |
| OSPAR | http://www.ospar.org/v_substances/get_page.asp?v1=53703.xls |

### Aquatic toxicity (Water Framework Directive)

Substances classified with acute aquatic toxicity under the CLP Regulation (H400 phrase, Aquatic Acute 1). They present an immediate hazard to aquatic organisms, and their use or discharge can cause rapid damage to aquatic ecosystems.

### Air quality

Atmospheric pollutants that negatively affect air quality. Includes compounds contributing to tropospheric ozone formation, suspended particulate matter (PM), acid rain or other ambient air pollution phenomena.

### Atmospheric emissions

Substances subject to atmospheric emission limitations under the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) and its Spanish transposition. Includes pollutants regulated in industrial installation emission permits and best available technique reference documents (BAT/BREF).

### Soil contaminants

Substances identified as soil contaminants under Spanish and European environmental regulations. Includes substances capable of persisting in soil, bioaccumulating in the terrestrial food chain, and affecting soil ecosystems and groundwater.

## Environmental regulations

### LPCIC (EPER)

Priority substances and specific pollutants within the EU water policy framework, established by the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and the Priority Substances Directive (2008/105/EC and amendments). Substances posing significant risk to European surface waters and subject to Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).

| EPER WATER | EPER AIR |
| --- | --- |
| **EPER SOIL** | |
| 1 | |

### EPER Soil

Substances from List 3 of Annex III of the IPPC Directive (integrated into the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU). Substances present in waste generated by IPPC installations that must be controlled and minimised within the framework of best available techniques.

## Restriction/prohibition regulations

### Restricted substances under REACH

Substances listed in Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, subject to restrictions on their manufacture, placing on the market or use. Restrictions may be total or partial, limiting specific applications, maximum concentrations or user groups.

**NOTES**

1. Shall not be placed on the market after 1 November 2020 in any of the following: (a) clothing or related accessories; (b) textiles other than clothing which, under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, come into contact with human skin to an extent similar to clothing; (c) footwear; if the clothing, related accessory, textile other than clothing or footwear is for use by consumers and the substance is present in a concentration, measured in homogeneous material, equal to or greater than that specified for that substance in Appendix 12. 2. By way of derogation, in relation to the placing on the market of formaldehyde [CAS No 50-00-0] in jackets, coats or upholstery, the relevant concentration for the purposes of paragraph 1 shall be 300 mg/kg during the period between 1 November 2020 and 1 November 2023. The concentration specified in Appendix 12 shall apply thereafter. 3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to: (a) clothing, related accessories or footwear, or parts of clothing, related accessories or footwear, made exclusively of natural leather, fur or hide; (b) non-textile fasteners and non-textile decorative attachments; (c) second-hand clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing or footwear (d) wall-to-wall carpets and textile floor coverings for indoor use, rugs and runners. 4. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to clothing, related accessories, textiles other than clothing, or footwear within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council1 or Regulation (EU) 2017/745 of the European Parliament and of the Council2. 5. Paragraph 1(b) shall not apply to disposable textiles. ‘Disposable textiles’ means textiles that are designed to be used only once or for a limited time and are not intended for subsequent use for the same or a similar purpose. 6. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply without prejudice to the application of any stricter restrictions set out in this Annex or in other applicable Union legislation. 7. The Commission shall review the exemption in paragraph 3(d) and, if appropriate, modify that point accordingly.

## Substances under PACT evaluation

Substances under active regulatory monitoring through ECHA's PACT (Public Activities Coordination Tool). Allows tracking which regulatory authorities are examining a substance and what potential regulatory actions are being considered (restriction, SVHC identification, harmonised classification, etc.).

## Major accident hazards (Seveso)

Hazardous substances listed in Annex I of the Seveso III Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU), transposed in Spain by Royal Decree 840/2015. Their presence in industrial establishments in quantities equal to or above established thresholds triggers obligations to implement major accident risk control measures.