

# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## N-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-NAPHTHYLAMINE, 97

Revision Date:2023-04-30 Revision Number:1

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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### Product identifier

Product name : N-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-NAPHTHYLAMINE, 97  
CBnumber : CB9498976  
CAS : 93-45-8  
EINECS Number : 202-248-7  
Synonyms : N-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-naphthylamine ,4-(2-NAPHTHYLAMINO)PHENOL

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

#### Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal  
Skin irritation, Category 2  
Eye irritation, Category 2  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation  
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3  
Carcinogenicity, Category 2

#### Label elements

##### Pictogram(s)

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Signal word : Warning

##### Hazard statement(s)

H312 Harmful in contact with skin  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

#### **Precautionary statement(s)**

##### **Prevention**

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

##### **Response**

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P317 Get medical help.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

##### **Storage**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

##### **Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

##### **Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### **Substance**

Product name	: N-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-NAPHTHYLAMINE, 97
Synonyms	: N-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-naphthylamine ,4-(2-NAPHTHYLAMINO)PHENOL
CAS	: 93-45-8
EC number	: 202-248-7
MF	: C16H13NO
MW	: 235.28

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

## **Description of first aid measures**

### **If inhaled**

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

### **Following skin contact**

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

### **Following eye contact**

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

### **Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

## **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: When heated to decomposition this compound emits toxic fumes. (NTP, 1992)

## **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

no data available

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### **Extinguishing media**

Fires involving this compound can be controlled using a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

Flash point data for this compound are not available, however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### **Advice for firefighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-

proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flammable resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Purple solid. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	no data available
Odour	no data available

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Melting point/freezing point	139-142°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	424.4°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	173.1°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	less than 1 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	1.251g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

This chemical may be sensitive to prolonged exposure to air. Insoluble in water.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Phenols do not behave as organic alcohols, as one might guess from the presence of a hydroxyl (-OH) group in their structure. Instead, they react as weak organic acids. Phenols and cresols are much weaker as acids than common carboxylic acids (phenol has pKa = 9.88). These materials are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. Flammable gas (H<sub>2</sub>) is often generated, and the heat of the reaction may ignite the gas. Heat is also generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases. Such heating may initiate polymerization of the organic compound. Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature). The reactions generate heat. Phenols are also nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: no data available
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

no data available

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

### **Mobility in soil**

no data available

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### **Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **Packing group, if applicable**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

## Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

## Special precautions for user

no data available

## Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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# SECTION 15: Regulatory information

## Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

### European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

### EC Inventory

Listed.

### United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

### China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

### New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Not Listed.

### PICCS

Listed.

### Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Not Listed.

### IECSC

Listed.

### Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Not Listed.

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# SECTION 16: Other information

## Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

### Disclaimer:

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