

## 4-AMINOPHENOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

P-AMINOPHENOL

#### OTHER NAMES

C6-H7-N-O, C6-H7-N-O, H2NC6H4OH, aminophenol, 4-amino-1-hydroxybenzene, 4-aminophenol, p-hydroxyaniline, "para aminophenol p-aminophenol", Activol, Azol, Rodinal

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AMINOPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-)

#### PRODUCT USE

For dyeing textiles, hair, furs, feathers; photographic developer, pharmaceuticals, antioxidants, oil additives.

Used medicinally, as an analgesic, in the late 1880s.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

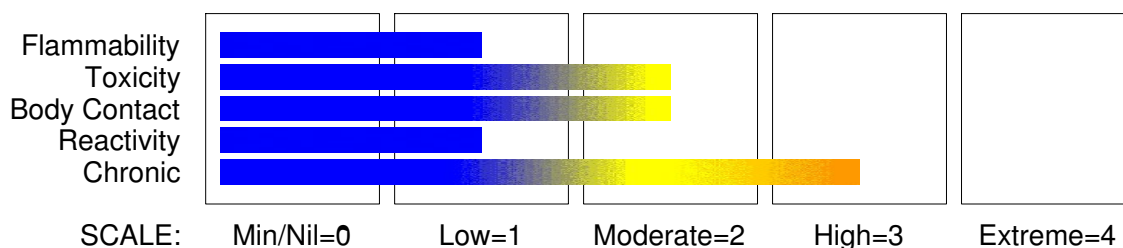
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

#### HAZARD RATINGS



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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4  
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3  
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1  
Eye Irritation Category 2B  
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3  
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H301 H332 H316 H320 H317 H360 H410

Toxic if swallowed

Harmful if inhaled

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

May cause allergic skin reaction

May damage the unborn child

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### Prevention

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

##### Response

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

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

### Storage

Store locked up.

### Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME           | CAS RN   | %   |
|----------------|----------|-----|
| p- aminophenol | 123-30-8 | >95 |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
  - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
  - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
  - In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
  - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
  - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.
  - Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
  - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures .
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.  
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.  
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



*+: May be stored together*

*O: May be stored together with specific precautions*

*X: Must not be stored together*

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- p- aminophenol:

CAS:123- 30- 8 CAS:52985- 09- 8

### MATERIAL DATA

OEL STEL (Russia): 1 mg/m3

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

are important in the selection of gloves.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### RESPIRATOR

| Protection Factor | Half- Face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 10 x ES           | P1 Air- line*         | - -                   | PAPR- P1 -             |
| 50 x ES           | Air- line**           | P2                    | PAPR- P2               |
| 100 x ES          | -                     | P3                    | -                      |
|                   |                       | Air- line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES         | -                     | Air- line**           | PAPR- P3               |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
  - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,  
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,  
gas discharge (active generation into zone of  
rapid air motion)  
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high

Air Speed:

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Light brown powder turning violet on exposure to light.

Soluble in water and alcohol.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 109.13

Melting Range (°C): 186 - 189

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

pH (as supplied): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): 195 (CC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): 284

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

##### EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

##### SKIN

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 375 mg/kg

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Muscle weakness, cyanosis, methaemoglobinaemia/ carboxyhaemoglobinaemia, effects on fertility, foetoletality, specific developmental abnormalities (central nervous system, eye, ear, body wall, musculoskeletal system, effects on newborn recorded).

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 24  
log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 0.15/0.17

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
  - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC  
HAZCHEM: 2X

### UNDG:

|                                          |      |                |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Dangerous Goods Class:                   | 6.1  | Subrisk:       | None |
| UN Number:                               | 2512 | Packing Group: | III  |
| Shipping Name: AMINOPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) |      |                |      |

### Air Transport IATA:

|                                          |      |                    |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:                         | 6.1  | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:                            | 2512 | Packing Group:     | III  |
| ERG Code:                                | 6L   |                    |      |
| Shipping name: AMINOPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) |      |                    |      |

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

|                                          |            |                |      |
|------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------|
| IMDG Class:                              | 6.1        | IMDG Subrisk:  | None |
| UN Number:                               | 2512       | Packing Group: | III  |
| EMS Number:                              | F- A, S- A |                |      |
| Shipping name: AMINOPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) |            |                |      |

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

p-aminophenol (CAS: 123-30-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for p-aminophenol as CAS: 52985-09-8.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name | CAS                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| p- aminophenol  | 123- 30- 8, 52985- 09- 8 |

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2017