

O-ANISIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

O-ANISIDINE

OTHER NAMES

C7-H9-N-O, C7-H9-N-O, CH3-O-C6H4-NH2, CH3-O-C6H4-NH2, o-aminoanisole, o-aminoanisole, 2-aminoanisole, 2-aminoanisole, 1-amino-2-methoxybenzene, 1-amino-2-methoxybenzene, 2-anisidine, 2-anisidine, o-anisylamine, o-anisylamine, "benzenamine, 2-methoxy-", "benzenamine, 2-methoxy-", 2-methoxy-1-aminobenzene, 2-methoxy-1-aminobenzene, o-methoxyaniline, o-methoxyaniline, 2-methoxyaniline, 2-methoxyaniline, 2-methoxybenzenamine, 2-methoxybenzenamine, o-methoxyphenylamine, o-methoxyphenylamine

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ANISIDINES

PRODUCT USE

Intermediate in production of azo dyestuffs and guaiacol.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

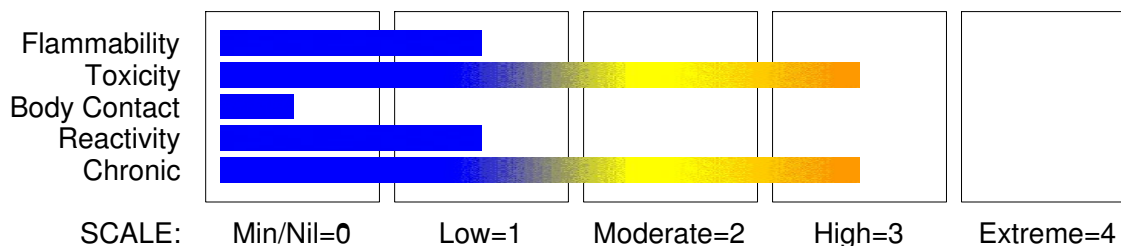
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3
Carcinogen Category 1B
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H330 H311 H301 H334 H317 H350

Fatal if inhaled

Toxic in contact with skin

Toxic if swallowed

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

May cause CANCER

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wear respiratory protection.

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

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

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

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Wear protective gloves/clothing

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

Response

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Keep container tightly closed.
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
o- anisidine	90-04-0	> 99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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

The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.

- Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Other combustion products include:
nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

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.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Slippery when spilt.
- 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 courses.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area with detergent and water 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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

o-anisidine 50 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

o-anisidine 2.5 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

o-anisidine 1.5 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

o-anisidine 0.5 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X



X



+



X



X



+

+: 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

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

Glass container.
Plastic container.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.
- Anisidine can attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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

- o- anisidine: CAS:90- 04- 0

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
o- anisidine	50 [Unch]	

MATERIAL DATA

Humans exhibit anoxia following exposure to anisidine owing to the formation of methaemoglobinaemia. The TLV-TWA recommended for o- and p-isomers is thought to be protective against systemic injury.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.

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O-ANISIDINE

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

· 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

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating
from tank (in still air)

Air Speed:
0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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 yellow liquid; does not mix well with water. Soluble in dilute mineral acid, alcohol, ether. Becomes brown on exposure to air.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

Molecular Weight: 123.17

Melting Range (°C): 5

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Boiling Range (°C): 225

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.098 (15 C)

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): 99

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

log Kow : 1.18

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).

Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.

At about 15% concentration of blood methaemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

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.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:

- appropriate long-term animal studies
- other relevant information.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Workmen exposed to air concentrations of 0.4 ppm for 3.5 hours/day for 6 months developed no anaemia or chronic poisoning. There were however complaints of headache and vertigo. Blood chemistry revealed increased sulfhaemoglobin, methaemoglobin and frequent occurrence of erythrocytic inclusion bodies (Heinz bodies). When p-anisidine was painted on mice skin at 10-30 mg/m³ for 2 hours/day, 6 days/week there was a decrease in excitable nerves at the end of 1 month, followed after 12 months by chronic intoxication, anaemia and reticulocytosis.

In a study of mice and rats fed o-anisidine hydrochloride for 103 weeks (5000 mg/kg) there was a significant increase in transitional cell carcinomas of the urinary bladder in both sexes. The p-isomer gave equivocal results when administered in the diet male rats and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male or female mice or female rats.

Most arylamines are powerful haemopoietic poisons producing methaemoglobinaemia in humans. High chronic doses cause splenic congestion and in turn sarcoma formation. Single ring aromatic amines are relatively weak carcinogens requiring large doses to produce any effect in animal experiments. The polycyclic aromatic amines exhibit a wide range of carcinogenic activity which appear, in part, to be dependent on the position on which benzene rings are substituted and the nature of the substituent.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 870 mg/kg

Urinary tract changes, normocytic anaemia and blood changes recorded.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenic to Humans.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	0.95
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	4320
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	672
Half- life Air - High (hours):	5.3
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	0.53
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	4320
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	62.4
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	8640
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	1344
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	4320
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	17280
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	2688
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	3480
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	62.4
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	5.3
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	0.53

log Kow : 1.18

BCF: 3-5

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Degradation Biological: by soil microflora >64 days

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 3X

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2431
Shipping Name: ANISIDINES

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1
UN/ID Number: 2431
ERG Code: 6L
Shipping name: ANISIDINES

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2431
EMS Number: F- A, S- A
Shipping name: ANISIDINES

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

o-anisidine (CAS: 90-04-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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: 12-May-2018