

P-CHLOROANILINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

P-CHLOROANILINE

OTHER NAMES

C6-H6-Cl-N, "aniline, p-chloro-", "aniline, p-chloro-", 1-amino-4-chlorobenzene, 1-amino-4-chlorobenzene, "aniline, 4-chloro-", "aniline, 4-chloro-", "benzeneamine, 4-chloro-", "benzeneamine, 4-chloro-", p-chloraniline, p-chloraniline, 4-chlorobenzene, 4-chlorobenzene, 4-chlorophenylamine, 4-chlorophenylamine,

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CHLOROANILINES, SOLID

PRODUCT USE

Dye intermediate, pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

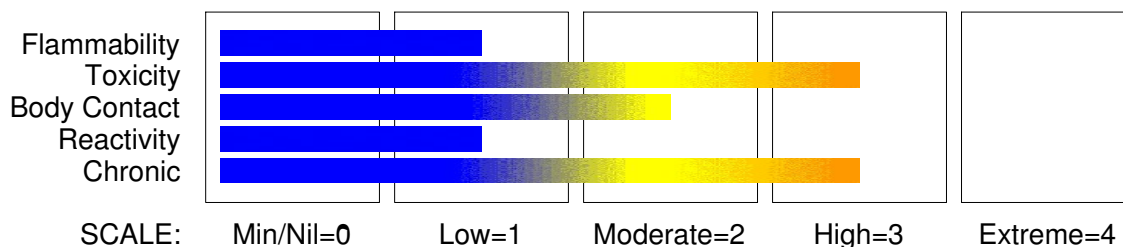
technical@sdfine.com

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 3
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3
Carcinogen Category 1B
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H331 H311 H301 H316 H319 H317 H350 H410

Toxic if inhaled

Toxic in contact with skin

Toxic if swallowed

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

May cause allergic skin reaction

May cause CANCER

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

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

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

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

Wear protective gloves/clothing

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

Response

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Keep container tightly closed.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.
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.
Wear eye/face protection.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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- chloroaniline	106-47-8	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
· For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
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 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.
· 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
· Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If inhaled, remove quickly from contaminated area.
- Protheses 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.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.

- Alcohol stable foam.

Dry chemical powder.

Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

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.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of chlorides, ammonia (NH₃) and 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 contact with skin and eyes.

- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.

- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

- Sweep up or

- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).

- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

Pollutant - contain spillage.

Advise emergency services.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Increase ventilation.

- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Collect and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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:

p-chloroaniline 300 mg/m³

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

p-chloroaniline 50 mg/m³

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

p-chloroaniline 30 mg/m³

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

p-chloroaniline 10 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 preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing dust.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately: NOT at home.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Glass container.
Plastic container.
Metal can.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool area and away from sunlight.
Store in a well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials.
Store away from foodstuff containers.
Outside or detached storage is preferred.
Protect containers against physical damage.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- p- chloroaniline:

CAS:106- 47- 8

MATERIAL DATA

CEL TWA: 2 ppm, 10 mg/m³ (skin) [As analogue for aniline]
Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.
Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation. To avoid health risks when handling such substances, meticulous cleaning of the skin, hair and clothing is imperative.
MAK IIIA2: Substances shown to be clearly carcinogenic only in animal studies but under conditions indicative of carcinogenic potential in the workplace.
MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.
TRK: 0.2 mg/m³
For inhalable fraction.
Sum of aerosols and vapour.
The technical exposure limit, TRK (Technische Richtkonzentrationen), defines the airborne

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

concentration of named carcinogenic materials which is the minimum possible given the state of current technologies. TRK values are assigned only for materials for which there is no current MAK (German exposure standard). Observance of the TRK value is intended to reduce the risk of adverse effects on health but does NOT completely eliminate it. Since no threshold doses can be determined for carcinogens, health considerations require that the exposure limits be kept as far as possible below the TRK and that the TRK value be gradually reduced. The limitation of exposure peaks is regulated as follows;

Short-term exposure limit: 5 x TRK

Short-term exposure duration: 15 min/average

Frequency per work shift: 5 times

Interval:

1 hour

Report No. 35 1999, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
 - Full face shield.
- DO NOT wear contact lenses.
- Eyewash unit.

HANDS/FEET

Butyl rubber gloves.

OTHER

- Impervious protective clothing.
- Rubber apron.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	AK- AUS P	-	AK- PAPR- AUS P
50 x ES	-	AK- AUS P	-
100 x ES	-	AK- 2 P	AK- PAPR- 2 P ^

^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult your

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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).

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)

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

speed wheel generated dusts (released at high

initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

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

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.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Light-tan crystalline powder or chips; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 127.57

Melting Range (°C): 68- 71

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 232

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.169

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.02 @ 25 C

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.83

log Kow: 1.83

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of incompatible materials.

Stable under normal storage conditions.

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.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

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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P-CHLOROANILINE

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.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may 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.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

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

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.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a 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.

The primary routes of exposure are by skin contact and inhalation.

Chronic exposure may result in anaemia, anorexia, weight loss and has

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

been reported to produce red blood cell damage.

Hematuria (blood in the urine) has been described, presumably as a result of haemorrhagic cystitis (bladder inflammation and haemorrhage).

Kidney and liver damage has been reported in test animals exposed to the parent aniline.

Rats administered the substance, in their diets, exhibited a dose-dependent incidence of tumours of the spleen (splenic sarcomas) and fibrosis of the spleen. Fatty infiltration of the spleen was also observed.

Most arylamines are powerful haemopoietic poisons producing methaemoglobinemia 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: 300 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h - SEVERE

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	2.0- 23.0
log Kow (Prager 1995):	1.83
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	1.83
COD:	96.50%

log Kow: 1.83

Koc: 96-1530

log Kom: 0.92-1.23

Half-life (hr) air: 4.6

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.4-264

Henry's Pa m³ /mol: 1.07E-05

Log BCF: <1.3-3.08

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)2-23mg/L

Degradation Biological: soil microflora >64 days, slow
processes Abiotic: photol, Rxn OH*

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Recycle wherever possible.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	6.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2018	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: CHLOROANILINES, SOLID			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2018	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	6L		
Shipping name: CHLOROANILINES, SOLID			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2018	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- A, S- A		
Shipping name: CHLOROANILINES, SOLID			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

p-chloroaniline (CAS: 106-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

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: 28-Dec-2017