

1-NAPHTHYLAMINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1-NAPHTHYLAMINE

OTHER NAMES

C10-H7-NH2, C10-H9-N, 1-naphthylamine, 1-aminoaphthalene,
1-naphthaleneamine

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

alpha-NAPHTHYLAMINE

PRODUCT USE

Manufacture of dyes; toning prints made with cerium salts,
agricultural chemicals, laboratory reagent.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

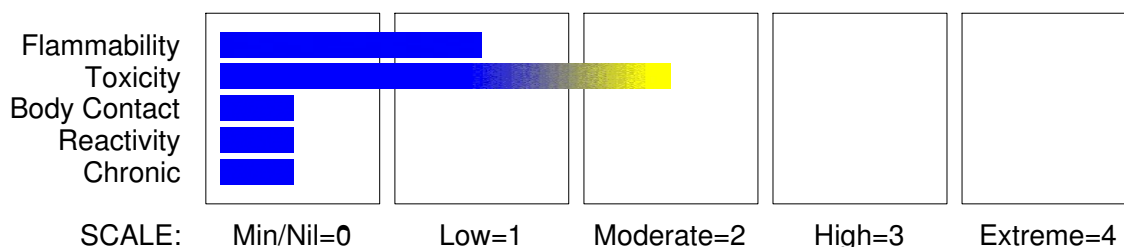
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

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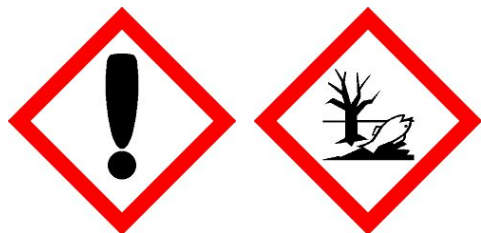
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H302 H411

Harmful if swallowed

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

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

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alpha- naphthylamine	134-32-7	>98

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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- 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:

- Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
- Immediately 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 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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.
- 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.

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

Emits toxic fumes if involved in fire.

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

POLLUTANT -contain spillage.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Remove all ignition sources.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

POLLUTANT -contain spillage.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Recover uncontaminated product in clean, dry, labelled containers.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

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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:

alpha-naphthylamine 350 mg/m³

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

alpha-naphthylamine 75 mg/m³

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

alpha-naphthylamine 12.5 mg/m³

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

alpha-naphthylamine 4 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 0 +

+: 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.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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.
- Use good occupational work practice.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid exposure to light.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
Store in a cool area and away from sunlight.
Store away from sources of heat or ignition / naked lights.
Store in a well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials.
Protect containers against physical damage.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alpha- naphthylamine: CAS:134- 32- 7 CAS:12262- 09- 8

MATERIAL DATA

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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 or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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

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 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Needles, becoming red in air, or a reddish, crystalline mass.

Practically insoluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, ether.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 143.2

Melting Range (°C): 50

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available.

Boiling Range (°C): 300.8

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.1

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.13 @ 104 deg.

Evaporation Rate: Not available

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 4.93
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Divided solid

Flash Point (°C): 157.2
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

log Kow: 2.25

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

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.

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 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

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 damage the health of the individual; 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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

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. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

The metabolites of aromatic amines, especially those which have undergone N-hydroxylation, have been implicated in the development of bladder tumours and cancers.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (mammal) LDLo: 4000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 779 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

The material is under review by IARC and the US EPA GENETOX Program.

CAUTION: Impure material could contain traces of the beta (2) isomer which is a Category 1 - Carcinogen.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	2.22
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	4320
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	672
Half- life Air - High (hours):	2.92
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	0.292
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	3480
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):	2.92
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	0.292

log Kow: 2.25

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.89

Toxicity Fish: TLm(24-48)0.3-0.6mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: tox algae 0.3-0.6mg/L

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.

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1-NAPHTHYLAMINE

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Collect and package recoverable quantities of 1- naphthylamine in a labelled container for incineration. Dissolve the 1- naphthylamine in a flammable solvent and spray into a furnace equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Wear butyl rubber gloves, protective clothing and eye protection to control personal contact from small quantities of 1- naphthylamine. Work in a well ventilated area. Combine 2.5mL of water, 7.5mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 2.86g of naphthylamine into a flask. Maintain the temperature between - 5.0 - 0 degrees Celsius. Dropwise add 1.5g of 97% sodium nitrite dissolved in 3.5mL of water. Continue to stir for 30 minutes. Maintain the temperature between - 5.0 - 0 degrees Celsius and add 41.6 ml of 50% hypophosphorous acid over a period of 10- 15 minutes. Continue to stir for two hours. Allow the reaction to stand at room temperature for 24 hours. Extract 2 x 10mL portions of toluene. Package the toluene extract for incineration. Empty the liquid portion into the drain with water. For every 9mg of naphthylamine add 10mL of 0.1 M hydrochloric acid. For each 10mL of solution, add 5mL of 0.2M potassium permanganate solution and 5mL of 2.0M sulphuric acid. Mix and allow to stand overnight. Add sodium metabisulfite or ascorbic acid to decolourise the solution. Neutralise by adding 5M sodium hydroxide solution. Discard the remaining solution into the drain with water [Armour 1996].

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

- Wear butyl rubber gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and self contained breathing apparatus to control personal contact from 1- naphthylamine. Wash all clothing and skin in contact with 1- naphthylamine immediately with a soapy solution. Rinse thoroughly. Contaminated clothing should be removed instantly. Cover and contain the 1- naphthylamine spill with a 1:1:1 mixture by weight of sodium carbonate or calcium carbonate, bentonite and sand. Transfer the absorbed mixture into a labelled container for incineration, in a furnace equipped with an afterburner and scrubber [Armour 1996].

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2077
Shipping Name: alpha-NAPHTHYLAMINE

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2077	Packing Group:	III
ERG Code:	6L		
Shipping name:alpha-NAPHTHYLAMINE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2077	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- A		
Shipping name:alpha-NAPHTHYLAMINE			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

alpha-naphthylamine (CAS: 134-32-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for alpha-naphthylamine as CAS: 12262-09-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
alpha- naphthylamine	134- 32- 7, 12262- 09- 8

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-Jun-2018