

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** 2-aminophenol

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** Ortho Amino Phenol; Phenol, 2-amino-; o-AMINOPHENOL

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation  
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Warning  
**Hazard statement(s)** H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H332 Harmful if inhaled  
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention** P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

<b>Response</b>	<p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...</p> <p>P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.</p> <p>P330 Rinse mouth.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P317 Get medical help.</p> <p>P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	P405 Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2-aminophenol	2-aminophenol	95-55-6	202-431-1	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound include redness of the skin, coughing, and nausea. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: Very toxic. May cause irritation on contact. Hazardous decomposition. (NTP, 1992)

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Aniline and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol foam extinguishers. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Vapors may travel long distances to ignition sources and flashback. Vapors in confined areas may explode when exposed to fire. Storage containers and parts of containers may rocket great distances, in many directions. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies. From a secure, explosion-proof location, use water spray to cool exposed containers. If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors or shows any signs of deforming), withdraw immediately to a secure position ... The only respirators recommended for fire fighting are self-contained breathing apparatuses that have full facepieces and are operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. Anisidines

## **5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

Excerpt from ERG Guide 152 [Substances - Toxic (Combustible)]: Combustible material: may burn but does not ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. Substance may be transported in a molten form. (ERG, 2016)

## **5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, water spray, powder.

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# **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal protection: chemical protection suit and particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

## **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Personal protection: chemical protection suit and particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

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

Spill handling: keep dust under control. Use a vacuum or wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. Do not sweep. Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until clean-up is complete. Remove all ignition sources. Collect powdered material in the most convenient and safe manner and deposit in sealed containers. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. It may be necessary to contain and dispose of this chemical as a hazardous waste. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Contact your Department of Environmental Protection of your regional office of the federal EPA for specific recommendations. Aminophenols

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# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

NO open flames. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

## **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Well closed. Separated from oxidants and food and feedstuffs. Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area. Aminophenols must be stored to avoid contact with strong oxidizers (such as chlorine, bromine, and fluorine), since violent reactions occur. Aminophenols

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# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### Biological limit values

no data available

## 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

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

## 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

### Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

### Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

### Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Solid. Solid.
Colour	Dark brown.
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	178 °C. Remarks:Peak temp.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Has decomposed before boiling
Flammability	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	175 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	190 °C. Remarks:Temperature class: T4.
Decomposition temperature	170-174°C
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Partially miscible with water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 0.62. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Estimated.
Vapour pressure	0.001 hPa. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:0.00955 mm Hg.
Density and/or relative density	1.328 g/cm³. Temperature:25 °C.
Relative vapour density	(air = 1): 3.77
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

## 10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides. Reacts violently with oxidants. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Crystals readily becoming gray on exposure to light Hydrochloride

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible O-AMINOPHENOL can react with oxidizing agents. (NTP, 1992) THF forms explosive products with 2-aminophenol [Lewis 3227].

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with acids, acid chlorides, and anhydrides, chloroformates, strong oxidizing agents.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic /nitroxides/.

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# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 2 500 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

no data available

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

The substance may cause effects on the blood. This may result in the formation of methaemoglobin. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

### STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

### Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

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# SECTION 12: Ecological information

## 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: In a screening study using a soil inoculum and 2-aminophenol at 15 ppm, >64 days were required for total loss of UV absorbancy due to cleavage of the benzene ring(1). 2-Aminophenol, present at 100 mg/L, in an electrolytic respirometry screening test using an activated sludge inoculum, reached 45% of the theoretical BOD in 10 days(2). A rate constant of  $0.279 \times 10^{-2}$  per hour was measured for 2-aminophenol in a screening test using a non-adapted activated sludge inoculum(3). 2-Aminophenol, at 200 mg/L chemical oxygen demand reached 95% removal in 5 days in a screening test using acclimated activated sludge at 100 mg/L(4). Screening tests using activated sludge adapted to either phenol or a mixture of cresols reported rate constants of  $1.86 \times 10^{-3}$ (5) and  $6.73 \times 10^{-3}$ (6), respectively, for the biodegradation of 2-aminophenol.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for 2-aminophenol(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.62(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of 2-aminophenol can be estimated to be 90(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-aminophenol is expected to have high mobility in soil. However, anilines are expected to bind strongly to humus or organic matter in soils due to the high reactivity of the aromatic amino group(3-4), suggesting that mobility may be much lower in some soils(SRC). Measured pKa values are 4.72 and 9.71(5), for the amine and hydroxy functional groups, respectively(6); 2-aminophenol is amphoteric and behaves either as a weak acid or weak base; the basic character usually predominates(5). At pH 8.4, 25.5% of added 2-aminophenol is sorbed by an organoclay(7). The sorptive capacity of clays for amine-substituted phenolic sorbate decreased with increasing pH above the corresponding pKa(8).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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# SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

## 13.1 Disposal methods

### Product

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

### Contaminated packaging

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

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# SECTION 14: Transport information

## 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2512 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2512 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2512 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: AMINOPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) (For reference only, please check.)  
IMDG: AMINOPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) (For reference only, please check.)  
IATA: AMINOPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)  
IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)  
IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)  
IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)  
IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No  
IMDG: No  
IATA: No

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
2-aminophenol	2-aminophenol	95-55-6	202-431-1
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019  
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### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

## Other Information

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Specific treatment is necessary in case of poisoning with this substance; the appropriate means with instructions must be available.

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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