



Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **4-AMINODIPHENYL**

Synonyms: 4-Phenylaniline; 4-Aminobiphenyl

Chemical Name: [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-Amine

Date: June 1998

Revision: August 2007

CAS Number: 92-67-1

RTK Substance Number: 0072

DOT Number: None

Description and Use

4-Aminodiphenyl is a colorless to tan crystalline (sand-like) powder with a floral scent. It is used in research laboratories and is no longer produced commercially in the United States.

Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP, DEP, IARC and EPA.
- ▶ This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of cool water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while rinsing.

Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE PAGE 6

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDHSS	NFPA
HEALTH	4	-
FLAMMABILITY	1	-
REACTIVITY	0	-
CARCINOGEN POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE		

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** can affect you when inhaled and may be absorbed through the skin.
- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** is a CARCINOGEN. HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- ▶ Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.
- ▶ Exposure to very high levels may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness, and a blue color to the skin and lips (*methemoglobinemia*).
- ▶ Exposure can cause urinary bladder irritation.

Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: No exposure limits have been established by OSHA for **4-Aminodiphenyl**. Please refer to the OSHA 13 Carcinogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1003).

NIOSH: Recommends that exposure to occupational carcinogens be limited to the lowest feasible concentration.

ACGIH: Recommends that exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible.

- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** is a CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- ▶ It should be recognized that **4-Aminodiphenyl** can be absorbed through your skin, thereby increasing your exposure.

Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK Program website (www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) requires private employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **4-Aminodiphenyl**:

- ▶ Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.
- ▶ High levels of this substance may reduce the blood's ability to transport *Oxygen*, causing headache, fatigue, dizziness, and a blue color to the skin and lips (*methemoglobinemia*). Exposure to very high levels may cause trouble breathing, collapse and even death.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **4-Aminodiphenyl** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** is a CARCINOGEN in humans. It has been shown to cause bladder cancer.
- ▶ Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen. Such substances may have the potential for causing reproductive damage in humans.

Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, **4-Aminodiphenyl** has not been tested for its ability to affect reproduction.

Other Effects

- ▶ Exposure can cause urinary bladder irritation. This may cause a burning feeling during urination and blood in the urine.

Medical

Medical Testing

Before beginning employment and at regular times thereafter, (at least annually), the following is recommended:

- ▶ Urine cytology (a test for abnormal cells in the urine)

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following is recommended:

- ▶ Blood methemoglobin level

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Work in closed system.
- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Decontaminate if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.

- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- ▶ Specific engineering controls are required for this chemical by OSHA. Refer to the OSHA 13 Carcinogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1003).
- ▶ Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. DO NOT DRY SWEEP.
- ▶ Use a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter when vacuuming. Do not use a standard shop vacuum.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **4-Aminodiphenyl**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend *Silver Shield®* for gloves for *aromatic Amines*, and DuPont *Tychem® Polycoat, QC, CPF1, SL* and *CPF2* as protective clothing materials for *hazardous dry powders* and *solids*.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- ▶ Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ At any exposure level, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** may burn, but does not readily ignite.
- ▶ Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, alcohol-resistant foam or other foam as extinguishing agents.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Nitrogen Oxides*.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **4-Aminodiphenyl** is spilled, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Moisten spilled material first or use a HEPA-filter vacuum for clean-up.
- ▶ Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **4-Aminodiphenyl** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **4-Aminodiphenyl** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ A regulated, marked area should be established where **4-Aminodiphenyl** is handled, used, or stored.
- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** may react violently with STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); and HEXANITROETHANE.
- ▶ **4-Aminodiphenyl** is not compatible with ANHYDRIDES; ORGANIC SUBSTANCES (such as CRESOLS, ISOCYANATES, KETONES, and ALDEHYDES); METALS (such as ALUMINUM, COPPER, ZINC and their ALLOYS); and GALVANIZED STEEL.
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Exposure to AIR will turn **4-Aminodiphenyl** crystals to lavender or purple.

Occupational Health Services Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services
Right to Know Program
PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
Phone: 609-984-2202
Fax: 609-984-7407
E-mail: rtk@doh.state.nj.us
Web address: <http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb>

***The Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets
are not intended to be copied and sold
for commercial purposes.***

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database maintained by federal EPA. The database contains information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals in the environment.

LEL or **Lower Explosive Limit** is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or **Upper Explosive Limit** is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Hydrogen*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.



Common Name: **4-AMINODIPHENYL**

Synonyms: 4-Phenylaniline; 4-Aminobiphenyl

CAS No: 92-67-1

Molecular Formula: C₆H₅C₆H₄NH₂

RTK Substance No: 0072

Description: Colorless to tan, crystalline solid

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
<p>4 - Health</p> <p>1 - Fire</p> <p>0 - Reactivity</p> <p>DOT#: None</p> <p>ERG Guide #: N/A</p> <p>Hazard Class: N/A</p>	<p>Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, alcohol-resistant foam or other foam as extinguishing agents.</p> <p>POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including <i>Nitrogen Oxides</i>.</p>	<p>4-Aminodiphenyl may react violently with STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); and HEXANITROETHANE.</p> <p>4-Aminodiphenyl is not compatible with ANHYDRIDES; ORGANIC SUBSTANCES (such as CRESOLS, ISOCYANATES, KETONES, and ALDEHYDES); METALS (such as ALUMINUM, COPPER, ZINC and their ALLOYS); and GALVANIZED STEEL.</p>

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance: 25 meters to 50 meters (80 to 160 feet)

Moisten spilled material first or use a HEPA-filter vacuum for clean-up.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold: Floral odor

Flash Point: >230° F (110 °C)

LEL: No information

UEL: No information

Vapor Density: 5.8 (air = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 1 mm Hg at 227°F (108.3°C)

Water Solubility: Slightly soluble

Boiling Point: 576°F (302°C)

Specific Gravity: 1.16

EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA: Eliminate exposure

NIOSH: Lowest feasible exposure

ACGIH: Lowest level possible

IDLH LEVEL: No information

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves: *Silver Shield®* (for aromatic Amines)

Coveralls: DuPont *Tychem® Polycoat, QC, CPF1, SL* and *CPF2* (for hazardous dry powders and solids)

Boots: No information

Respirator: Supplied air

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes: Irritation

Skin: Irritation

Acute: Headache, dizziness, blue color to the skin and lips, trouble breathing, collapse, and even death

Chronic: Cancer (bladder)

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn.

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

Transfer to a medical facility.