

# o-Dianisidine dihydrochloride

sc-215609



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

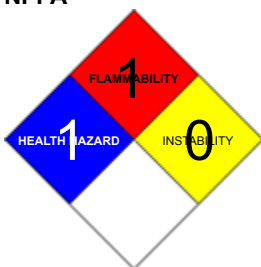
### PRODUCT NAME

o-Dianisidine dihydrochloride

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY

ChemWatch

Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305

Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255

(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 2HCl, [C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>-(OCH<sub>3</sub>)-NH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>.HCl, "benzidine, 3, 3' -dimethoxy-, dihydrochloride", "(1, 1' -biphenyl)-4, 4' -diamine, 3, 3-dimethoxy-, dihydrochloride", "C.I. Disperse Black 6 dihydrochloride", "o-dianisidine dihydrochloride", "3, 3' -dimethoxy-4, 4' -diaminobiphenyl dihydrochloride", "3, 3' -dimethoxy-(1, 1-biphenyl)-4, 4' -diamine dihydrochloride"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	4		

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

May cause CANCER.

### 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.

■ 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).

#### EYE

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

Slight abrasive damage may also result.

#### SKIN

■ Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models).

Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

#### INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ 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.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

■ The material is a sternutator i.

e.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Animal testing shows that 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine (dianisidine) may cause tumours of the Zymbal gland, intestine, skin and bladder. Some of these tumours were cancers. Given in drinking water, the substance increased the rate of cancers of the liver, Zymbal gland, large bowel, oral cavity, preputial or clitoral gland, skin, small bowel, breast, uterus and cervix. The bladder is a target organ, where a breakdown product from the kidney is thought to be active in producing tumours. Exposue may result in genetic damage that may be passed down.

Exposure to benzidine-based dyes may cause death from bladder cancer. Inhalation or absorption through the skin has been recognised as a cause for these tumours with 14 times higher risk probability compared to the unexposed. Bile duct, mammary cell and liver cell cancers have all been reported in experimental animals.

Most arylamines are very toxic to the blood cell-forming system, and they produce methaemoglobinaemia in humans. High doses congest the spleen and then cause formation of sarcomas (a type of malignant tumour). Single ring aromatic amines have relatively weak cancer-causing properties, and in animal testing are only harmful in large doses. The polycyclic aromatic amines show a wide range of cancer-causing activity, partly dependent on the position where benzene rings are substituted and the nature of the substituent. Most monocyclic arylamines cause deposition of iron-containing proteins in tissues and organs. They cause genetic toxicity and acute toxic effects, but it is not clear whether this is influenced by iron release during the formation of methaemoglobin or red blood cell turnover and the stress associated with these processes. In any case, toxic tissue changes and scarring occur before the development of tumours in the spleen, liver and kidneys.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
o-Dianisidine dihydrochloride	20325-40-0	>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.

#### 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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 or hair contact occurs

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

#### 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.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

#### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

#### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa

70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.

- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapors, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL).are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

## **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.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

### **RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### **STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## **Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
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Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)	10 (I)	
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))	10 (N)	
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)	3 (R)	
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	10	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not

otherwise  
regulated.”

US - Wyoming

Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5
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## PERSONAL PROTECTION



## RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

## HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc

## OTHER

- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 65292006 or national equivalent]
- Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	317.21
Melting Range (°F)	514(decomposes)	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### APPEARANCE

Powder; mixes with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Many arylamines (aromatic amines such as aniline, N-ethylaniline, o-toluidine, xylidine etc. and their mixtures) are hypergolic (ignite spontaneously) with red fuming nitric acid. When the amines are dissolved in triethylamine, ignition occurs at -60 deg. C. or less.
- Various metal oxides and their salts may promote ignition of amine-red fuming nitric acid systems. Soluble materials such as copper(I) oxide, ammonium metavanadate are effective; insoluble materials such as copper(II) oxide, iron(II) oxide, potassium dichromate are also effective.
- Avoid oxidizing agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen

[National Toxicology Program U.S. Dep.

### CARCINOGEN

3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s) P65
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3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s) P65
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen CA Prop 65

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (CAS: 20325-40-0,123333-57-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for Which Production, Use, or Other Presence Must be Reported", "US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens", "US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US Harmonized Tariff Schedule - Intermediate Chemicals for Dyes Appendix", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"



## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride	20325-40-0, 123333-57-3

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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