

**N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine**

(P-009)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

**What is N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine and where is it found?**

This chemical is used in rubber and latex processing. It is used in the manufacture of electrical-insulating silicone enamels, greases, dyes, lubricating oils and transformer oils. It is used as a component of rocket fuels, surgical plasters and tin electroplating baths. It is found in rubber products made of natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile, butadiene and chloroprene. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

**What else is N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine called?**

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

<i>2-anilinoanthracene</i>	<i>N-(2-naphthyl)-Nphenylamine</i>	<i>Nocrac d</i>
<i>2-naphthylphenylamine</i>	<i>N-beta-naphthyl-N-phenylamine</i>	<i>Nonox d, dn</i>
<i>2-phenylaminonaphthalene</i>	<i>N-Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine</i>	<i>PBNA</i>
<i>Aceto pbn</i>	<i>N-Phenyl-2-Naphthalenamine</i>	<i>Phenyl-betanaphthylamine</i>
<i>Agerite</i>	<i>Naftam 2</i>	<i>PBN</i>
<i>Anilinoanthracene</i>	<i>Neosone d</i>	<i>Phenyl-2-naphthylamine</i>
<i>Antioxidant 116, pbn</i>	<i>Neozon d</i>	<i>Stabilizator ar</i>
<i>Betanaphthylphenylamine</i>	<i>Neozone</i>	<i>Stabilizer ar</i>
<i>N-(2-naphthyl)aniline</i>	<i>Nilox pbn</i>	<i>Vulkanox pbn</i>

This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.

**THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY**

- Be vigilant ... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step *each* time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.
- Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.
- Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.
- Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.
- “Google” it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include:
  - [www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html)** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)
  - [www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsobj.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsobj.html)** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)
  - [www.cosmeticsinfo.org](http://www.cosmeticsinfo.org)** (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)
  - [www.whatsinsidescjohanson.com](http://www.whatsinsidescjohanson.com)** (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.