



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans

Volume 8 Some Aromatic Azo Compounds

Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

Amaranth
para-Aminoazobenzene
ortho-Aminoazotoluene
Azobenzene
Carmoisine
Chrysoidine
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Diacetylaminoazotoluene
Phenazopyridine hydrochloride
para-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
para-Dimethylaminobenzenediazo sodium sulfonate
Evans Blue
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Methyl Red
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Scarlet Red
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Sudan III
Sudan Brown RR
Sudan Red 7B
Sunset Yellow FCF
Trypan Blue
Yellow AB
Yellow OB

Last updated: 19 March 1998

AMARANTH

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 41)

CAS No.: 915-67-3

Chem. Abstr. Name: 3-Hydroxy-4-[(4-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl) azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, trisodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Amaranth has been tested by the oral route in mice, rats and dogs and by the subcutaneous route in rats. Two oral studies in rats indicating a carcinogenic effect do not allow a definite evaluation: in one study the compound used contained 25-35% of unspecified impurities; in the other, the absence of spontaneous tumours in controls after 33 months is considered to be very unusual.

Other oral studies in mice, rats and dogs gave negative results but were inadequately reported. Subcutaneous experiments in rats could not be evaluated because of the small numbers of animals used or insufficient reporting.

The carcinogenicity of this compound could not be evaluated.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 56: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Acid Amaranth
- Acid Leather Red 12BW
- Azo rubine S
- Bordeaux S
- Calcocid amaranth
- C.I. Acid Red 27
- C.I. Food Red 9
- Dolkwal amaranth
- Java amaranth
- Naphthol Red B
- Victoria Rubine O
- Wool red

para-AMINOAZOBENZENE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 53)

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

para-Aminoazobenzene is carcinogenic in rats following its oral administration, producing liver tumours, and by application to the skin, producing epidermal tumours. Experiments involving its subcutaneous injection in mice and rats or its intraperitoneal injection in rats could not be evaluated because of the limited numbers of animals used or the inadequate duration of the studies.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: [Suppl. 7 \(1987\)](#)

Last updated: 19 March 1998

***ortho*-AMINOAZOTOLUENE**

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 61)

CAS No.: 97-56-3

Chem. Abstr. Name: 2-Methyl-4 [(2-methylphenyl)azo]-benzenamine

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

ortho-Aminoazotoluene is carcinogenic in mice, rats, hamsters and dogs following its oral administration, producing mainly tumours of the liver, gall-bladder, lung and urinary bladder. It also produced a carcinogenic effect following its administration by other routes in mice and rats. There is some evidence that it produces papillomas of the bladder in rabbits following its administration by direct bladder instillation and in mice after bladder implantation. It is effective in single doses in newborn mice.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 56: **Group 2B**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- AAT
- Aminoazotoluene
- 2-Amino-5-azotoluene
- Brasilazina Oil Yellow R
- C.I. Solvent Yellow 3
- Fast Garnet GBC base
- Fast Oil Yellow
- Fast Spirit Yellow
- Fast Yellow AT
- Fat Yellow B
- Hidaco oil Yellow
- OAAT
- Organol Yellow 2T
- Somalia Yellow R
- Toluazotoluidine
- Tulabase Fast Garnet GB
- Waxakol Yellow NL

AZOBENZENE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 75)

CAS No.: 103-33-3

Chem. Abstr. Name: Diphenyldiazene

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Azobenzene was tested by the oral route in mice and by the subcutaneous route in mice and rats. In the oral study in mice it produced an excess of liver-cell tumours over the controls in males but not in females in one of the two strains used. Subcutaneous studies in mice and rats were negative, but they cannot be evaluated because the adequacy of the dose used could not be assessed.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 58: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Azobenzide
- Azobenzol
- Azobisbenzene
- Azodibenzene
- Benzeneazobenzene
- Diazobenzene
- Diphenyldiimide

Last updated: 19 March 1998

CARMOISINE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 83)

CAS No.: 3567-69-9

Chem. Abstr. Name: 4-Hydroxy-3[(4-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Carmoisine was tested in mice and rats by the oral and subcutaneous routes. The test by the oral route in mice was negative. The other studies could not be evaluated because of the small numbers of animals used.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 59: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Acetacid red B
- Acid brilliant rubine A2G conc.
- Acid brilliant rubine 2G
- Acid brilliant rubine 2GT
- Acid chrome Blue BA
- Acid fast red FB
- Acid red 2C
- Acid rubine
- Acid rubine extra
- Airedale carmoisine
- Amacid carmoisine B
- Amacid chrome Blue R
- Atul acid crystal red
- Atul crystal red F
- Azorubin
- Azorubine
- Azo rubine
- Azorubin S
- Brasilan azo rubine 2NS
- Brilliant acid rubine M
- Brilliant carmoisine
- Brilliant crimson red
- Brilliant crimson 2R.FQ
- Bucacid azo rubine
- Calcocid rubine XX
- Carmoisine aluminium lake
- Carmoisine BA
- Certicol carmoisine S
- Chrome fast Blue 2R

- Chromotrope FB
- Chromotrop FB
- C.I. Acid Red 14
- C.I. Acid Red 14, disodium salt
- C.I. Food Red 3
- Cilefa rubine R
- Crimson EMBL
- Crimson 2EMBL
- Diadem chrome Blue G
- Diadem chrome Blue R
- Disodium 2-(4-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-1-naphthol-4-sulfonate
- Edicol supra carmoisine W
- Edicol supra carmoisine WS
- Eniacid brilliant rubine 3B
- Erio rubine B
- Eurocert azorubine
- Ext. D and C red No. 10
- Extract D and C red No. 10
- Fenazo red C
- Food red 3
- Food red 5
- Fruit Red A extra yellowish geigy
- HD carmoisine
- Hexacol carmoisine
- Hexacol carmoisine conc.
- Hidacid azo rubine
- Hispacid rubine F
- 4-Hydroxy-3,4'-azodi-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Java rubine N
- Karmesin
- Kenachrome Blue 2R
- Kiton crimson 2R
- Kiton rubine R
- Lighthouse chrome Blue 2R
- L. Red Z 3040
- Nacarat
- Nacarat A-CE
- Nacarat A export
- Nacarat extra pure A
- Necklacid azorubine W
- Necklacid rubine W
- Nylomine acid red P4B
- Omega chrome Blue FB
- Poloxal red 2B
- Pontacyl rubine R
- 11954 Red
- Solar rubine
- Solochrome Blue FB
- Standacol carmoisine
- 2-(4-Sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Tertracid red CA
- Tertrochrome Blue FB

CHRYSOIDINE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 91)

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Chrysoidine is carcinogenic in mice following its oral administration, producing liver-cell tumours, leukaemia and reticulum-cell sarcomas. Tests in rats were too briefly reported to be evaluated.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: [Suppl. 7 \(1987\)](#)

Last updated: 19 March 1998

CITRUS RED No. 2

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 101)

CAS No.: 6358-53-8

Chem. Abstr. Name: 1-[(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenol

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Citrus red No. 2 is carcinogenic in mice and rats. Following its oral administration it produced hyperplasia and tumours of the bladder. Given subcutaneously, it produced adenocarcinomas of the lung and lymphosarcomas in female mice. Its administration in mice by bladder implantation produced carcinomas of that organ.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 60: **Group 2B**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- C.I. Solvent red 80
- Citrus red 2

Last updated: 23 March 1998

DIACETYLAMINOAZOTOLUENE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 113)

CAS No.: 83-63-6

Chem. Abstr. Name: *N*-Acetyl-*N*-[2-methyl-4-1[(2-methylphenyl)azo]-phenyl]acetamide

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Diacetylaminoazotoluene was only tested by the oral route in rats. Although the authors claimed hepatocarcinogenicity, the studies could not be evaluated due to inadequate reporting.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 61: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Dermagen
- Diacetazotol
- Diacetotoluide
- *N,N*-Diacetyl-*o*-tolylazo-*o*-toluidine
- Dimazon
- Pellidol
- Pellidole
- Periphermin

2,6-DIAMINO-3-(PHENYLAZO) PYRIDINE (HYDROCHLORIDE) (PHENAZOPYRIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE)

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 117)

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

2,6-Diamino-3-(phenylazo) pyridine was tested only in mice by implantation of cholesterol pellets containing this substance into the urinary bladders, in which it produced benign and malignant tumours. However, the statistical significance of this experiment is doubtful. No evaluation can be made.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: [Vol. 24 \(1980\)](#); [Suppl. 7 \(1987\)](#)

Last updated: 21 March 1998

para-DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 125)

CAS No.: 60-11-7

Chem. Abstr. Name: *N, N*-Dimethyl-1-4-(phenylazo)-benzenamine

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

para-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (DAB) is carcinogenic in rats, producing liver tumours after its administration by several routes, and in dogs, producing bladder tumours following its administration by the oral route. Results of oral administration studies were doubtful in mice and negative in hamsters and guinea-pigs; but these studies were of short duration, and the adequacy of the dose levels used was not known.

DAB has also been tested by subcutaneous injection in mice, and the results are suggestive of local and hepatic carcinogenicity. Treatment of newborn animals produced systemic carcinogenic effects in mice; the negative results obtained in rats are doubtful, since the period of observation was too short. Skin-painting with DAB produced epidermal tumours in rats but not in mice.

An extensive dose-response study was carried out in rats: the lowest effective dose was 1 mg/rat/day and the highest non-effective dose, 0.3 mg/rat/day.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 62: **Group 2B**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Atul fast Yellow R
- Brilliant Fast Oil Yellow
- Brilliant Fast Spirit Yellow
- Brilliant Fast Yellow
- Brilliant Oil Yellow
- Butter or methyl Yellow
- Cerasine Yellow GG
- C.I. Solvent Yellow 2
- 4-Dimethylaminoethylbenzene
- *N, N*-Dimethyl-*p*-azoaniline
- *N, N*-Dimethyl-*p*-phenylazoaniline
- Dimethyl Yellow
- Dimethyl Yellow *N, N*-dimethylaniline
- DMAB
- Enial Yellow 2G
- Fast Oil Yellow B
- Fast Yellow
- Grasal Brilliant Yellow
- Methyl Yellow

- Oleal Yellow 2G
- Organol Yellow ADM
- Orient Oil Yellow GG
- Petrol Yellow WT
- Resinol Yellow GR
- Resoform Yellow GGA
- Silotras Yellow T2G
- Somalia Yellow A
- Stéar Yellow JB
- Sudan Yellow GG
- Sudan Yellow GGA
- Toyo oil Yellow G
- Waxoline Yellow AD
- Waxoline Yellow ADS
- Yellow G soluble in grease

Last updated: 21 March 1998

***para*-DIMETHYLAMINOBENZENEDIAZO SODIUM SULFONATE**

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 147)

CAS No.: 140-56-7

Chem. Abstr. Name: 4-[(Dimethylamino)phenyl]diazene sulfonic acid, sodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Contradictory results were obtained in two studies in which *para*-dimethylaminobenzenediazo sodium sulfonate was given orally to rats. The experiment suggesting hepatocarcinogenicity was inadequately reported, while the experiment suggesting lack of hepatocarcinogenicity was of too short duration. Therefore, no evaluation can be made.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 62: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Bay 22555
- Bayer 22555
- DAS
- Deksonal
- Dexon
- Dexoxon
- *p*-Diazodimethylaniline sodium sulfonate
- Eniamethyl Orange
- Gold Orange MP
- Helianthin
- Methyl Orange
- Orange III
- Sodium 4-(dimethylamino)benzenediazosulfonate
- Tropaeolin D

EVANS BLUE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 151)

CAS No.: 314-13-6

Chem. Abstr. Name: 6,6'-[3,3'-Dimethyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl]bis(azo)-bis-(4-amino-5-hydroxy)-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, tetrasodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Evans blue was carcinogenic in one study in rats when administered intraperitoneally, the only species and route tested. It produced sarcomas of the reticuloendothelial system in the liver.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 63: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Azovan Blue
- Azovannatrium
- Azovanum coeruleum
- 4,4'-Bis(1-amino-8-hydroxy-2,4-disulfo-7-naphthylazo)-3,3'-bitolyl, tetrasodium salt
- Chlorazol sky Blue FF
- C.I. Direct Blue 53
- C.I. Direct Blue 53, tetrasodium salt
- Diamine sky Blue FF
- Diazobleu
- Diazol pure Blue BF
- 6,6'-[[3,3'-Dimethyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl]bis(azo)]bis-(4-amino-5-hydroxy)-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, tetrasodium salt
- 2,2'-[(3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-biphenylene)]bis(azo)bis(8-amino-1-naphthol-5,7-disulfonic acid), tetrasodium salt
- Dye Evans Blue
- Evablin
- Evans Blue dye
- Evans Blue, sodium salt
- Geigy-blau 536
- Geigy Blue 536, med
- T 1824
- Tetrasodium-6,6'-[(3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-biphenylene)bis(azo)]-bis(4-amino-5-hydroxy-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonate)

4-HYDROXYAZOBENZENE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 157)

CAS No.: 1689-82-3

Chem. Abstr. Name: 4-(Phenylazo) phenol

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

4-Hydroxyazobenzene was tested in rats by the oral route. An evaluation of its carcinogenicity was not possible due to the inadequate duration or inadequacy of reporting of the studies.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 64: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Atul brilliant oil yellow G
- *p*-Benzeneazophenol
- Brazilazina oil yellow O
- C.I. Solvent Yellow 7
- Fast Oil Yellow 2G
- Organol Yellow AP
- *p*-Phenylazophenol
- Pirocard green 491

METHYL RED

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 161)

CAS No.: 493-52-7

Chem. Abstr. Name: 2-[(4-Dimethylamino)phenylazo]benzoic acid

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Methyl red was tested only by the oral route in rats. The inadequacy of the experiment does not allow an evaluation of the data with regard to the carcinogenicity of this compound.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 66: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonym

- C.I. Acid Red 2

Last updated: 21 March 1998

OIL ORANGE SS

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 165)

CAS No.: 2646-17-5

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Oil orange SS is carcinogenic in mice following its oral and subcutaneous administration, producing intestinal and local tumours; it also produced carcinomas of the bladder in mice following its administration by bladder implantation. Tests by the oral and subcutaneous routes in rats were either inadequately reported or of too short duration to be evaluated.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 69: **Group 2B**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- A.F. Orange No. 2
- Aizen food Orange No. 2
- Atul oil Orange T
- C.I. Solvent Orange 2
- D and C Orange No. 2
- Dolkwal Orange SS
- Ext. D and C Orange No. 4
- Extract D and C Orange No. 4
- Fat Orange II
- Fat Orange RR
- FD and C Orange 2
- Hexacol oil Orange SS
- Lacquer Orange V
- Oil Orange OPEL
- Oil Orange TX
- Oleal Orange SS
- Orange BN
- Orange OT
- Orange 3R soluble in grease
- Orange SS
- Organol Orange 2R
- Toluene-2-azonaphthol-2
- 1-*o*-Tolylazo-2-naphthol

ORANGE I

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 173)

CAS No.: 523-44-4

Chem. Abstr. Name: 4-[(4-Hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]benzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Orange I has been tested by the oral route in mice, rats and dogs, but the studies could not be evaluated due to inadequate reporting. It was also tested by the subcutaneous route in rats, producing injection site tumours.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 69: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Acid leather Orange I
- Acid Orange I
- Acid phosphine CL
- A.F. Orange No. 1
- Aizen food Orange No. 1
- Aizen naphthol Orange I
- Aizen Orange I
- Certiqua Orange I
- C.I. Acid Orange 20
- D and C Orange No. 1
- Dye Orange No. 1
- Eniacid Orange I
- Ext. D and C Orange No. 3
- External D and C Orange No. 3
- Extract D and C Orange No. 3
- FD and C Orange No. 1
- FDC Orange I
- Hispacid Orange 1
- Java Orange I
- Nankai acid Orange I
- Naphthalene Orange I
- Naphthol Orange
- alpha-Naphthol Orange
- Neklacid Orange 1
- Orange I extra conc. A export
- Orange IM
- Orange S
- Orange I, sodium salt
- Sodium azo- α -naphtholsulfanilate

- 4-*p*-Sulfophenylazo-1-naphthol, monosodium salt
- Tertracid Orange I
- Tropaeolin 1

Last updated: 21 March 1998

ORANGE G

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 181)

CAS No.: 1936-15-8

Chem. Abstr. Name: 7-Hydroxy-8-(phenylazo)-1,3-naphthalenedisulphonic acid, disodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Orange G was only tested in mice and rats by the oral route. The available studies in mice do not allow an evaluation, since in one study the adequacy of the dose could not be assessed and in the other information on pathology and survival rates was insufficient. The study in rats cannot be evaluated due to limited reporting.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 69: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Acidal fast Orange
- Acid fast Orange EGG
- Acid leather Orange KG
- Acid light Orange G
- Acid Orange 10
- Amacid crystal Orange
- Apocid Orange 2G
- Atul acid crystal Orange G
- Brasilan Orange 2G
- Bucacid fast Orange G
- Calcocid fast light Orange 2G
- Certicol Orange GS
- Cetil light Orange GG
- C.I. Acid Orange 10
- C.I. Food Orange 4
- Colacid Orange G
- Crystal Orange 2G
- D and C Orange No. 3
- Dolkwal Orange G
- Egacid Orange GG
- Elgacid Orange 2G
- Eniacid light Orange G
- Erio fast Orange AS
- Fast light Orange G
- Fast Orange G
- Fenazo light Orange 2G
- Food Orange GG
- Hexacol Orange G

- Hidacid fast Orange G
- Hidacid fast Orange 2G
- Hispacid fast Orange 2G
- Ink Orange JSN
- Intracid fast Orange G
- Java Orange 2G
- Kiton fast Orange G
- Leather Orange GG
- Light Orange G
- Naphthalene fast Orange 2G
- Neklacid fast light Orange GG
- Orange BPC
- 1-Phenylazo-2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Solar light Orange GX
- Standacol Orange G
- Straight Orange G
- Sulfacid light Orange J
- Tertracid light Orange G
- Uintertracid light Orange G
- Vondacid light Orange 2G
- Wool Orange G
- Wool Orange 2G
- Xylene fast Orange G

Last updated: 21 March 1998

PONCEAU MX

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 189)

CAS No.: 3761-53-3

Chem. Abstr. Name: 4-[(2,4-Dimethylphenyl)azo]-3-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalene-disulfonic acid, disodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Ponceau MX is carcinogenic, producing liver-cell tumours in mice and rats and possibly intestinal tumours in mice, following its administration by the oral route. A dose-response effect was noted in the mouse and rat studies.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 70: **Group 2B**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Acetacid red J
- Acidal ponceau G
- Acid leather red KPR
- Acid leather red P2R
- Acid leather scarlet IRW
- Acid ponceau R
- Acid ponceau 2RL
- Acid ponceau special
- Acid red 26
- Acid scarlet
- Acid scarlet 2RL
- Acid scarlet 2RN
- Acilan ponceau RRL
- Ahcocid fast scarlet R
- Aizen ponceau RH
- Amacid lake scarlet 2R
- Amacid scarlet 2R
- Brilliant ponceau G
- Calcocid 2RIL
- Calcocid scarlet 2R
- Calcocid scarlet 2RIL
- Calcolake scarlet 2R
- Certicol ponceau MXS
- C.I. Acid red 26
- C.I. Food red 5
- Colacid ponceau special
- Comacid scarlet 2R
- D and C red No. 5

- Disodium (2,4-dimethylphenylazo)-2-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonate
- Edicol supra ponceau R
- Fenazo scarlet 2R
- Hexacol ponceau MX
- Hexacol ponceau 2R
- Hidacid scarlet 2R
- Hispacid ponceau R
- 3-Hydroxy-4-(2,4-xylylazo)-3,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Java ponceau 2R
- Kiton ponceau R
- Kiton scarlet 2RC
- Lake ponceau
- Lake scarlet R
- Lake scarlet 2RBN
- Naphthalene lake scarlet R
- Naphthalene scarlet R
- Naphthazine scarlet 2R
- Neklacid red RR
- New ponceau 4R
- Paper red HRR
- Pigment ponceau R
- Ponceau BNA
- Ponceau de xylidine
- Ponceau R
- Ponceau 2R
- Ponceau red
- Ponceau RG
- Ponceau xylidine
- 1695 Red
- Red for lakes J
- Red R
- Tertracid ponceau 2R
- Xylidine ponceau
- Xylidine ponceau 3RS
- Xylidine red
- 1-(2,4-Xylylazo)-2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, disodium salt
- 1-Xylylazo-2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, disodium salt

PONCEAU 3R

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 199)

CAS No.: 3564-09-8

Chem. Abstr. Name: 3-Hydroxy-4-[(2,4,5-trimethylphenyl)azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Ponceau 3R is carcinogenic in rats following its oral administration, producing liver-cell tumours. It also produced bladder tumours in mice following its implantation in the urinary bladder. The oral study in mice was considered inadequate for evaluation.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 70: **Group 2B**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- A.F. red No. 1
- C.I. Food Red 6
- C.I. Food Red 6 disodium salt
- Disodium 3-hydroxy-4-[(2,4,5-trimethylphenyl)azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonate
- Dolkwil ponceau 3R
- Ext. D and C red No. 15
- External D and C red No. 15
- Extract D and C red No. 15
- FD and C red No. 1
- 3-Hydroxy-4-[(2,4,5-trimethylphenyl)azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Maple ponceau 3R
- Ponceau 3R lake
- Ponceau RN
- Ponceau 3R sodium salt
- Sodium cumeneazo- β -naphthol disulfonate
- Usacert red No. 1

Last updated: 21 March 1998

PONCEAU SX

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 207)

CAS No.: 4548-53-2

Chem. Abstr. Name: 3-[(2,4-Dimethyl-5-sulfophenyl)azo]-4-hydroxy-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Ponceau SX was tested by the oral route in mice, rats and dogs and by subcutaneous injection in mice and rats. The experiments did not indicate a carcinogenic effect.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 70: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Certicol ponceau SXS
- C.I. Food red 1
- C.I. Food red 1, disodium salt
- 3-[(2,4-Dimethyl-5-sulfophenyl)azo]-4-hydroxy-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Dye FD and C red No. 4
- Edicol supra ponceau SX
- FD and C red No. 4
- FD and C red No. 4 - aluminium lake
- Food red 4
- Hexacol ponceau SX
- 4-Hydroxy-3-[(5-sulfo-2,4-xylyl)azo]-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Maple ponceau SX
- Ponceau SX lake
- Red lake 89865N
- Red No. 1
- Red No. 4
- 2-(6-Sulfo-2,4-xylylazo)-1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid, disodium salt
- Usacert FD and C red No. 4
- Usacert red No. 4

SCARLET RED

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 217)

CAS No.: 85-83-6

Chem. Abstr. Name: 1-{{2-Methyl-4-[(2-methylphenyl)azo]phenyl}azo}-2-naphthalenol

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Scarlet red induced local sarcomas in rats following its subcutaneous injection; however, no data are reported for controls given the solvent alone. Another experiment in which mice were treated orally gave a negative result, but the adequacy of the dose could not be assessed. Other experiments were considered inadequate for evaluation.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 71: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Biebrich scarlet red
- Brasilazina oil red B
- Calco oil red D
- Candle scarlet B
- Candle scarlet 2B
- Candle scarlet G
- Ceres red BB
- Cerotine ponceau 3B
- C.I. Solvent red 24
- 2'-3-Dimethyl-4-(2-hydroxynaphthylazo)azobenzene
- Dispersol red PP
- Enial red IV
- Fast oil red B
- Fast red BB
- Fat ponceau R
- Grasan brilliant red B
- Hidaco oil red
- Lacquer red V
- Lipid crimson
- Oil red 3
- Oleal red BB
- Organol red B
- Orient oil red RR
- Phenoplaste organol red B
- Plastoresin red F
- Red 3R soluble in grease
- Resinol red 2B

- Resoform red G
- Rubrum scarlatinum
- Scharlachrot
- Silotras red T3B
- Somalia red IV
- Stearix red 4B
- Stearix red 4S
- Sudan IV
- Sudan P
- Sudan red 4BA
- Tertrogas red N
- *o*-Tolueneazo-*o*-tolueneazo- β -naphthol
- *o*-Tolylazo-*o*-tolylazo- β -naphthol
- Toyo oil red BB
- Waxakol red BL
- Waxoline red O

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SUDAN I

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 225)

CAS No.: 842-07-9

Chem. Abstr. Name: 1-(Phenylazo)-2-naphthalenol

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Sudan I is carcinogenic in mice following its subcutaneous administration, producing tumours of the liver. It also produced bladder tumours in mice following its implantation into the urinary bladder. Tests by oral administration in mice and rats were negative, but the adequacy of the dose level used could not be assessed.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 72: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Atul Orange R
- Benzene-1-azo-2-naphthol
- Brasilazina oil Orange
- Brilliant oil Orange R
- Calcogas M
- Calcogas Orange NC
- Calco oil Orange 7078
- Campbelline oil Orange
- Carminaph
- Ceres Orange R
- CerotinOrange G
- C.I. Solvent Yellow 14
- Dispersol Yellow PP
- Dunkelgelb
- Enial Orange I
- Fast oil Orange
- Fast oil Orange I
- Fast Orange
- Fat Orange I
- FettOrange 4A
- Grasal Orange
- Grasan Orange R
- Hidaco oil Orange
- Lacquer Orange VG
- MotiOrange R
- Oil Orange
- Oleal Orange R
- Orange à l'huile
- Orange insoluble OLG

- Orange 3RA soluble in grease
- Orange resenole No. 3
- Orange R fat soluble
- Organol Orange
- Orient oil Orange PS
- Petrol Orange Y
- 1-(Phenylazo)-2-naphthol
- Plastoresin Orange F4A
- PyronalOrange
- Resinol Orange R
- Resoform Orange G
- Sansei Orange G
- Scharlach B
- Silotras Orange TR
- Solvent Yellow 14
- Somalia Orange I
- Soudan I
- SpiritOrange
- Spirit Orange
- Spirit Yellow I
- Stearix Orange
- Sudan J
- Sudan Orange R
- Sudan Orange RA
- Sudan Orange RA new
- Tertrogras Orange SV
- Toyo Oil Orange
- Waxakol Orange GL
- Waxoline Yellow I
- Waxoline Yellow IM
- Waxoline Yellow IP
- Waxoline Yellow IS

SUDAN II

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 233)

CAS No.: 3118-97-6

Chem. Abstr. Name: 1-[(2,4-Dimethylphenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenol

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Sudan II was tested in mice and rats by the oral and subcutaneous routes. Results of these studies cannot be evaluated because of the inadequacy either of the number of animals used, the duration of the experiment or the degree of reporting.

Sudan II was also tested in mice by bladder implantation, resulting in a high incidence of bladder carcinomas (see also General Remarks).

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 72: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- A.F. red No. 5
- Aizen food red No. 5
- Brasilazina oil scarlet 6G
- Brilliant oil scarlet B
- Calco oil scarlet BL
- Ceres Orange RR
- Cerisol scarlet G
- Cerotinscharlach G
- C.I. Solvent Orange 7
- Ext. D and C red No. 14
- Extract D and C red No. 14
- Fast oil Orange II
- Fat scarlet 2G
- FD and C red 32
- FettOrange B
- Grasan Orange 3R
- Lacquer Orange VR
- Motirot G
- Oil Orange KB
- Oil red GRO
- Orange oil KB
- Orange RR
- Ponceau à l'huile
- Pyronalrot R
- Red B

- Red No. 5
- Resin scarlet 2R
- Resoform Orange R
- Rot B
- Somalia Orange 2R
- Soudan II
- Sudan AX
- Sudan Orange
- Sudan red
- Sudan scarlet 6G
- Sudan X
- Waxakol vermilion L
- 1-Xylylazo-2-naphthol

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SUDAN III

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 241)

CAS No.: 85-86-9

Chem. Abstr. Name: 1-[[4-(Phenylazo)phenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenol

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

The Working Group considered the results of tests in which Sudan III was administered to mice and rats by the oral route and to mice by the subcutaneous route. All experiments were inadequate with regard to either the dose administered, the degree of reporting or the number of animals used.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 72: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Atul oil red G
- Benzeneazobenzeneazo- β -naphthol
- Brasilazina oil scarlet
- Cerasin red
- Cerasinrot
- Cerotinscharlach R
- Certiqua oil red
- C.I. Solvent Red 23
- D and C red No. 17
- Fast oil scarlet III
- Fast red R
- Fat ponceau G
- Fat scarlet LB
- Fat soluble red Zh
- Fettponceau G
- Fettrot
- Fettscharlach
- Grasal brilliant red G
- Motirot 2R
- Oil red
- Organol red BS
- Organol scarlet
- Pyronalrot B
- Red Zh
- Rot C
- Rouge cerasine
- Scarlet B fat soluble
- Silotras scarlet TB
- Somalia red III

- Soudan III
 - Stearix scarlet
 - Sudan G
 - Sudan Red III
 - Tetrazobenzene- β -naphthol
 - Toney Red
 - Tony Red
-

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SUDAN BROWN RR

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 249)

CAS No.: 6416-57-5

Chem. Abstr. Name: 4-(1-Naphthylazo)-1,3-phenylenediamine

4. Comments on Data Reported and Evaluation

4.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Sudan brown RR was only tested in rats by the oral route. It produced no evidence of a carcinogenic effect, but the adequacy of the dose level used was not known, and no evaluation could be made.

4.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 72: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- C.I. Solvent brown I
- Fat brown 2G
- Fat brown 2R
- Fat brown RR
- Grasan brown DT new
- Hexatype brown N
- Lithofor brown A
- 1-Naphthalenazo-2',4'-diaminobenzene
- 4-(1-Naphthalenylazo)-1,3-phenylenediamine
- Organol brown 2R
- Organol 2R
- Resinol brown RRN
- Resinol RRN
- Silotras brown TRN
- Sudan brown YR
- Typogen brown N

SUDAN RED 7B

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p.253)

CAS No.: 6368-72-5

Chem. Abstr. Name: *N*-Ethyl-1-[[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenamine

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Sudan red 7B was tested only by the oral route in rats. Although the available studies did not demonstrate a significant increase in tumour incidence, they were considered inadequate for evaluation.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 72: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Ceres red 7B
- C.I. Solvent Red 19
- *N*-Ethyl-1-[[*p*-(phenylazo)phenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenamine
- Fat red 7B
- Hexatype carmine B
- Lacquer red V3B
- Oil violet
- Organol bordeaux B
- (Phenylazo-4-phenylazo)-1-ethylamino-2-naphthalene
- Sudanrot 7B
- Typogen carmine

SUNSET YELLOW FCF

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 257)

CAS No.: 2783-94-0

Chem. Abstr. Name: 6-Hydroxy-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

The Working Group considered tests in which sunset yellow FCF was administered to mice and rats by the oral route and to rats by the subcutaneous route. In the oral experiments in mice there was no evidence of carcinogenicity as compared with controls. Tests in rats by the oral route showed negative results, but the experiments were inadequately reported. Repeated subcutaneous injections in rats led to neither local nor distant tumours.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 72: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Acid Yellow TRA
- A.F. Yellow No. 5
- Aizen Food Yellow No. 5
- Alabaster No. 3
- Atul Sunset Yellow FCF
- Canacert Sunset Yellow FCF
- Certicol Sunset Yellow CFS
- Certolake Sunset Yellow
- C.I. Food Yellow 3
- C.I. Food Yellow 3, disodium salt
- Cilefa Orange S
- Dispersed Orange 11348
- Dispersed Yellow 12116
- Dolkwal Sunset Yellow
- Dye FD and C Yellow lake 6
- Dye FDC Yellow No. 6
- Dye Sunset Yellow
- Edicol Supra Yellow FC
- Eniacid Sunset Yellow
- Eurocert Orange FCF
- FD and C No. 6
- FD and C Yellow 6
- FDC Yellow No. 6
- Foodcol Sunset Yellow FCF
- Food Yellow 3
- HD Sunset Yellow FCF
- Hexacol Sunset Yellow FCF

- 6-Hydroxy-5-[(p-sulfopheny)azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt
- KCA Foodcol Sunset Yellow FCF
- L-Orange 2
- Maple Sunset Yellow FCF
- Orange PAL
- Orange RGL conc. specially pure
- Orange Yellow S
- Para Orange
- Sun Orange A Geigy
- Sunset Yellow
- Sun Yellow
- Usacert FD and C Yellow No. 6
- Usacert Yellow No. 6
- Usalake FD and C Yellow No. 6 lake
- Yellow No. 6
- Yellow Orange S
- Yellow Orange S specially pure
- Yellow Orange specially pure 85
- Yellow SF for food
- Yellow sun
- Yellow SY for food

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TRYPAN BLUE

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 267)

CAS No.: 72-57-1

Chem. Abstr. Name: 3,3'-[[3,3'-Dimethyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl]bis(azo)]bis-(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, tetra-sodium salt

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Trypan blue is carcinogenic in rats following its subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection, producing reticulum-cell sarcomas, mainly of the liver, as well as fibrosarcomas at the site of injection. Liver spindle-cell sarcomas were also induced in rats by single subcutaneous injections. Experiments by the oral route in rats and by subcutaneous injection in mice could not be evaluated because of the small number of animals used or because the adequacy of the dose used could not be assessed.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 73: **Group 2B**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Amanil sky Blue
- Amidine Blue 4B
- Azidinblau 3B
- Azidine Blue 3B
- Azurro diretto 3B
- Bencidal Blue 3B
- Benzaminblau 3B
- Benzamine Blue
- Benzanil Blue R
- Benzoblau 3B
- Benzo Blue
- Bleu diamine
- Bleu diazole N 3B
- Bleu directe 3B
- Bleue diretto 3B
- Bleu trypane N
- Blue 3B
- Blue EMB
- Brasilamina Blue 3B
- Brasilazina Blue 3B
- Centraline Blue 3B
- Chloramiblau 3B
- Chloramine Blue
- Chlorazol Blue 3B
- Chrome Leather Blue 3B
- C.I. Direct Blue 14

- C.I. Direct Blue 14, tetrasodium salt
- Congoblau 3B
- Congo Blue
- Congo Blue 3B
- Cresotine Blue 3B
- Diaminblau 3B
- Diamine Blue
- *p,p'*-Diamino-*m,m'*-dimethyldiphenyl-bisazo-bis(1-amino-8-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid), tetrasodium salt
- Dianilblau
- Dianil Blue
- Diaphtamine Blue TH
- Diazine Blue 3B
- Diazol Blue 3B
- 3,3'-[[3,3'-Dimethyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl]bis(azo)]bis-(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, tetrasodium salt
- Diphenyl Blue 3B
- Direct Blau 3B
- Direct Blue 3B
- Directakol Blue 3BL
- Eboliblau 4B
- Hispamin Blue 3BX
- Naphtamine Blue 2B
- Naphtamine Blue 3BX
- Naphthylamine Blue
- Niagara Blue
- Orion Blue 3B
- Paramine Blue 3B
- Parkibleu
- Parkipan
- Pontamine Blue 3BX
- Pyrazol Blue 3B
- Pyrotropblau
- Renolblau 3B
- Sodium ditolyldiazobis-8-amino-1-naphthol-3,6-disulfonate
- Tetrasodium-2,2'-[(3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-biphenylene)bis(azo)]-bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonate)
- Trianol direct Blue 3B
- Triazolblau 3BX
- Tripan Blue
- Trypanblau
- Trypan Blue BPC
- Trypan Blue sodium salt
- Trypane Blue

YELLOW AB

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 279)

CAS No.: 85-84-7

Chem. Abstr. Name: 1-(Phenylazo)-2-naphthalenamine

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Yellow AB was tested by the oral route in rats and by subcutaneous injection in mice and rats. The substance was not found to be carcinogenic in these studies.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 74: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- Aniline-azo- β -naphthylamine
- 1-Benzeneazo-2-naphthylamine
- Cerisol Yellow AB
- C.I. Food Yellow 10
- C.I. Solvent Yellow 5
- Dolkwal Yellow AB
- Ext. D and C Yellow No. 9
- FD and C Yellow 3
- Grasal Yellow
- Jaune AB
- 1-Phenylazo-2-naphthalenamine

YELLOW OB

VOL.: 8 (1975) (p. 287)

CAS No.: 131-79-3

Chem. Abstr. Name: 1-(2-Methylphenyl)azo-2-naphthalenamine

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

5.1 Animal carcinogenicity data

Yellow OB was tested in mice by subcutaneous injection and in rats by oral and subcutaneous administration. Although the feeding experiments in rats and the subcutaneous injection studies in mice were negative, the colour produced local tumours in rats following its subcutaneous administration.

5.2 Human carcinogenicity data

No case reports or epidemiological studies were available to the Working Group.

Subsequent evaluation: Suppl. 7 (1987) (p. 74: **Group 3**)

For definition of Groups, see [Preamble Evaluation](#).

Synonyms

- A.F. Yellow No. 3
- Cerisol Yellow TB
- C.I. Solvent Yellow 6
- Dolkwal Yellow OB
- Ext. D and C Yellow No. 10
- FD and C Yellow 4
- FD and C Yellow No. 4
- Jaune OB
- 1-(2-Methylphenyl)azo-2-naphthylamine
- Oil Yellow OB
- Oil Yellow OB pure
- o-Toluene-1-azo-2-naphthylamine
- 1-o-Tolylazo-2-naphthylamine

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