MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Anthranilic Acid Amide

Revision Date: 10-07-24 Revision Number: 6.1

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Name	ANTHRANILIC ACID AMIDE
Chemical Name	Not Available
Synonyms	C7-H8-N2-O; 2-(H2N)C6H4CONH2; benzamide, o-amino-; o-aminobenzamide; 2-aminobenzamide, anthranilamide; anthranilimidic acid; benzamide, 2-amino-; 2-carbamoylaniline anthranilamide; anthranilimidic acid; benzamide, 2-amino-; 2-carbamoylaniline
Proper Shipping Name	Not Available
Chemical Formula	$C_7H_8N_2O$
Other means of Identification	Not Available
C A S Number	88-68-6

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:	
Relevant identified uses	Acetaldehyde scavenger for polyethylene beverage bottles In perfumery/ flavouring Anthranilic acid (o-aminobenzoic acid, 2-aminobenzoic acid, 2-AA, 2AA, AA) is amphoteric substance as a result of containing both acidic and basic functional groups. The anion [C6H4(NH2)(CO2)]-, obtained by the deprotonation of anthranilic acid, is called anthranilate. Anthranilic acid was once thought to be a vitamin and was referred to as vitamin L1 in that context, but it is now known to be non-essential in human nutrition. Although not usually referred to as such, it is an amino acid. Solid anthranilic acid consists of both the amino-carboxylic acid and the zwitterionic ammonium carboxylate forms. Industrially, anthranilic acid is an intermediate in the production of azo dyes and saccharin. It and its esters are used in preparing perfumes to mimic jasmine and orange, pharmaceuticals (loop diuretics, such as furosemide) and UV-absorber as well as corrosion inhibitors for metals and mold inhibitors in soy sauce. Methyl anthranilate (MANT) is widely used in the flavouring and cosmetics industry to give grape scent and flavour. Anthranilate-based insect repellents have been proposed as replacements for DEET. Fenamic acid (2-(phenylamino)benzoic acid) is a derivative of anthranilic acid, which in turn is a nitrogen isostere of salicylic acid, which is the active metabolite of aspirin. Several non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, including mefenamic acid, tolfenamic acid, flufenamic acid, and meclofenamic acid are derived from fenamic acid or anthranilic acid and are called "anthranilic acid derivatives" or "fenamates" Anthranilic acid is a DEA List I Chemical because of its use in making the now-widely outlawed euphoric sedative drug methaqualone (Quaalude, Mandrax). Intermediate.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet:	
Registered company name	**Cohizon Life Sciences Limited**
Address	Plot No. 6102/3, 6117-19, 5809-10,GIDC, Ankleshwar Gujarat 393002 India
Telephone	Not Available
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number:

Association / Organisation	**Cohizon Life Sciences Limited**
Emergency telephone number(s)	(+91) 7046611150/51
Other emergency telephone number(s)	(+91) 6357684904

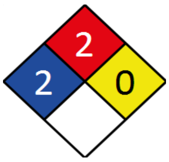
SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture
Hazard Ratings

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

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

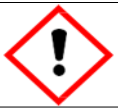
NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitization (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

Cas No.	%[weight]	Name
88-68-6	>98	anthranilic acid amide

Mixtures

See Section above for composition of substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	If skin contact occurs: • Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available • Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay
Ingestion	• 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 meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employ supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. • If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. • If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise**: • INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. • NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).
- For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary

- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock
- Anticipate seizures
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present, use lactated Ringer's solution. Fluid overload might create complications. ▸ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications. ▸ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
- EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

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 • **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot • Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location • If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire • Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use
Fire/Explosion Hazard	• 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. • Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary 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 vapours, 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). • When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. • A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plants and buildings and injuring people. • Usually, the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. • Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. ▸ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. • Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. • All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec. • A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source • One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours). • Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases. **Combustion products include.** • carbon monoxide (CO) • carbon dioxide (CO2) • nitrogen oxides (NOx) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material • May emit poisonous fumes • May emit corrosive fumes

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	• Remove all ignition sources. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Avoid contact with skin and eyes. • Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. • Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. • Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	**Moderate hazard.**

	• **CAUTION:** Advise personnel in area. • Alert Emergency Services and tell them the location and nature of hazard. • Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. • Recover products wherever possible. • **IF DRY**: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. • **ALWAYS**: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. • If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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. • DO NOT enter confined spaces until the atmosphere has been checked. • DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils • Avoid contact with incompatible materials • When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. • Keep containers securely sealed when not in use • Avoid physical damage to containers • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling • Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use • Use good occupational work practice • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. • Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) • Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▸ Establish good housekeeping practices. • Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. • Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. • Do not use air hoses for cleaning. • Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. • Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. • Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. • Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. • The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags

	and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. • 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
Other information	• Store in original containers • Keep containers securely sealed. • Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes • Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers • Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities. • Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}. • Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	• Polyethylene or polypropylene container. • Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control Parameters
Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

Ingredient	**Original IDLH**	**Revised IDLH**
anthranilic acid amide	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. • Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. • Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. • If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: a) particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>b) filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
c) fresh-air hoods or masks
• Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
• Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant
<table>
<tr><th>Type of Contaminant</th><th>Air Speed</th></tr>
<tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)</td></tr>
<tr><td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion</td><td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Which each range the appropriate value depends on</th></tr>
<tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr>
<tr><td>1. Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1. Disturbing room air currents</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Intermittent, low production</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr>
</table>
Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore, the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used</td></tr>
<tr><td>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Eye and face protection</td><td>• Safety glasses with side shields.
• Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Skin protection</td><td>See Hand protection below</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hands/feet protection</td><td>NOTE:
• The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the</td></tr>
</table>

	chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. 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 Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). • When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. • Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: • Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min • Good when breakthrough time > 20 min • Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min • Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasized that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: • Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. • Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended 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. • fluorocaoutchouc. • polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below

Other protection	- Overalls - P. V. C. apron - Barrier Cream - Skin Cleansing cream - Eye wash unit

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent

Required Minimum Protection Factor	**Half-Face Respirator**	**Full-Face Respirator**	**Powered Air Respirator**
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

Negative pressure demand - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated, or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light-brown crystalline powder; does not mix well with water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	112
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	112-114 (decomposes)	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	136.15
Flash point (°C)	198	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable

Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials • Product is considered stable • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	• The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. • Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. • 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
Ingestion	• 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. • Estimated daily intake of methyl anthranilate: up to 500mcg/kg body weight; and of methyl N-methylanthanilate: up to 200mcg/kg
Skin Contact	• This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons • The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition • 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
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons
Chronic	• Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease,

	involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. • Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. • Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. • 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.

ANTHRANILIC ACID AMIDE	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.4 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity* *2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

ANTHRANILIC ACID AMIDE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non- allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. For anthranilate flavouring compounds. The Joint FAO/ WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JEFCA) evaluated 19 anthranilate flavouring derivatives. Oral LD50 values have been reported for eight of the 19 substances in this group. In rats values ranged from 2910 to 5825 mg.kg/bw No long term studies of toxicity and carcinogenicity were available for any of the substance in this group of flavouring agents; however studies of carcinogenicity in mice and rats were available for anthranilic acid. In these studies anthranilic acid was not considered carcinogenic to mice or rats. Ten substances in this group have been tested and found not to induce forward mutation in bacteria in vitro. In addition, methyl anthranilate gave negative results in an assay for mutagenicity in E, coli. There was however some evidence of DNA damage caused by methyl anthranilate in a rec assay with B. subtilis, but only at very high concentrations. In mammalian cell systems, methyl anthranilate showed evidence of clastogenicity in a non-standard assay for chromosomal aberrations but gave negative results in an assay for unscheduled DNA synthesis. Methyl N-

	methylanthranilate also gave negative results for unscheduled DNA synthesis. On the basis of available genotoxicity studies, the Committee concluded that this group of anthranilate derivatives present no significant genotoxic potential. Anthranilic and N-alkylanthranilic acid esters are expected to be readily absorbed, either unchanged or in hydrolyzed form. Once absorbed the unchanged esters are hydrolysed in the liver to their corresponding alcohols and carboxylic acids (anthranilic acid, N-methylanthranilic acid or N,N,dimethylanthranilic acid). These anthranilic acid derivatives are then rapidly excreted in the urine. Hydrolysis is catalysed by classes of enzymes known as carboxyesterase or esterases, the most important of which are the B- esterases. In mammals, these esterases occur in most tissues, but predominantly in hepatocytes. The substrate specificity has been correlated with the structure of the alcohol and carboxylic moieties. Upon hydrolysis further hydrolysis occurs in the liver to anthranilic acid and the corresponding alcohols (such as methanol, ethanol, (iso)butanol, cis-3-hexenol, citronellol, linalool, cyclohexanol, beta-terpineol, phenethyl alcohol or beta-naphthol For amide esters: Given the relative resistance of the amide bond to hydrolysis, amide-esters are expected to be hydrolysed at the alkyl ester bond with rapid excretion of carboxylic acids (such as for example N-formyl-, or N-acetyl- anthranilic acid) in the urine, either unchanged or in conjugated form. JEFCA Summary 1550: WHO Food Additives Series No. 56, 2006. N-phenylanthranilates (fenamates) based on flufenamic acid may act as aldo-keto reductase inhibitors.These enzymes are involved in the biosynthesis and inactivation of steroid hormones and prostaglandin

Acute Toxicity	✓	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legand: ✗ – *Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓– *Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	End Point	Test Duration (hr.)	Species	Value	Source
ANTHRANILIC ACID AMIDE	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.3mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	24mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	354-439mg/L	4
Legand:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Anthranilic acid amide	High	High

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

anthranilic acid amide	**Low (Log KOW = 0.35)**

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	**Mobility**
anthranilic acid amide	LOW (Log KOC = 14.25)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty • Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. **Otherwise:** • If container cannot 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 SDS 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

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	**No**

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.2 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code – Not applicable

14.3 Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product Name	Group
anthranilic acid amide	Not Available

14.4 Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product Name	Group
anthranilic acid amide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

anthranilic acid amide is found on the following regulatory lists
Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information
Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	**Status**
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (anthranilic acid amide)
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (anthranilic acid amide)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/07/2024
Initial Date	12/05/2005

SDS Version Summary

Version	**Date of Update**	**Section Update**
5.1	14/12/2019	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Ecological Information - Environmental, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Other), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use
6.1	10/07/2024	Expiration. Review and update

Other information
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations.
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: Bio Concentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List