

Revision Date: 07-10-25

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

Product Name	4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt
Chemical Name	Not Available
Synonyms	C7-H4-K-N-O7-S; 4-nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid, potassium sulfonate salt (OAM acid); potassium 2-carboxy-5-nitrobenzenesulfonate
Chemical Formula	C7H4NO7S.K
Other means of identification	Not available
CAS Number	5344-48-9

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Relevant identified uses	# 22 Int
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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

NFPA 704 diamond

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1 		0 = Minimum
Toxicity	0		1 = Low
Body Contact	0		2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1 		3 = High
Chronic	0		4 = Extreme



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	Non hazardous
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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Signal word	Not Applicable
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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

Cas No.	%[weight]	Name
5344-48-9	>98	<u>4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid</u> <u>monopotassium salt</u>

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 water. - If irritation continues, seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Treat symptomatically.	

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.
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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 of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. - 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 (NO_x) - sulphur oxides (SO_x) - metal oxides - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
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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	- Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid contact with skin and eyes. - Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. - Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. - Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). - Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning - Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	- Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. - Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. - Avoid generating dust. - Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible. - Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal. - 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	- Limit all unnecessary personal contact. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
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	• 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. • 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). • Minimize 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 minimize the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimize 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. • Minimize 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

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	disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. - Plastic pail. - Polyliner drum. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Storage incompatibility	- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	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; (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
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	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 f/min.)</td></tr></table>	Type of Contaminant	Air Speed	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion).	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)				
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	Which each range the appropriate value depends on										
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	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										
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	   										
Eye and face protection	• Safety glasses with side shields • Chemical goggles. • Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. • 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	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 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 moisturizer 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 • fluorocautchouc
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	polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. Other wise: - Overalls - Barrier cream. - Eye wash unit

Respiratory protection

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50x 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 G Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White or off-white solid; 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)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	285.27
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Highly Flammable	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	Product is considered stable and 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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. - 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
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	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	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. - 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.

4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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	

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗
Legend: ✗ - 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
4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	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 c. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	High	High

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Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	Low (Log KOW = 1.8084)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	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
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	No
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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

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1 Transport in bulk in accordance to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Not Applicable

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

Product Name	Ship Type
4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	Not Available

14.7.3 Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product Name	Ship Type
4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture 2-

Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine is found on the following lists

Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Canada - DSL	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Canada - NDSL	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
China - IECSC	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Japan - ENCS	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Korea - KECI	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Philippines - PICCS	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
USA - TSCA	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Mexico - INSQ	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Vietnam - NCI	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
Russia - FBEPH	No (4-Nitro-2-sulphobenzoic acid monopotassium salt)
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	21/12/2024
Initial Date	21/12/2024

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	21/12/2024	Name

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

Revision Date: 07-10-25

Revision Number: 3.1

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

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) has been prepared in accordance with our company standards and is intended solely for the use of trained personnel. The information provided herein is believed to be accurate as of the date of issue, but no warranty, express or implied, is made regarding its accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any particular purpose. The user is responsible for ensuring safe conditions and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.