Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Methyl anthranilate SDS

Revision Date: 2024-04-25 Revision Number: 1

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

Product identifier

Product name: Methyl anthranilate

CAS: 134-20-3

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

Relevant identified For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

uses:

Uses advised none

against:

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye irritation, Category 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage

none

Disposal

none

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: Methyl anthranilate

Common names and Methyl anthranilate

synonyms:

CAS number: 134-20-3
FC number: 205-132-4

Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: This compound is an irritant to the skin. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound may cause irritation on contact. (NTP, 1992)

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if needed. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary. Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary. For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport. Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination. Poison A and B

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam. ... Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and/or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain the spill to prevent a large discharge to surface streams or storm sewers. Since landfill operations will not accept liquid waste, allow to dry if possible before collecting for disposal. An absorbent material would aid in cleaning up a liquid spill. If liquid cleanup is necessary, collect in drums, buckets, or other containers.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in original container, in a dry place, inaccessible to children, pets, and domestic animals. Store apart from pesticides, fertilizers, food, or feed that may cause cross-contamination from odor.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state: Solid. Liquid.

Colourless to pale yellow liquid.

Odour: Grape-like odor

Melting Ca. 25 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 101 325 Pa.

point/freezing

point:

Boiling point or Ca. 262 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 101 325 Pa.

no data available

initial boiling point and boiling range:

Flammability: no data available

Lower and upper

explosion

limit/flammability

limit:

Flash point: >= 128 °C. Atm. press.:>= 101 325 Pa.

Auto-ignition

Ca. 510.6 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 780 mm Hg.

temperature:

Decomposition temperature:

no data available

pH: no data availableKinematic no data available

viscosity:

Solubility: Slightly soluble (NTP, 1992)

Partition log Pow = Ca. 2.17. Temperature:22 °C. Remarks:No pH data.

coefficient noctanol/water:

Vapour pressure: Ca. 0.027 mm Hg. Temperature: Ca. 25 °C. Remarks: Handbook data.

 $\label{eq:ca.1.193} \textbf{Density and/or} \qquad \qquad \textbf{Ca. 1.193 g/cm3. Temperature:} \textbf{20 °C.}$

relative density:

Relative vapour

characteristics.

no data available

density:

Particle

no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

This compound is sensitive to air and light. Slightly water soluble (NTP, 1992).

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

An aromatic amine and ester. Amines are chemical bases. They neutralize acids to form salts plus water. These acid-base reactions are exothermic. The amount of heat that is evolved per mole of amine in a neutralization is largely independent of the strength of the amine as a base. Amines may be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is generated by amines in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - ca. 2 910 mg/kg bw.

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: LD50 - rabbit - ca. 5 000 mg/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Salmo salar - ca. 32.35 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 - Daphnia magna - ca. 21.9 mg/L - 48 h. Remarks: QSAR.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - ca. 11.67 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - > 1 000 mg/L.

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Based on screening tests of structurally related 2-aminobenzoic acid(1), methyl anthranilate is also expected to biodegrade in the environment(SRC). For example, using a 1% suspension of Niagara silt loam soil, 2-aminobenzoic acid completely degraded in 64 days(1).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 6 was calculated for methyl anthranilate(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.88(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low (SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of methyl anthranilate is estimated as 250(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.88(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that methyl anthranilate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil(SRC).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No

IATA: No Special precautions for user no data available Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments no data available **SECTION 15: Regulatory information** Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) Listed. **EC Inventory** Listed. United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Listed. China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015 Not Listed. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) Listed. (PICCS) Listed. Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website:

http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

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