

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

Catalogue Number	CS-AC-09348
Product Name	(S)-Indoxacarb
CAS No.	173584-44-6
Category	Pesticide Standards
Synonyms	Not available
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email sales@clearsynth.com for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)

Acute toxicity (Category 4)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning



Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H301	Not available
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

H372	Not available
H400	Not available
H410	Not available
H371	Not available
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	Not available
H370	Not available
H373	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P260	Not available
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Not available
P273	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P316	Not available
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P317	Not available
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P330	Not available
P333+P317	Not available
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Not available

P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation
P308+P316	Not available
P264+P265	Not available
P301+P317	Not available
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : (S)-Indoxacarb

CAS Number : 173584-44-6

Molecular Formula : -

Molecular Weight : -

Parent Chemical : -

Synonyms : Not available

Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Not available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	2.7
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: It is thought that indoxacarb's aromatic metabolites biotransform to active intermediates that produce methemoglobin (A15207). The mechanism of indoxacarb-induced renal injury and metabolic acidosis in humans remains unclear. (A15207) It has been suggested that acute kidney injury results from indoxacarb-induced circulatory shock (A15206). Rhabdomyolysis may have been induced by methemoglobinemia (A15206). Acute ingestion of indoxacarb causes methemoglobinemia (A15205). Indoxacarb poisoning has also been associated with acute kidney injury, involving acute renal failure and severe metabolic acidosis (A15207). A case involving rhabdomyolysis, in addition to methemoglobinemia and acute kidney injury, has also been reported (A15206).

- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.

- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Human toxicity includes eye irritation, blurred vision, skin sensitization with allergic rashes, alteration in blood cell counts, and/or anemia (A15205). As methemoglobin levels increase, typical symptoms develop. Levels of 20 – 50% will cause respiratory distress, dizziness, headache, and fatigue as in this case. Lethargy and stupor develop at levels around 50% and death may occur around 70%. (A15206)

- Respiratory or skin sensitization: Human toxicity includes eye irritation, blurred vision, skin sensitization with allergic rashes, alteration in blood cell counts, and/or anemia (A15205). As methemoglobin levels increase, typical symptoms develop. Levels of 20 – 50% will cause respiratory distress, dizziness, headache, and fatigue as in this case. Lethargy and stupor develop at levels around 50% and death may occur around 70%. (A15206)

- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.

- Carcinogenicity: Cancer Classification: Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans

- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.

- STOT-single exposure: No data available.

- STOT-repeated exposure: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ /Indoxacarb/ technical (47.4% DPX-KN128) was admixed to the feed at concentrations of 0, 12, 29/400 (started at 29 ppm and increased to 400 ppm on Day 8 of feeding), 59, 118, 235, 1225, or 2450 ppm (0, 2.06, 5.23/60.3, 10.8, 17.9, 34.0, not determined, and not determined mg/kg/day, respectively, for males, and 0, 2.52, 6.83/56.0, 11.8, 21.5, 35.3, not determined, and not determined mg/kg/day, respectively, for females) and fed to 10 CrI:CD-1(ICR)BR mice per sex per dose level for at least 28 consecutive days. Mortalities (including animals sacrificed in extremis) occurred as follows- males: 0/10, 0/10, 1/10, 0/10, 0/10, 1/10, 10/10, 10/10, respectively; females: 0/10, 0/10, 0/10, 0/10, 0/10, 1/10, 10/10, 10/10, respectively. Treatment-related impaired gait or mobility, ataxia, dehydration, enophthalmus, head tilt, and tremors at 235 ppm and above were observed in both males and females. Statistically significant and treatment-related decreased mean body weights, mean body weight gains, and mean daily food consumption were observed in males at 118 ppm and above and in females at 235 ppm and above. No adverse effects. NOEL (M)=10.8 mg/kg/day (59 ppm) and (F)=21.5 mg/kg/day (118 ppm) (based on statistically significant and treatment-related decreased mean body weights, mean body weight gains, and mean daily food intake).

/LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ /Indoxacarb/ technical (74.7% DPX-KN128), moistened with deionized water to form a paste, was applied to the shaved skin of 5 CrI:CD BR (Sprague-Dawley) rats per sex per dose at concentrations of 0, 50, 500, 1000, or 2000 mg/kg/day for 6 hours per day 7 days per week for 4 consecutive weeks using an occlusive wrap. No animals died. Dried yellow staining of the urogenital, anogenital, and hindlimb areas in males beginning at 1000 mg/kg/day and in females beginning at 500 mg/kg/day was observed. Treatment-related decreases in mean red blood cell (in both males and females), in mean hemoglobin (in females only), and mean hematocrit (in females only) levels at 2000 mg/kg/day were observed. Treatment-related increases in mean cell volume and in mean cell hemoglobin in both males and females at 2000 mg/kg/day were observed. Treatment-related focal eschar was observed at all dose levels. Necropsy and

microscopic examination revealed no treatment-related abnormalities. No adverse effects. NOEL (systemic, M/F)=1000 mg/kg/day (based on a treatment-related decrease in mean red blood cell levels and treatment-related increases in mean cell volume and mean cell hemoglobin levels in males and females and on treatment-related decreases in mean hemoglobin and mean hematocrit levels in females), NOEL (dermal, M/F)< 50 mg/kg/day (based on treatment-related focal eschar).

- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- Acute ingestion of indoxacarb causes methemoglobinemia (A15205). Indoxacarb poisoning has also been associated with acute kidney injury, involving acute renal failure and severe metabolic acidosis (A15207). A case involving rhabdomyolysis, in addition to methemoglobinemia and acute kidney injury, has also been reported (A15206).

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Human toxicity includes eye irritation, blurred vision, skin sensitization with allergic rashes, alteration in blood cell counts, and/or anemia (A15205). As methemoglobin levels increase, typical symptoms develop. Levels of 20 – 50% will cause respiratory distress, dizziness, headache, and fatigue as in this case. Lethargy and stupor develop at levels around 50% and death may occur around 70%. (A15206)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

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