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

Catalogue Number	CS-O-30527
Product Name	(±)-Anabasine
CAS No.	13078-04-1
Category	Pesticide Standards
Synonyms	1;2;3;4;5;6-Hexahydro-[2;3&#65533;]bipyridinyl
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:

Skin irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H300	Not available
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

H335	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P264+P265	Not available
P270	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P330	Not available
P332+P317	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : (±)-Anabasine
CAS Number : 13078-04-1
Molecular Formula : C10H14N2
Molecular Weight : 162.23
Parent Chemical : Anabasine
Synonyms : 1;2;3;4;5;6-Hexahydro-[2;3&#65533;]bipyridinyl
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
General advice:
- Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or persist.
- Show this Safety Data Sheet to the physician in attendance.

If inhaled:
- Move person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.

In case of skin contact:
- Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Wash skin with plenty of water and soap.
- Seek medical attention if irritation or symptoms develop.

In case of eye contact:
- Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
- Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing.
- Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If swallowed:
- Rinse mouth.
- Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.
- Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Get immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
- Not available.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
- Treat symptomatically.
- No data available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media:
- Water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- Not available.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
- Combustion may produce carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides.
- Specific fire or explosion hazards: Not available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
- Prevent fire-fighting water from entering drains or watercourses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
- Avoid breathing dust/vapors/mist.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Prevent entry into drains, sewers, and waterways.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
- Contain spill.
- Collect spilled material using non-sparking tools and place in a suitable, labeled container for disposal.
- Clean contaminated area with water and detergent as appropriate.

6.4 Reference to other sections
- See Section 8 for personal protective equipment.
- See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Avoid breathing dust/vapors/mist.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.
- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Store in a tightly closed container.
- Keep in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.
- Protect from moisture.
- Keep away from incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials:
- Not available.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
- Pesticide standard / laboratory use.
- Not for food, drug, or household use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
Occupational exposure limits:
- Not available.
Biological limit values:
- Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls
Engineering controls:
- Use local exhaust ventilation or general ventilation to minimize exposure.

Personal protective equipment (PPE):
Eye/face protection:
- Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.
Skin protection:
- Protective gloves (chemical-resistant).
- Lab coat or protective clothing.
Respiratory protection:
- If ventilation is inadequate or exposure is possible, use an appropriate NIOSH/EN-approved respirator.
Hygiene measures:
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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	No data available

Property	Value
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

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
- No data available.

10.2 Chemical stability
- Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
- No data available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
- Heat, open flames, and sources of ignition.
- Moisture (if applicable): Not available.

10.5 Incompatible materials
- Not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
- Carbon oxides.
- Nitrogen oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: Acute exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors can cause a cholinergic crisis characterized by severe nausea/vomiting, salivation, sweating, bradycardia, hypotension, collapse, and convulsions. Increasing muscle weakness is a possibility and may result in death if respiratory muscles are involved. Accumulation of ACh at motor nerves causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression at the neuromuscular junction. When this occurs symptoms such as muscle weakness, fatigue, muscle cramps, fasciculation, and paralysis can be seen. When there is an accumulation of ACh at autonomic ganglia this causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression in the sympathetic system. Symptoms associated with this are hypertension, and hypoglycemia. Overstimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the central nervous system, due to accumulation of ACh, results in anxiety, headache, convulsions, ataxia, depression of respiration and circulation, tremor, general weakness, and potentially coma. When there is expression of muscarinic overstimulation due to excess acetylcholine at muscarinic acetylcholine receptors symptoms of visual disturbances, tightness in chest, wheezing due to bronchoconstriction, increased bronchial secretions, increased salivation, lacrimation, sweating, peristalsis, and urination can occur. Certain reproductive effects in fertility, growth, and development for males and females have been linked specifically to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Most of the research on reproductive effects has been conducted on farmers working with pesticides and insecticdes in rural areas. In females menstrual cycle disturbances, longer pregnancies, spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, and some developmental effects in offspring have been linked to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Prenatal exposure has been linked to impaired fetal growth and development. Neurotoxic effects have also been linked to poisoning with OP pesticides causing four neurotoxic effects in humans: cholinergic syndrome, intermediate syndrome, organophosphate-induced delayed polyneuropathy (OPIDP), and chronic organophosphate-induced neuropsychiatric disorder (COPIND). These syndromes result after acute and chronic exposure to OP pesticides.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: No data available.
- Reproductive toxicity: Acute exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors can cause a cholinergic crisis characterized by severe nausea/vomiting, salivation, sweating, bradycardia, hypotension, collapse, and convulsions. Increasing muscle weakness is a possibility and may result in death if respiratory muscles are involved. Accumulation of ACh at motor nerves causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression at the neuromuscular junction. When this occurs symptoms such as muscle weakness, fatigue, muscle cramps, fasciculation, and paralysis can be seen. When there is an accumulation of ACh at autonomic ganglia this causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression in the sympathetic system. Symptoms associated with this are hypertension, and hypoglycemia. Overstimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the central nervous system, due to accumulation of ACh, results in anxiety, headache, convulsions, ataxia, depression of respiration and circulation, tremor, general weakness, and potentially coma. When there is expression of muscarinic overstimulation due to excess acetylcholine at muscarinic acetylcholine receptors symptoms of visual disturbances, tightness in chest, wheezing due to bronchoconstriction, increased bronchial secretions, increased salivation, lacrimation, sweating, peristalsis, and urination can occur. Certain reproductive effects in fertility, growth, and development for males and females have been linked specifically to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Most of the research on reproductive effects has been conducted on farmers working with pesticides and insecticdes in rural areas. In females menstrual cycle disturbances, longer pregnancies, spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, and some developmental effects in offspring have been linked to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Prenatal exposure has been linked to impaired fetal growth and development. Neurotoxic effects have also been linked to poisoning with OP pesticides causing four neurotoxic effects in humans: cholinergic syndrome, intermediate syndrome, organophosphate-induced delayed polyneuropathy (OPIDP), and chronic organophosphate-induced neuropsychiatric disorder (COPIND). These syndromes result after acute and

chronic exposure to OP pesticides.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: Acute exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors can cause a cholinergic crisis characterized by severe nausea/vomiting, salivation, sweating, bradycardia, hypotension, collapse, and convulsions. Increasing muscle weakness is a possibility and may result in death if respiratory muscles are involved. Accumulation of ACh at motor nerves causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression at the neuromuscular junction. When this occurs symptoms such as muscle weakness, fatigue, muscle cramps, fasciculation, and paralysis can be seen. When there is an accumulation of ACh at autonomic ganglia this causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression in the sympathetic system. Symptoms associated with this are hypertension, and hypoglycemia. Overstimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the central nervous system, due to accumulation of ACh, results in anxiety, headache, convulsions, ataxia, depression of respiration and circulation, tremor, general weakness, and potentially coma. When there is expression of muscarinic overstimulation due to excess acetylcholine at muscarinic acetylcholine receptors symptoms of visual disturbances, tightness in chest, wheezing due to bronchoconstriction, increased bronchial secretions, increased salivation, lacrimation, sweating, peristalsis, and urination can occur. Certain reproductive effects in fertility, growth, and development for males and females have been linked specifically to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Most of the research on reproductive effects has been conducted on farmers working with pesticides and insecticdes in rural areas. In females menstrual cycle disturbances, longer pregnancies, spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, and some developmental effects in offspring have been linked to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Prenatal exposure has been linked to impaired fetal growth and development. Neurotoxic effects have also been linked to poisoning with OP pesticides causing four neurotoxic effects in humans: cholinergic syndrome, intermediate syndrome, organophosphate-induced delayed polyneuropathy (OPIDP), and chronic organophosphate-induced neuropsychiatric disorder (COPIND). These syndromes result after acute and chronic exposure to OP pesticides.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- Acute exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors can cause a cholinergic crisis characterized by severe nausea/vomiting, salivation, sweating, bradycardia, hypotension, collapse, and convulsions. Increasing muscle weakness is a possibility and may result in death if respiratory muscles are involved. Accumulation of ACh at motor nerves causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression at the neuromuscular junction. When this occurs symptoms such as muscle weakness, fatigue, muscle cramps, fasciculation, and paralysis can be seen. When there is an accumulation of ACh at autonomic ganglia this causes overstimulation of nicotinic expression in the sympathetic system. Symptoms associated with this are hypertension, and hypoglycemia. Overstimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the central nervous system, due to accumulation of ACh, results in anxiety, headache, convulsions, ataxia, depression of respiration and circulation, tremor, general weakness, and potentially coma. When there is expression of muscarinic overstimulation due to excess acetylcholine at muscarinic acetylcholine receptors symptoms of visual disturbances, tightness in chest, wheezing due to bronchoconstriction, increased bronchial secretions, increased salivation, lacrimation, sweating, peristalsis, and urination can occur. Certain reproductive effects in fertility, growth, and development for males and females have been linked specifically to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Most of the research on reproductive effects has been conducted on farmers working with pesticides and insecticdes in rural areas. In females menstrual cycle disturbances, longer pregnancies, spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, and some developmental effects in offspring have been linked to organophosphate pesticide exposure. Prenatal exposure has been linked to impaired fetal growth and development. Neurotoxic effects have also been linked to poisoning with OP pesticides causing four neurotoxic effects in humans:

cholinergic syndrome, intermediate syndrome, organophosphate-induced delayed polyneuropathy (OPIDP), and chronic organophosphate-induced neuropsychiatric disorder (COPIND). These syndromes result after acute and chronic exposure to OP pesticides.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity
- No data available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
- No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
- No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil
- No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- Not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
- No data available.

12.7 Other adverse effects
- No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product:
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
- Do not discharge to drains or the environment.

Contaminated packaging:
- Dispose of as unused product in accordance with applicable regulations.

Waste code:
- Not available.

SECTION 14: Transport information

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
- Not available.

14.2 UN proper shipping name
- Not available.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
- Not available.

14.4 Packing group
- Not available.

14.5 Environmental hazards
- Not available.

14.6 Special precautions for user
- Not available.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
- Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- Not available.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
- No data available.

SECTION 16: Other information

SECTION 16: Other information

Product identifier:
- Product name: (±)-Anabasine
- Catalog No.: CS-O-30527
- CAS No.: 13078-04-1
- Molecular weight: 162.23
- Category: Pesticide Standards
- Synonyms: 1;2;3;4;5;6-Hexahydro-[2;3■]bipyridinyl
- Parent chemical: Anabasine

Supplier:
- Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India
Emergency telephone:
- +91-22-245045900

Disclaimer:
- The information provided in this SDS is based on data believed to be reliable; however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding its accuracy or completeness. Users must determine suitability for their particular purpose and comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

Revision information:
- Not available.

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