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

Catalogue Number	CS-T-31864
Product Name	Metaldehyde
CAS No.	108-62-3
Category	Pesticide Standards
Synonyms	-
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:

Acute toxicity (Category 4)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H228	Not available
H301	Not available
H412	Not available
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.

H361	Not available
H320	Not available
H370	Not available
H373	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P203	Not available
P210	Not available
P240	Not available
P241	Not available
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P273	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P316	Not available
P318	Not available
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P330	Not available
P370+P378	Not available
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P317	Not available
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P260	Not available
P264+P265	Not available
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen
P308+P316	Not available
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Metaldehyde
CAS Number : 108-62-3
Molecular Formula : C■H■■O■
Molecular Weight : 176.21
Parent Chemical : Metaldehyde
Synonyms : -
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	White solid
IR spectrum	Confirms
pH	No data available

Test	Result
Solubility	In Chloroform

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
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: LC50 (rat) = 3,140 mg/m3/4hr LD50: 630 mg/kg (Oral, Rat) (L1782) LD50: 600 mg/kg (Oral, Dog) (L1782)
- 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: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ Dogs fed metaldehyde exhibited emesis, depression, incoordination, hypernea, tachycardia, prostration, and cyanosis. Autopsy findings included congestion of the kidneys and liver. The lung tissue showed interstitial hemorrhaging, and the ganglion cells of the brain demonstrated degeneration processes. Similar signs of toxicity are seen in cats but nystagmus is also seen.
- Reproductive toxicity: /BIRDS and MAMMALS/ Available data on the acute toxicity for terrestrial animals indicate that metaldehyde is moderately toxic to mammals and slightly to moderately toxic to birds on an acute exposure basis. For the chronic assessments, parental systemic toxicity and toxicity to offspring are identified as the endpoint for mammalian wildlife. For birds, the chronic endpoint is based on reproductive effects (reductions in the ratios of number hatched to eggs laid, to eggs set, and to live embryos; and reduction in the ratio of hatchling survival to eggs set), as observed in a study conducted with mallard ducks. Table: Metaldehyde Toxicity Values for Terrestrial Organisms [Table#3511]
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ 15 CD-1 mice per sex per group were exposed to dietary concentrations of metaldehyde technical (99% purity) at 0 (basal diet), 100, 300, 1000, 3000, or 10000 ppm (approximate mean intake levels of 19, 54, 178, 560, and 1918 mg/kg/day for males and 24, 70, 235, 742, and 2296 mg/kg/day for females) for 90 days. At 10000 ppm, five males and 1 female died within the first 8 days of treatment. There were two other deaths not related to treatment: one male at 0 ppm and one female at 3000 ppm. Treatment-related liver effects (increased liver weights, hepatocellular necrosis, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, inflammation, anisokaryosis, vacuolization, cholestasis, and biliary hyperplasia) were seen at 300, 1000, 3000, and 10000 ppm. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ Dogs fed metaldehyde exhibited emesis, depression, incoordination, hypernea, tachycardia, prostration, and cyanosis. Autopsy findings included congestion of the kidneys and liver. The lung tissue showed interstitial hemorrhaging, and the ganglion cells of the brain demonstrated degeneration processes. Similar signs of toxicity are seen in cats but nystagmus is also seen.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- Ingestion is the most common route of metaldehyde poisoning. One to three hours after ingestion the following can occur: severe abdominal pain, nausea, salivation, vomiting, facial flushing, gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, metabolic acidosis, a marked rise in body temperature, drowsiness, convulsions, muscular rigidity, spasms, rhabdomyolysis and coma. Pulse and respiratory rate become progressively slower. Liver and kidney injury occurs at a later stage. Metaldehyde fumes may cause somnolence, uncoordinated movements, nausea, dizziness, CNS-depression, convulsions, and coma. Metaldehyde is also irritant to eyes and skin. (L1787)

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ Symptoms generally occur within 3 hours (although they have been delayed up to 48 hours and include salivation, lethargy, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, progressing to seizures, hyperthermia, comas, and death. inhalation produces mucous membrane irritation, and inhaling pyrolized metaldehyde has caused noncardiogenic pulmonary edema. Memory loss and cognitive dysfunction have been reported after severe poisoning.

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

DISCLAIMER

This MSDS is system-generated. Please verify and confirm all data, statements, and values with the Support Team before use or distribution.