

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

Catalogue Number	CS-T-52440
Product Name	Diazoxon
CAS No.	962-58-3
Category	Pesticide Standards
Synonyms	diethyl (2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl) phosphate
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:

Not available

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Not available

Not available

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
Not available	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
Not available	Not available

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Diazoxon
CAS Number : 962-58-3
Molecular Formula : C₁₂H₂₁N₂O₄P
Molecular Weight : 288.28
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : diethyl (2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl) phosphate
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: Remove from exposure. Show this SDS to the physician in attendance.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek 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. Not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Not available.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Not available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Avoid inhalation of combustion products.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing dust/vapors/mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry into drains, surface waters, and soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Collect spilled material using inert absorbent and place in a suitable, labeled container for disposal. Clean contaminated area with suitable cleaning methods. Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for personal protective equipment and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust/vapors/mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a tightly closed container 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

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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 maintain exposure below applicable limits.

Personal protective equipment (PPE):

- Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection: Protective gloves (material not available). Wear protective clothing.
- Respiratory protection: If ventilation is inadequate, use appropriate respiratory protection (type not available).
- Hygiene measures: Wash hands after handling. 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

Test	Result
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
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

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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, flames, and other ignition sources. Moisture (if applicable). Other conditions: Not available.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Not available.

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 insecticides 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. Symptoms of low dose exposure include excessive salivation and eye-watering. Acute dose symptoms include 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. Hypertension, hypoglycemia, anxiety, headache, tremor and ataxia may also result.
- 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 insecticides 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 insecticides 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 insecticides 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

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12.1 Toxicity

Not available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Not 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.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product. Ensure containers are empty before disposal where permitted.

Waste codes: 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

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

Not available.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

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Product name: Diazoxon

Catalog No.: CS-T-52440

CAS No.: 962-58-3

Synonyms: diethyl (2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl) phosphate

Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India

Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

Revision date: Not available.

Disclaimer: The information provided is believed to be accurate based on available product information; however, it is provided without warranty. Users are responsible for determining suitability for their particular application and for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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