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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Catalogue Number** | CS-T-60352 |
| **Product Name** | Phenmedipham |
| **CAS No.** | 13684-63-4 |
| **Category** | Pesticide Standards |
| **Synonyms** | 3-((methoxycarbonyl)amino)phenyl m-tolylcarbamate |
| **Brand** | Clearsynth Labs Ltd. |
| **Identified uses** | Laboratory Chemicals |
| **Uses advised against** | Not available |
| **Company** | Clearsynth Labs Ltd.<br>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:** Warning



**Hazard Statement(s)**

| Code | Statement |
|---|---|
| H400 | Not available |
| H410 | Not available |
| H373 | Not available |

**Precautionary Statement(s)**

| Code | Statement |
|---|---|
| P273 | Not available |
| P391 | Not available |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio |
| P260 | Not available |
| P319 | Get medical help if you feel unwell. |

## SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Phenmedipham
CAS Number : 13684-63-4
Molecular Formula : C16H16N2O4
Molecular Weight : 300.31
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : 3-((methoxycarbonyl)amino)phenyl m-tolylcarbamate
Concentration : Not available

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
- General advice: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or persist.
- Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.
- Skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
- 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/effects, acute and delayed
- Not available.

4.3 Indication of 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, 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 (see Section 8).
- Ensure adequate ventilation.

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 non-sparking tools.
- Absorb with inert material (e.g., sand, earth, vermiculite) and place in a suitable, labeled container for disposal.
- Clean contaminated area with water and detergent; collect washings for disposal where required.

6.4 Reference to other sections
- Disposal considerations: see Section 13. Exposure controls/personal protection: see Section 8.

## SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.
- Avoid breathing dust/vapors/mist.
- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Keep container tightly closed when not in use.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.
- Keep in original container, tightly closed.
- Protect from moisture.
- Incompatible materials: Not available.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
- Pesticide standard / laboratory use. No data available for additional specific uses.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
- Occupational exposure limits: Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls
- Engineering controls: Provide adequate ventilation. Use local exhaust where dust or aerosols may be generated.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE):
- Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection: Protective gloves (material not specified). Protective clothing as appropriate.
- Respiratory protection: If ventilation is inadequate or dust/aerosols are generated, use an appropriate respirator (type not specified).
- Hygiene measures: Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Wash hands after handling.
- Environmental exposure controls: Avoid release to the environment; use appropriate containment.

## 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 |
| 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 |

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| 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). No data 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. Chronically

high (>10 years) exposure leads to neuropsychological consequences including disturbances in perception and visuo-motor processing. (A15321) LD50: >8000 mg/kg (Rat, oral)
- 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: Cancer Classification: Group D Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity
- Reproductive toxicity: Betanal was embryotoxic when administered to rats during pregnancy by the oral route and via inhalation. Its teratogenic and embryotoxic effects in the pregnant animals decreased with reduction in the dose of the herbicide. Single and repeated administration of betanal increased the RNA in the liver of pregnant females and the placenta. A substantial decrease was noted in the liver and moderate decrease in the myocardium of the embryo. DNA increased in both liver and myocardium of the embryo by 36% and 49%, respectively; analogous changes were observed in the placenta. The pregnant rats exposed to betanal showed increased RNA. Embryotoxic and teratogenic effects of betanal play a major role in disrupting the nucleic acid metabolism. The threshold concn of betanal, considering its embryotoxic effects, is 2 mg/cu m.
- 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. Chronically high (>10 years) exposure leads to neuropsychological consequences including disturbances in perception and visuo-motor processing. (A15321)
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- Betanal was embryotoxic when administered to rats during pregnancy by the oral route and via inhalation. Its teratogenic and embryotoxic effects in the pregnant animals decreased with reduction in the dose of the herbicide. Single and repeated administration of betanal increased the RNA in the liver of pregnant females and the placenta. A substantial decrease was noted in the liver and moderate decrease in the myocardium of the embryo. DNA increased in both liver and myocardium of the embryo by 36% and 49%, respectively; analogous changes were observed in the placenta. The pregnant rats exposed to betanal showed increased RNA. Embryotoxic and teratogenic effects of betanal play a major role in disrupting the nucleic acid metabolism. The threshold concn of betanal, considering its embryotoxic effects, is 2 mg/cu m.

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. Chronically high (>10 years) exposure leads to neuropsychological consequences including disturbances in perception and visuo-motor processing. (A15321)

## 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
- 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 or according to applicable regulations.
- Waste code: Not available.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

SECTION 14: Transport information

- UN number: Not available.

- UN proper shipping name: Not available.
- Transport hazard class(es): Not available.
- Packing group: Not available.
- Environmental hazards: Not available.
- Special precautions for user: Not available.
- 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.

## SECTION 16: Other information

SECTION 16: Other information

- Product name: Phenmedipham
- Catalog No.: CS-T-60352
- CAS No.: 13684-63-4
- Synonyms: 3-((methoxycarbonyl)amino)phenyl m-tolylcarbamate
- Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India
- Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

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- The information provided is believed to be accurate based on available data, but no warranty is expressed or implied. Users are responsible for determining suitability for their particular application and for compliance with applicable regulations.

Revision information
- Revision date: Not available.
- Version: Not available.

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