

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

Catalogue Number	CS-T-92203
Product Name	Endrin aldehyde
CAS No.	7421-93-4
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:

Acute toxicity (Category 4)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning



Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H413	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P273	Not available
P301+P317	Not available
P330	Not available
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Endrin aldehyde

CAS Number : 7421-93-4

Molecular Formula : C₁₂H₈Cl₆O

Molecular Weight : 380.91

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	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: LD50: >500 mg/kg (Oral, Mouse) (L112) /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ The neural excitation caused by the organochlorine insecticides leads to their primary toxic manifestations. The organochlorine insecticide toxicity syndrome includes disturbances of sensation, coordination, and mental status. Anorexia, malaise, headaches, myoclonic jerking, lethargy, tremor, hyperreflexia, motor hyperexcitability, oral paresthesia (after ingestion), and convulsions have been reported with acute organochlorine insecticide poisoning. High concentrations of organochlorine pesticides have been associated with increased myocardial irritability and cardiac arrhythmias.

/Organochlorine insecticides/

- 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: Inadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential
- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ Six male and six female Sprague-Dawley rats were fed a control diet or diets containing endrin at 5 or 10 mg/kg, endrin aldehyde at 10 mg/kg, or endrin ketone at 5 mg/kg for 15 days, at which time three to six rats from each treatment group were given a single intraperitoneal dose of carbon tetrachloride at 100 uL/kg body weight in corn oil (1 mg/kg). Levels of serum enzymes, bile flow, and biliary excretion of an anionic model compound, phenolphthalein glucuronide, were measured on day 16. ...Dietary treatment with endrin aldehyde slightly increased the levels of serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase and glutamic pyruvic transaminase; and ...bile flow or biliary phenolphthalein glucuronide excretion /was not altered/. Combination with carbon tetrachloride increased the levels of some serum enzymes (two-fold) over those seen with the aldehyde or the ketone or carbon tetrachloride alone. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ ... Rrats were given control diet or diets containing 5 or 10 ppm endrin, 10 ppm endrin aldehyde or 5 ppm endrin ketone for 15 days. ... Dietary treatment with endrin at either dose level did not significantly elevate serum enzyme levels, while endrin aldehyde produced a slight increase in SGOT and SGPT and endrin ketone produced a small elevation in SGPT levels. Treatment with endrin aldehyde or endrin ketone did not result in significant alterations of bile flow or biliary PG excretion. ... Treatment with the endrin or endrin derivative did not potentiate CCl4-induced alterations in hepatobiliary functions.

- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ The neural excitation caused by the organochlorine insecticides leads to their primary toxic manifestations. The organochlorine insecticide toxicity syndrome includes disturbances of sensation, coordination, and mental status. Anorexia, malaise, headaches, myoclonic jerking, lethargy, tremor, hyperreflexia, motor hyperexcitability, oral paresthesia (after ingestion), and convulsions have been reported with acute organochlorine insecticide poisoning. High concentrations of organochlorine pesticides have been associated with increased myocardial irritability and cardiac arrhythmias. /Organochlorine insecticides/

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Endrin poisoning affects primarily the nerve system. Exposure causes various harmful effects including hyperexcitability, severe central nervous system damage, and death. Endrin is also believed to cause birth defects. (T10, L112)

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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