

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

<b>Catalogue Number</b>	CS-TA-95451
<b>Product Name</b>	Chloropropylate
<b>CAS No.</b>	5836-10-2
<b>Category</b>	Pesticide Standards
<b>Synonyms</b>	Rospin; Rospine; Acaralate; Chloropropylate
<b>Brand</b>	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
<b>Identified uses</b>	Laboratory Chemicals
<b>Uses advised against</b>	Not available
<b>Company</b>	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
<b>Emergency Phone #</b>	+91-22-245045900
<b>REACH No.</b>	Not available

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Disclaimer:** This is sample MSDS. Please email [sales@clearsynth.com](mailto: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

Not available

#### Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

#### Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P264+P265	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P305+P354+P338	Not available

P317	Not available
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### SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substance

Component : Chloropropylate

CAS Number : 5836-10-2

Molecular Formula : C17H16Cl2O3

Molecular Weight : 339.21

Parent Chemical : -

Synonyms : Rospin; Rospine; Acaralate; Chloropropylate

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 persist or if exposure is significant.

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

Skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

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. No data available.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

##### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing measures appropriate to surrounding fire (e.g., 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. Thermal decomposition may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes.

##### 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 waterways.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

##### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing dust/vapors. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

##### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry into drains, surface water, and soil.

##### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Collect spilled material using methods that minimize dust generation. Place in a suitable, labeled container for disposal. Clean contaminated area with appropriate 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

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

##### 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. Specific incompatibilities: 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. Wear protective clothing as appropriate.
- Respiratory protection: If ventilation is inadequate or exposure is possible, use a suitable respirator in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Hygiene measures: Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Wash hands after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Environmental exposure controls: Avoid release to the environment.

## 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

### 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, flames, and other ignition sources. Incompatible conditions: Not available.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Not available.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Not available. Thermal decomposition may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ Organochlorines are CNS stimulators that produce apprehension, excitability, paresthesias, dizziness, headache, disorientation, and tremor progressing to stupor, coma, and convulsions in severe cases. Organochlorines may enhance myocardial irritability, leading to cardiac dysrhythmias after heavy exposures. Serious complications involve seizures with resultant hypoxemia, severe metabolic acidosis, and death. Intoxication from acute oral exposures generally begins within 45 minutes to several hours. Subacute toxicity has been reported after the extensive and careless use of chlordane over several weeks. Symptoms included paresthesias, anorexia, nausea, fatigue, and malaise. /Organochlorines/ /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ The chief toxic action of the organochlorine pesticides is on the central nervous system, where these compounds interfere with fluxes of cations across nerve cell membranes, increasing neuronal irritability. This effect is manifest mainly as convulsions, sometimes limited to myoclonic jerking, but often expressed as violent seizures. ...

Convulsions may cause death by interfering with pulmonary gas exchange and by generating severe metabolic acidosis. Various disturbances of sensation, coordination, and mental function are also characteristic of acute organochlorine poisoning. High tissue concentrations of organochlorines increase myocardial irritability, predisposing to cardiac arrhythmias. When tissue organochlorine concentrations drop below threshold levels, recovery from the poisoning occurs. Organochlorines are not cholinesterase inhibitors. /Solid 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: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ A 1-yr interim report of a 2-yr feeding study using chlorpropylate 40% wettable formulation in groups of 3 male and 3 female dogs at 0, 100, 500 and 3000 ppm active ingredient indicates some depression of female growth rate in 2 out of 3 female dogs at 500 ppm. At 3000 ppm, body-weight loss or insufficient gain (5 out of 6) gastric stress and trauma (5 out of 6), elevated alkaline phosphatase (4 out of 4, day 90), and mortality (3 out of 6) occurred. The survivors were reduced to an

intake of 2000 ppm after 104 days and were taken off the test at the 116th day. They were again dosed with 2000 ppm from the 198th day of the study. After one year, this 2000 ppm group showed no adverse effect, except slightly high urinary albumin in one male and one female animal.

- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.

- STOT-single exposure: No data available.

- STOT-repeated exposure: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ Groups of 5 male and 5 female rats dosed orally by intubation 6 times weekly for 4 weeks with 50, 250 or 500 mg/kg/day chloropropylate suspended in gum arabic failed to show any toxic effects as judged by changes in survival, body-weight gain and microscopic examination of tissues after autopsy. Administration over 12 weeks of 0, 100, 1000, 5000 and 25,000 ppm of chloropropylate in the diet to groups of 21 male and 21 female rats resulted in a mortality of 29% at the 5,000 ppm level and 70% at the 25,000 ppm level. At the highest level, hair loss occurred after 2 weeks, and bloody nasal discharge was frequently observed. Body-weight gain was doubtfully depressed in males at 1000 ppm and definitely depressed in both sexes at higher dose levels. Food intake levels were reduced in both sexes at 25,000 ppm.

Histopathological examination of tissues revealed dose related changes in the liver, and an increasing incidence of testicular atrophy at doses of 1000 ppm and above. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ Dichlorbenzilic acid, was fed to groups of 20 male and 20 female rats for 99 days at dose levels of 0, 20, 100, 500 and 2500 ppm active ingredient in a 20% powder. Food consumption body-weight gain, mortality, organ weights and gross and histopathology showed no significant changes from the controls. A tendency to slight depression of kidney and testes weight was noted at 2500 ppm. /Dichlorbenzilic acid (metabolite)/

- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ Organochlorines are CNS stimulators that produce apprehension, excitability, paresthesias, dizziness, headache, disorientation, and tremor progressing to stupor, coma, and convulsions in severe cases. Organochlorines may enhance myocardial irritability, leading to cardiac dysrhythmias after heavy exposures. Serious complications involve seizures with resultant hypoxemia, severe metabolic acidosis, and death. Intoxication from acute oral exposures generally begins within 45 minutes to several hours. Subacute toxicity has been reported after the extensive and careless use of chlordane over several weeks. Symptoms included paresthesias, anorexia, nausea, fatigue, and malaise. /Organochlorines/

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

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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. Avoid release to the environment.

### 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 unless adequately cleaned.

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

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

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Product name: Chloropropylate

Catalog No.: CS-TA-95451

CAS No.: 5836-10-2

Synonyms: Rospin; Rospine; Acaralate; Chloropropylate

Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India

Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

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Revision date: Not available.

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