MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

4,6-DIMETHOXY-2-(PHENOXYCARBONYL)AMINOPYRIDINE

Revision Date: 20-05-21 Revision Number: 2.1

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

Product Name	4,6-DIMETHOXY-2-(PHENOXYCARBONYL)AMINOPYRIDINE
Chemical Name	Not Available
Synonyms	C13-H13-N3-O4; phenyl (4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)carbamate; (4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)carbamic acid phenyl ester; phenyl N-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)carbamate; 2-[(phenoxycarbonyl)amino]-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains 4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Chemical Formula	C13H13N3O4
Other means of identification	Not available
CAS Number	89392-03-0

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Relevant identified uses	Pesticide Intermediate, Intermediate.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet:

Registered company name	**Cohizon Life Sciences Limited**
Address	Plot No. 6102/3, 6117-19, 5809-10, GIDC, Ankleshwar Gujarat 393002 India
Telephone	Not Available
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number:

Association / Organisation	**Cohizon Life Sciences Limited**
Emergency telephone number(s)	(+91) 7046611150/51
Other emergency telephone number(s)	(+91) 6357684904

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard Ratings

		Min	Max		
Flammability	**1**	▬		**0 =**	**Minimum**
Toxicity	**1**	▬		**1 =**	**Low**
Body Contact	**0**			**2 =**	**Moderate**
Reactivity	**1**	▬		**3 =**	**High**
Chronic	**2**	▬▬		**4 =**	**Extreme**

NFPA 704 diamond

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances).

Classification	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H333	May be harmful if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P312	IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

Cas No.	%[weight]	Name
89392-03-0	>98	4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine

Mixtures

See Section above for composition of substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately with fresh running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: • Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available • Seek medical attention in event of irritation
Inhalation	• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be

	removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	• Immediately give a glass of water. • First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam
- Dry Chemical Powder
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide
- Water Spray or Fog – Larges files only

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses • Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area • **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot • Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location • If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. • Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use
Fire/Explosion Hazard	• Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. • Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). • Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. • In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL)

	are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC). • When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists,ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. • A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. • Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. • Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. • Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. • Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. • All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec. • A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. • One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours). • Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases. • **Combustion products include:** • Carbon Monoxide (CO) • carbon dioxide (CO2) • nitrogen oxides (NOx) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

Environmental precautions
See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	• Remove all ignition sources. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Avoid contact with skin and eyes. • Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. • Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. • Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. • Environmental hazard - contain spillage
Major Spills	• Environmental hazard - contain spillage • Moderate hazard. • **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area. • Alert Emergency Services and tell them the location and nature of hazard. • Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. • Recover products wherever possible. • **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. • **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. • **ALWAYS:** Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. • If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe Handling	• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. • **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until the atmosphere has been checked. • **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils • Avoid contact with incompatible materials. • When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. • Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. • Avoid physical damage to containers • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling • Work clothes should be laundered separately • Use good occupational work practice • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. • Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations

	regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) • Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. • Establish good housekeeping practices. • Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. • Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. • Do not use air hoses for cleaning. • Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. • Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. • Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. • Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. • The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. • Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. • Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. • In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorization or permit.
Other information	• Store in original containers. • Keep containers securely sealed. • Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. • Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. • Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: • Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}. • Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	• Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. • Plastic pail

	• Polyliner drum • Packing as recommended by manufacturer. • Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Storage incompatibility	• Carbamates are incompatible with strong acids and bases, and especially incompatible with strong reducing agents such as hydrides. • Flammable gaseous hydrogen is produced by the combination of active metals or nitrides with carbamates. • Strongly oxidising acids, peroxides, and hydroperoxides are incompatible with carbamates

Control Parameters
Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

Ingredient	**Original IDLH**	**Revised IDLH**
4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding:

Ingredient	**Occupational Exposure Band Rating**	**Occupational Exposure Band Limit**
4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m^3
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	• Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. • The basic types of engineering controls are: • Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. • Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. • Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. • An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. • Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant

Type of Contaminant	**Air Speed**
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)

Which each range the appropriate value depends on	
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1. Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1. Disturbing room air currents
2. Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3. Intermittent, low production	3: High production, heavy use
4. Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

- Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore, the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	• Safety glasses with side shields. • Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] • Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. • Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasized that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.
Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene.
- nitrile rubber.
- butyl rubber .
- fluor caoutchouc
- Polu vinyl chloride
- polyvinyl chloride

	Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	• Overalls. • P.V.C apron • Barrier cream. • Skin cleansing cream. • Eye wash unit

Respiratory protection
Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	**Half-Face Respirator**	**Full-Face Respirator**	**Powered Air Respirator**
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
- Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both. P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles Suitable for:
- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White to pale yellow crystalline powder; does not mix well with water		
Physical state	Divided Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	120℃	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	275.26
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials • Product is considered stable • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	• The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. • Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. • If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures

Ingestion	• The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	• There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. • Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. • Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	• Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	• Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. • Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. • Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. • Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

4,6-DIMETHOXY-2-(PHENOXYCARBONYL) AMINOPYRIDINE	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity* *2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

4,6-DIMETHOXY-2-(PHENOXYCARBONYL) AMINOPYRIDINE	Carbamate pesticides are less dangerous than organophosphorus pesticides. It requires higher dose to produce toxicity or mortality. However, its toxicity via skin contact is low to moderate. Its rapid metabolism causes acute toxic effect but subsequent rapid recovery. It may cause skin and eye irritation, increased pigmentation, sperm abnormalities, sensitization, cancer, mutations and genetic and foetal defects. It is easily absorbed through the skin, mucous membranes, airway and digestive tract. It can cause changes to the function of the blood-making system and the liver and kidney, at higher concentrations it can cause degeneration of the liver, kidney and testes. Its metabolites are detectable in urine.

Acute Toxicity	✓	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legand: ✗ – *Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓– *Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	End Point	**Test Duration (hr.)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
4,6-DIMETHOXY-2-(PHENOXYCARBONYL) AMINOPYRIDINE	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>25mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<=2.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	7-12.5mg/l	2
Legand:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

For Carbamates:

Environmental Fate - Carbamate pesticides are relatively non-persistent in the environment with half-lives ranging from hours to several weeks or months. Only rarely are carbamates found in crops beyond the growing season during which they are applied. As a rule these compounds do not represent a serious problem as contaminants of soil and water. Breakdown products are usually non-toxic being composed of low-molecular weight, volatile molecules that are easily degraded and utilized by micro-organisms.
Aquatic Fate: Being esters, carbamates are susceptible to hydrolysis. Most carbamate pesticides are stable to acid pHs but, under alkaline conditions, hydrolysis is rapid with the breakdown rate increasing 10-fold for each pH unit above 7. An increase of 10 deg. C. of temperature will increase the hydrolysis rate approximately 4-fold.
Terrestrial Fate: Soil - When these compounds are present in the soil their disappearance is affected by their interaction with the physical characteristics and water content of the soil, and the microflora present. In certain types of soil strong binding may make them unavailable for biological decomposition. In such soils, even running water produces little movement and thus minimal contamination of water supplies. In soil there is a greater likelihood of the presence and build up of toxic residues. Soil microorganisms are capable of metabolizing (hydrolysing) carbamates and can easily adapt themselves to metabolize the different types of carbamates. Carbamates and their metabolites can, at high dose levels, affect the microflora and cause changes that may be of importance in soil productivity.
Plants - It has been noted that plant leaf surfaces are a barrier to the absorption of carbamates. Roots, however, absorb the herbicides to a much greater extent, and the carbamate moves to all plant parts.
Ecotoxicity: Carbamates are broken down in soil, plants, and animals. The effects of carbamates on the environment are unknown. Although carbamates are not very stable or persistent under aquatic conditions, some bioaccumulate in fish, mainly due to slow their slower metabolism. Other carbamates are metabolized rapidly and no accumulation occurs. It appears that most, if not all, of the known carbamate metabolites are biodegraded rapidly and are less toxic for the environment than the parent molecules. Some carbamates are highly toxic for invertebrates and fish, others much less so. Carbamates are toxic for worms and other organisms living in the soil. Although a great reduction in the earthworm population may occur when applying carbamates to the soil, numbers will return to normal, because of the rapid breakdown of these compounds. In general, the toxicity of carbamates for wildlife is low, but exceptions exist. As a rule, birds are not very sensitive to carbamates while bees are extremely sensitive
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	**Persistence: Water/Soil**	**Persistence: Air**
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	**Bioaccumulation**
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	**Mobility**
	No Data available for all ingredients

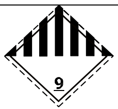
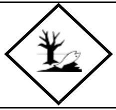
SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	• Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. • A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: • Reduction • Reuse • Recycling • Disposal (if all else fails) • This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted. • **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. • It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. • In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. • Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (UN) :

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	3077	
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains 4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)	
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class	9
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III	
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions	274; 331; 335; 375
	Limited quantity	5 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR) :

14.1. **UN number**	3077	
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (contains 4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)	
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. **Packing group**	**III**	

14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions	A97 A158 A179 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	956
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	956
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y956
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code/ GGVSee) :

14.1. **UN number**	3077	
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains 4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)	
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class	**9**
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	**III**	
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 966 967 969
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

14.7.1 Transport in bulk in accordance to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Not Applicable

14.7.2 Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product Name	**Ship Type**
4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl) aminopyridine	Not Available

14.7.3 Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product Name	**Ship Type**
4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl) aminopyridine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	**Status**
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Canada - DSL	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Philippines - PICCS	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)

Mexico - INSQ	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Vietnam - NCI	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Russia - FBEPH	No (4,6-dimethoxy-2-(phenoxycarbonyl)aminopyridine)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/05/2021
Initial Date	20/05/2021

Other information
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations.
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: Bio Concentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) has been prepared in accordance with our company standards and is intended solely for the use of trained personnel. The information provided herein is believed to be accurate as of the date of issue, but no warranty, express or implied, is made regarding its accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any particular purpose. The user is responsible for ensuring safe conditions and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.