

2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 1 of 8

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

OTHER NAMES

C6-H6-Br-N, "pyridine, 2-bromo-3-methyl-"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains 2-bromo-3-methylpyridine)

PRODUCT USE

■ Intermediate.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

STOT - SE Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria

H302

Harmful if swallowed.

H312

Harmful in contact with skin.

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

H332

Harmful if inhaled.

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2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 2 of 8

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code	Phrase
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

Code	Phrase
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage

Code	Phrase
P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2- bromo- 3- methylpyridine	3430-17-9	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

EYE

- 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

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

continued...

2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 3 of 8

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen bromide, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

continued...

2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 4 of 8

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2- bromo- 3- methylpyridine:

CAS:3430- 17- 9

MATERIAL DATA

2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

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2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 5 of 8

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of the 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 can not 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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	172.024
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	218- 219	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	>110	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.544
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity

Acute Tox. (dermal) 4
Acute Tox. (inhal) 4
Acute Tox. (oral) 4

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2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 6 of 8

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irrit. 2A
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	STOT SE 3
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Oral doses of the picolines are rapidly absorbed and penetrate the liver, heart, spleen, lungs and muscle. Percentage uptake increases with dosage and elimination occurs in two dose-dependent phases.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Drop application of 2-picoline to rabbit eyes produced moderate injury (8 on a scale of 1 to 10). Severe irritation, severe conjunctival and corneal injury capable of resulting in permanent impairment of vision, were noted.

SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- 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.

INHALED

- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation overexposure to picolines produces include central nervous system depression and narcosis. Poisoning in a 32 year-old male exposed to industrial vapours of 3-picoline was characterised by unique autonomic disturbances against asthenic background (angiodystonia, tendency towards hypotonia and bradycardia, increase of pilomotor reflex and disturbance of thermoregulation) and by polyneuritic phenomena.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Chronic intoxication with ionic bromides, historically, has resulted from medical use of bromides but not from environmental or occupational exposure; depression, hallucinosis, and schizophreniform psychosis can be seen in the absence of other signs of intoxication. Bromides may also induce sedation, irritability, agitation, delirium, memory loss, confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness (aphasias), dysarthria, weakness, fatigue, vertigo, stupor, coma, decreased appetite, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, hallucinations, an acne like rash on the face, legs and trunk, known as bronchoderma (seen in 25-30% of case involving bromide ion), and a profuse discharge from the nostrils (coryza). Chronic exposure to picolines (methylpyridines) results in anaemia, ocular and facial paralysis as well as symptoms experienced in acute intoxications. The structure and composition of the liver and the structure and growth patterns of the skin was altered in the off-spring of female rats given 157 mg/kg/d of 2-picoline throughout pregnancy. Daily administration of 2-picoline to rats for 4 months at doses of 50 mg/kg decreased hepatic glycogen levels and increased glucose and lactic acids. 300 mg/kg for 1 days initially stimulated energy generation but subsequently inhibited it. Data from experimental studies indicate that pyridines represent a potential cause of cancer in man. They have also been shown to cross the placental barrier in rats and cause premature delivery, miscarriages and stillbirths. PAs are passed through breast milk. Pyridine has been implicated in the formation of liver cancers.

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2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 7 of 8

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2- bromo- 3- methylpyridine	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

• Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

• If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

• Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

• Reduction.

• 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.

• Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

• Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

• Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

• Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM:

•3Z

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 9

Subsidiary risk:

None

UN No.: 3082

UN packing group:

III

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

(contains 2-bromo-3-methylpyridine)

continued...

2-BROMO-3-METHYLPYRIDINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 8 of 8

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains 2-bromo-3-methylpyridine)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains 2-bromo-3-methylpyridine)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

2-bromo-3-methylpyridine (CAS: 3430-17-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

■ The (M)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.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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