



NEWMIND
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Cyclazodone

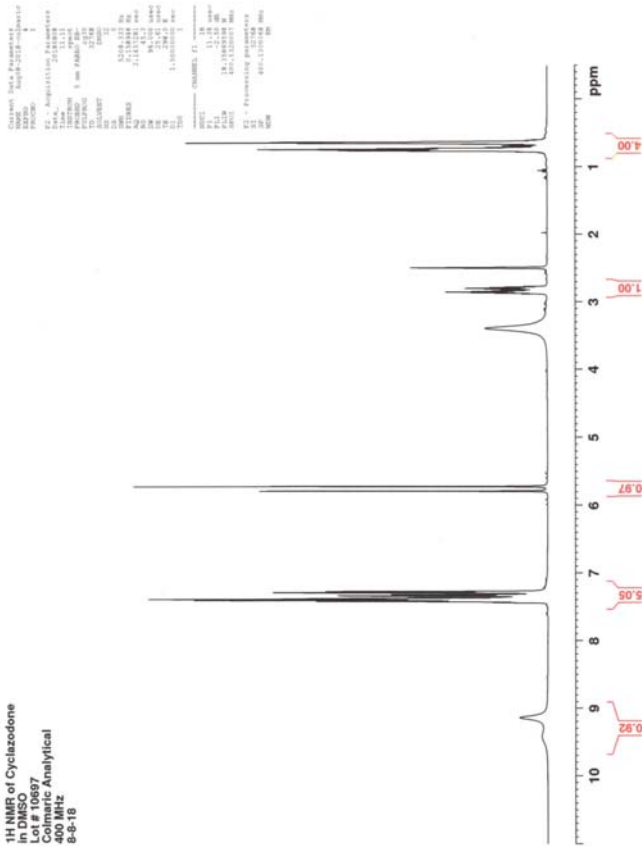
(2-(cyclopropylamino)-5-phenyl-1,3-oxazol-4-one)

Material Lot #: 20180803 Manufacture Date: 08/03/2018
Country of Origin: China Retesting Date: 08/13/2021

Analysis	Claim	Result
Cyclazodone	>98.0%	98.0%

Test	Claim	Result
Identification	Proton NMR spectrum conforms to structure.	Conforms
Assay	>98% by LCMS	>98%

Cyclazodone should be stored at or below room temperature in a tightly sealed durable container. Cyclazodone should be protected from excess heat, direct sunlight, excess humidity and moisture. Cyclazodone has a stable shelf life of 3 years from the date of testing when properly stored.



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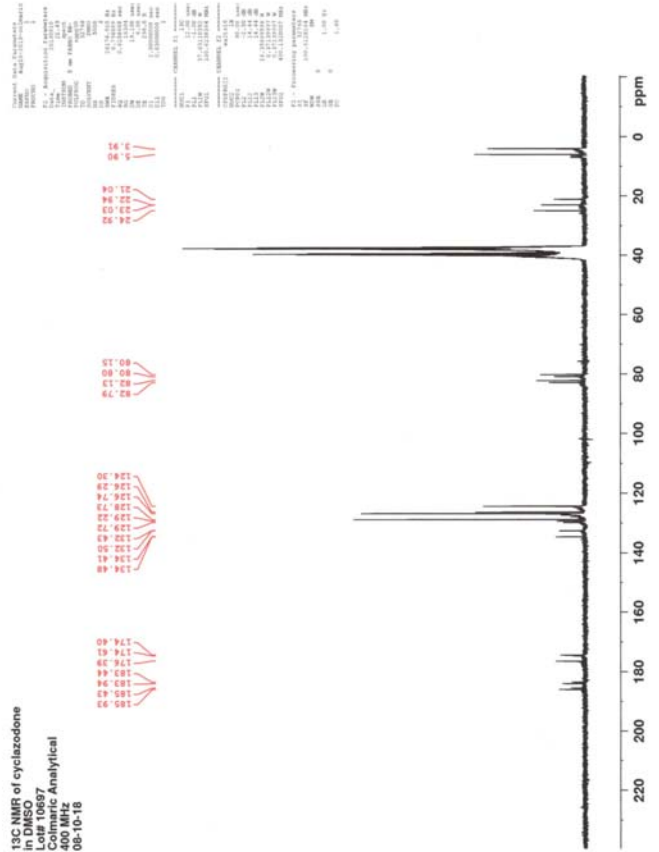
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Product Name	Cyclazodone	Product Lot Number	20180803
Report Date	08/14/2018	Laboratory Number	10697

Description	Method	Result
Identification	1H-NMR	Conforms
Identification	13C-NMR	Conforms
Lead	ICP-MS	0.008 ppm
Arsenic	ICP-MS	<0.001 ppm
Cadmium	ICP-MS	0.003 ppm
Mercury	ICP-MS	0.103 ppm

Michael Robil
Michael Robil
QA Auditor

08/14/18
08/14/2018
Date



Material Safety Data Sheet

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Revision Date 01/15/2013

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
CYCLAZODONE

SYNONYMS

C12-H12-N4-O2, 2-(cyclopropylamino)-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one, 2-(cyclopropylamino)-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one, cyclopropylpemelone, Cyclexanone, cyclazodone, "pemelone, cyclopropyl-", "LD 3695", "4(5H)-oxazolone, 2-(cyclopropylamino)-5-phenyl-", "4(5H)-oxazolone, 2-(cyclopropylamino)-5-phenyl-", phenyl-5-cyclopropylamino-2-oxazolinone-4, phenyl-5-cyclopropylamino-2-oxazolinone-4, "2-oxazolin-4-one, 2-(cyclopropylamino)-5-phenyl-", "2-oxazolin-4-one, 2-(cyclopropylamino)-5-phenyl-", "Cyclazadone (sic)"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.(contains cyclazodone)

PRODUCT USE

Analeptic agent. Never marketed. Cyclazodone is a centrally acting stimulant drug which is related to other drugs such as pemoline and 4-methylaminorex. It is a banned stimulant under the World Anti-Doping Agency prohibited list.

SUPPLIER

Company: Synaptent LLC
Address:
47 W Polk St 100-241
Chicago
IL, 60605
USA
Telephone:
+1 888-679-6278
Fax: +1 312-577-1689

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
NoneRISK
» Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.

SAFETY

- » Keep locked up.
- » Do not breathe dust.
- » Wear suitable protective clothing.
- » In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- » Use only in well ventilated areas.
- » Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- » To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- » This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- » Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- » Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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- » This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- » In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cyclazodone	14461-91-7	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK.
- At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given.
- Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded due to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non-availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor.

NOTE: If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear protective gloves when inducing vomiting.

- REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY.
- 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.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. (ICSC20306/20307).

EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- » If skin or hair contact occurs:
- 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.
- Prosthesis 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

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device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
• Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

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.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
 - Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
 - Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
 - Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Treat seizures with diazepam.
 - Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.
- BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an

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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; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

- A dust explosion may release 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-metre per second.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 2X

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

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 authorisation or permit.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- 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.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and
- low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.

In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.

* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

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recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.

- For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
- For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.
- Eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- For Emergencies: Vinyl suit.

- 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. 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.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

RESPIRATOR

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» For potent pharmacological agents:

Powders

To prevent contamination and overexposure, no open handling of powder should be allowed.

- Powder handling operations are to be done in a powders weighing hood, a glove box, or other equivalent ventilated containment system.
- In situations where these ventilated containment hoods have not been installed, a non-ventilated enclosed containment hood should be used.
- Pending changes resulting from additional air monitoring data, up to 300 mg can be handled outside of an enclosure provided that no grinding, crushing or other dust-generating process occurs.
- An air-purifying respirator should be worn by all personnel in the immediate area in cases where non-ventilated containment is used, where significant amounts of material (e.g., more than 2 grams) are used, or where the material may become airborne (as through grinding, etc.).
- Powder should be put into solution or a closed or covered container after handling.
- If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.

Solutions Handling:

- Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolisation. If the procedures have a potential for aerosolisation, an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area.
- Solutions used for procedures where aerosolisation may occur (e.g., vortexing, pumping) are to be handled within a containment system or with local exhaust ventilation.
- In situations where this is not feasible (may include animal dosing), an air-purifying respirator is to be

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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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- cyclazodone: CAS:14461- 91- 7

MATERIAL DATA

- » Airborne particulate or vapour must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering controls and monitoring hardware. Biologically active compounds may produce idiosyncratic effects which are entirely unpredictable on the basis of literature searches and prior clinical experience (both recent and past).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Chemical protective goggles with full seal
- Shielded mask (gas-type)
- 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].

HANDS/FEET

» Suitability and duration of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,
- are important in the selection of gloves.
- Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
- Double gloving should be considered.
- PVC gloves.
- Protective shoe covers.
- Head covering.

OTHER

- For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.
- For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is

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worn by all personnel in the immediate area. If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.

- Ensure gloves are protective against solvents in use.

Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:

- For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. Quantities of up to 25 grams may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets *; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets* or equivalent containment systems; Quantities exceeding 1 kg may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet*.
- HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.

- The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated. Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated. When handling: Quantities of up to 25 grams, an approved respirator with HEPA filters or cartridges should be considered; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram, a half-face negative pressure, full negative pressure, or powered helmet-type air purifying respirator should be considered. Quantities in excess of 1 kilogram, a full face negative pressure, helmet-type air purifying, or supplied air respirator should be considered.

Written procedures, specific to a particular work-place, may replace these recommendations

- * For Class II Biological Safety Cabinets, Types B2 or B3 should be considered. Where only Class I, open fronted Cabinets are available, glove panels may be added. Laminar flow cabinets do not provide sufficient protection when handling these materials unless especially designed to do so.

Pilot Plant and Production

- Wear appropriate gloves; lab coat, nylon coveralls or disposable Tyvek suit; safety glasses, safety shoes, and disposable booties. Use good manufacturing practices (i.e., cGMPs).
- Protective garment (coveralls, Tyvek, lab coat) is not to be worn outside the work area.
- Clean/dirty/decontamination areas are to be established.
- Negative/positive air pressure relationships and buffer zones required (i.e., ante-room/degowning room/airlock)
- Area access is to be restricted.
- High-energy operations such as milling, particle sizing, spraying or fluidising should be done within an approved emission control or containment system.
- Develop cleaning procedures and techniques that limit potential exposure.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White powder; does not mix well with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

Molecular Weight: 216.24
Melting Range (°C): 139- 140 (+/-, form)
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Applicable

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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

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

» Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material: animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Analeptics stimulate the respiratory centre of the brain and cardiovascular system. Analeptics may produce several adverse effects including hypothermia, dysrhythmias, seizures and psychoses. Adverse effects associated with the administration of central nervous system stimulants include labored breathing, coughing, narrowed airways, chest tightness, and throat spasm. Muscular involvement may produce contraction of small localised muscle fibres (visible through the skin) or seizures. Headache, dizziness, fever and confusion may also result. Other symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and difficulty in urination, alterations in blood pressure and irregular heart beat.

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. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

» Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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 dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. 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.

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CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. 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. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 80 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 81 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 142 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
cyclazodone			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. 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.
- 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.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

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- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2X (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or division:	6.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3249	UN packing group:	II
Special provisions:	221	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	500 g
Packagings and IBCs -	P002	Packagings and IBCs -	None
Packing instruction:		Special packing provisions:	

Shipping Name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains cyclazodone)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	6.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3249	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains cyclazodone)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3249	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.(CONTAINS CYCLAZODONE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3249	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- A, S- A	Special provisions:	221
Limited Quantities:	500 g	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.(contains cyclazodone)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

cyclazodone
No regulations applicable
No data available for cyclazodone as CAS: 14461-91-7.