# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

# Pyrimethamine

Revision Date:2025-07-12 Revision Number:1

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

# **Product identifier**

Product name	: Pyrimethamine				
CBnumber	: CB8461315				
CAS	: 58-14-0				
EINECS Number	: 200-364-2				
Synonyms	: PYRIMETHAMINE, Pyrimethamine HCL				
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against					
Relevant identified uses	: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.				
Uses advised against	: none				
Company Identification					
Company	: Chemicalbook				
Address	: Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing				
Telephone	: 010-86108875				

# SECTION 2: Hazards identification

# Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

### Label elements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed

Precautionary statement(s)

# Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

### Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

#### Storage

none

#### Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

### Other hazards

no data available

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substance

Product name	: Pyrimethamine
Synonyms	: PYRIMETHAMINE, Pyrimethamine HCL
CAS	: 58-14-0
EC number	: 200-364-2
MF	: C12H13CIN4
MW	: 248.71

# SECTION 4: First aid measures

# Description of first aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately.

Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### **Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound include megaloblastic anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, pancytopenia, atrophic glossitis, vomiting, convulsions, respiratory failure and death. Chronic exposure may cause depression of hemopoiesis due to interference in the metabolism of folic acid. Skin rashes may also occur. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: When heated to decomposition this compound emits toxic fumes of chlorine and nitrogen oxides. (NTP, 1992)

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

There is no specific antidote to acute pyrimethamine poisoning. In the event of overdosage, symptomatic and supportive measures should be employed. Gastric lavage is recommended and is effective if carried out very soon after drug ingestion. Parenteral diazepam may be used to Chemical Book control convulsions. Folinic acid should also be administered within 2 hours of drug ingestion to be most effective in counteracting the effects on the hematopoietic system. Due to the long half-life of pyrimethamine, daily monitoring of peripheral blood counts is recommended for up to several weeks after the overdose until normal hematologic values are restored.

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

# **Extinguishing media**

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

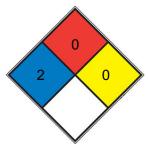
# **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### **NFPA 704**



HEALTH	2	Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury (e.g. <u>diethyl</u> <u>ether</u> , ammonium phosphate, iodine)	
FIRE	0	Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)	
REACT	0	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, <u>N2</u> )	
SPEC. HAZ.			

# SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

# Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use sparkproof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store at 15 deg to 25 deg C (59 deg to 77 deg F) in a dry place and protect from light.

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Control parameters**

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### **Exposure controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the riskelimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### **Respiratory protection**

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

# Information on basic physicochemical properties

Colour	White to Off-White
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	26°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	161°C/12mmHg(lit.)
boiling range	
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion	no data available
limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	137°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
рН	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Prepare the solution immediately before use. Dissolve 0.25 g in a mixture of 1 volume of methanol R
	and 3 volumes of methylene chloride R and dilute to 10 mL with the same mixture of solvents. The
	solution is clear (2.2.1) and not more intensely coloured than reference solution BY6 (2.2.2, Method
	ll).
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	1.32X10-8 mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)
Density and/or relative density	1.305g/cm3
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

# SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

# Reactivity

no data available

# **Chemical stability**

no data available

# Possibility of hazardous reactions

PYRIMETHAMINE is sensitive to exposure to light (NTP, 1992). Neutralizes acids to form salts plus water in exothermic reactions. May be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen may be generated in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides.

#### Conditions to avoid

no data available

# Incompatible materials

no data available

# Hazardous decomposition products

# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

# Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 92 mg/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

# Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

# Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

Classification of carcinogenicity: 1) evidence in humans: no data; 2) evidence in animals: limited. Overall summary evaluation of carcinogenic risk to humans is Group 3: The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. From table

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

# STOT-single exposure

no data available

### STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

#### Aspiration hazard

no data available

# SECTION 12: Ecological information

# Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

# Persistence and degradability

no data available

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 28 was calculated in fish for pyrimethamine(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.69(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### Mobility in soil

The pKa of pyrimethamine is 7.34(1), indicating that this compound will exist partially in cation form in the environment and cations generally adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(2). Because pyrimethamine ionizes in the environment, two estimated Koc values have been calculated(SRC). Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(3), the Koc of pyrimethamine can be estimated to be 1540(SRC). The Koc of pyrimethamine is estimated as 590(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.69(4) and a regression-derived equation(3). According to a classification scheme(5), these estimated Koc values suggest that pyrimethamine is expected to have low mobility in soil. Also, aromatic amines are expected to bind strongly to humus or organic matter in soils due to the high reactivity of the aromatic amino group(6,7), suggesting that pyrimethamine may be immobile in some soils(SRC).

### Other adverse effects

no data available

# SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

# **Disposal methods**

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

# Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

# Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

# Special precautions for user

no data available

# Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

# Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) Listed. **EC Inventory** Listed. United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Not Listed. China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015 Not Listed. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) Not Listed. PICCS Listed. **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory** Listed. IECSC Not Listed. Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) Not Listed. Chemical Book

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

# Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index? pageID=0&request locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemlDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Disclaimer:

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