

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

**Product name:** FULTIME™ Herbicide

**Issue Date:** 05/15/2015

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DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** FULTIME™ Herbicide

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** End use herbicide product

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC  
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD  
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46268-1053  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

800-992-5994  
[info@dow.com](mailto:info@dow.com)

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 800-992-5994

**Local Emergency Contact:** 352-323-3500

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**Hazard classification**

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable liquids - Category 4

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

#### **Hazards**

Combustible liquid.

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Suspected of causing cancer.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

#### **Precautionary statements**

##### **Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

##### **Response**

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

##### **Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

##### **Disposal**

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### **Other hazards**

no data available

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### **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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This product is a mixture.

**Component**

**CASRN**

**Concentration**

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Acetochlor	34256-82-1	24.8%
Atrazine	1912-24-9	16.6%
Dichlormid	37764-25-3	4.2%
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	2.1%
Balance	Not available	52.3%

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

**General advice:** First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

**Skin contact:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

**Eye contact:** Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

**Ingestion:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

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

**Notes to physician:** Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the

patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable extinguishing media:** To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** no data available

### **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous combustion products:** Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation.

### **Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Atrazine	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	OSHA P0	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

### Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Neoprene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl").  
NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other protection:** Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

**Respiratory protection:** Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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<b>Appearance</b>	
Physical state	Suspension
Color	Tan
<b>Odor</b>	No test data available
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	10 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> 93 °C ( 199 °F) <i>Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	9.60 at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.155 at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	Dispersible
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not combustible.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	260 mPa.s
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	no data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	no data available
<b>Liquid Density</b>	1.155 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	no data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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**Reactivity:** no data available

**Chemical stability:** Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Oxidizers.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur oxides.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation.

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. For similar material(s):  
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

#### Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

The dermal LD50 has not been determined. For similar material(s):  
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.

The LC50 has not been determined. For similar material(s):  
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.50 mg/l

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.  
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.  
May cause moderate eye irritation.  
Corneal injury is unlikely.

### Sensitization

For similar material(s):  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For the minor component(s):

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening. Reexposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Effects may be delayed.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Product test data not available.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

For the active ingredient(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Liver.

Kidney.

Heart.

Central nervous system.

Blood.

Testes.

Respiratory tract.

Eye.

Muscles.

Nasal tissue.

**Carcinogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Atrazine. Has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. Dichlormid. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For the minor component(s): An oral study in which high doses of TDI were reported to cause cancer in animals has been found to contain numerous deficiencies which compromise the validity of the study. TDI did not cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation, the most likely route of exposure. Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

**Teratogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Atrazine. Dichlormid. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

**Mutagenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Product test data not available.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**



**Acetochlor****Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause respiratory irritation.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

**Atrazine****Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**Dichlormid****Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues****Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

**Toxicity****Acetochlor****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Material is highly toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 between 0.1 and 1.0 mg/L).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 8.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EyC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.00027 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent  
EyC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.0027 mg/l, OECD 221.

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 0.13 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.0221 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 928mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5620mg/kg diet.

dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), 5 d, > 5620mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 200micrograms/bee

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 105.5 mg/kg

**Atrazine****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Poecilia reticulata (guppy), static test, 96 Hour, 46 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia pulex (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 5.29 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EyC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Biomass, 0.235 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EbC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), 96 Hour, Biomass, 0.153 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 940mg/kg bodyweight.

Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail), 8 d, > 1000mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), > 97µg/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), > 100µg/bee

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 78 mg/kg

**Dichlormid****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 141 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 161 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 80 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Bacteria, 6 Hour, 1,180 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 1545mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 d, > 22.7µg/bee

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5200mg/kg diet.

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 33.3µg/bee

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, 391 mg/kg

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues****Acute toxicity to fish**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

EC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material:, 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

**Balance**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Acetochlor**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant information found.

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, pH 5, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 7, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 9, Stable

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 2.3 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**Atrazine**

**Biodegradability:** Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

**Dichlormid**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, pH 5, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 7, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 9, Stable

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (direct photolysis)

**Method:** Measured

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 1.7 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**Biodegradability:** In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

**Balance**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Acetochlor**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 4.14 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 20

**Atrazine**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.75 Measured

**Dichlormid**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 1.839

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

**Balance**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Mobility in soil**

**Acetochlor**

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 156 Estimated.

**Atrazine**

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 150 - 210 Measured

**Dichlormid**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 36 - 49

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

**Balance**

No relevant data found.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal methods:** If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**DOT**

Not regulated for transport

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Acetochlor, Atrazine)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Acetochlor, Atrazine
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Acetochlor, Atrazine)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**OSHA Hazard Communication Standard**

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312**

Acute Health Hazard  
Chronic Health Hazard

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313**

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
Atrazine	1912-24-9
Toluene-diisocyanate, mixture of toluene-2,4-di-isocyanate and toluene-2,6-di-isocyanate	26471-62-5

**California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Acetochlor	34256-82-1

**Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-KnowAct): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:**

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Atrazine	1912-24-9

**Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-KnowAct): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:**

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

**Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act**

EPA Registration Number: 62719-371

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin  
Causes moderate eye irritation

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Other information

Category 3 carcinogens, according to EC criteria, are substances which cause concern for man owing to possible carcinogenic effects, but in respect of available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment. There is some evidence from appropriate animal studies, but this is insufficient to place the substance in EC category 2 - substances which should be regarded as if they are carcinogenic to man.

### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	2	0

### Revision

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

### Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

### Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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