

Product Name: LORSBAN (TM) Advanced Insecticide**Issue Date:** 07/15/2013**Print Date:** 15 Jul 2013

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.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

LORSBAN™ Advanced Insecticide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow AgroSciences LLC
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189
United States

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994

SDSQuestion@dow.com**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER****24-Hour Emergency Contact:**

800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact:

352-323-3500

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview**Color:** White**Physical State:** Liquid.**Odor:** Mild**Hazards of product:**

WARNING! May cause allergic skin reaction. Harmful if swallowed. May cause eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. May cause anesthetic effects. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Avoid temperatures above 50°C (122°F) Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms. Possible cancer hazard. May cause cancer based on animal data.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.

Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

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

Skin Sensitization: For similar material(s): Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice. Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Ingestion: Moderate toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause serious injury, even death.

Aspiration hazard: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure to active ingredient may be headache, dizziness, incoordination, muscle twitching, tremors, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, salivation, tearing, tightness in chest, excessive urination, convulsions. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Adrenal gland. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. For the solvent(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Respiratory tract.

Cancer Information: For the minor component(s) Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. For the solvent(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in lab animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother.

Reproductive Effects: Chlorpyrifos did not interfere with fertility in reproduction studies in laboratory animals. Some evidence of toxicity to the offspring occurred, but only at a dose high enough to produce significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the solvent(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the minor component(s): Reproductive effects seen in female animals are believed to be due to altered nutritional states resulting from extremely high doses of glycerine given in the diet. Similar effects have been seen in animals fed synthetic diets.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	40.18 %
Glycerol	56-81-5	2.5 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:	64742-95-6	20.0 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	6.0 %
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	1.6 %
Cumene	98-82-8	0.8 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.2 %
Balance	Not available	28.72 %

4. First-aid measures**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 not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by

qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly. 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), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration. Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. Attempt seizure control with diazepam 5-10 mg (adults) intravenous over 2-3 minutes. Repeat every 5-10 minutes as needed. Monitor for hypotension, respiratory depression, and need for intubation. Consider second agent if seizures persist after 30 mg. If seizures persist or recur administer phenobarbital 600-1200 mg (adults) intravenous diluted in 60 ml 0.9% saline given at 25-50 mg/minute. Evaluate for hypoxia, dysrhythmia, electrolyte disturbance, hypoglycemia (treat adults with dextrose 100 mg intravenous). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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.

Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

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. Phosphorous compounds. 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. 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.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. 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. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Chlorpyrifos	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor.	0.1 mg/m ³ SKIN, BEI
Glycerol	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Respirable fraction.	5 mg/m ³
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Total dust.	15 mg/m ³
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
Cumene	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	245 mg/m ³ 50 ppm SKIN

Xylene	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm	BEI
	OSHA Table	PEL	435 mg/m3	100 ppm
	Z-1			

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.

A BEI notation following the exposure guideline refers to a guidance value for assessing biological monitoring results as an indicator of the uptake of a substance from all routes of exposures.

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin 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.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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.

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. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	White
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	4.44 (@ 1 %) <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available

Vapor Pressure	Upper: No test data available
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	1.1253
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	emulsifiable
Autoignition Temperature	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.
Liquid Density	1.12 g/ml @ 20 °C

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Unstable at elevated temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid temperatures above 50 °C (122 °F). Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Bases.

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. Organic sulfides. Sulfur dioxide. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

For similar material(s): Estimated. LD50, rat, female 439 mg/kg

Dermal

For similar material(s): LD50, rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

For similar material(s): LC50, 4 h, Mist, rat, male and female > 1.91 mg/l
Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Sensitization

Skin

For similar material(s): Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice. Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure to active ingredient may be headache, dizziness, incoordination, muscle twitching, tremors, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, salivation, tearing, tightness in chest, excessive urination, convulsions. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Adrenal gland. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. For the solvent(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Respiratory tract.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. For the minor component(s) Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

Component	List	Classification
Cumene	IARC	Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B

Developmental Toxicity

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. For the solvent(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in lab animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother.

Reproductive Toxicity

Chlorpyrifos did not interfere with fertility in reproduction studies in laboratory animals. Some evidence of toxicity to the offspring occurred, but only at a dose high enough to produce significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the solvent(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the minor component(s): Reproductive effects seen in female animals are believed to be due to altered nutritional states resulting from extremely high doses of glycerine given in the diet. Similar effects have been seen in animals fed synthetic diets.

Genetic Toxicology

For the solvent(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Based on a majority of negative data and some equivocal or marginally positive results, active ingredient is considered to have minimal genetic toxicity potential.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

For similar material(s): LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 h: 0.166 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

For similar material(s): EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 0.000548 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

For similar material(s): ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 1.79 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: Chlorpyrifos

Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

Stability in Water (1/2-life):

72 d

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
22 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method	
9.16678E-11 cm ³ /s	1.4 h	Estimated.	
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):			
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
0.000 %			

Data for Component: Glycerol

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
63 %	14 d	OECD 301C Test	Not applicable

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.22 mg/mg

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

For the major component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD > 40%). For some component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

Data for Component: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
4 - 18 %	28 d	OECD 301C Test	Not applicable

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.670E-11 cm ³ /s	0.641 d	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Data for Component: 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

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.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
0 %	28 d	OECD 301C Test	Not applicable
50 %	4.4 d	Calculated	Not applicable

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
3.51E-11 cm ³ /s	3.7 h	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Data for Component: Cumene

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
86 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	pass

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
6.90E-12 cm ³ /s	1.55 d	Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
40.000 %	62.000 %	70.000 %	

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.20 mg/mg

Data for Component: Xylene

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
6.5E-12 cm ³ /s	19.7 h	Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):			
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
37.000 %	58.000 %	72.000 %	
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg			

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: Chlorpyrifos

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 4.7 Estimated.

Data for Component: Glycerol

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.76 Measured

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

Bioaccumulation: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Data for Component: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.63 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 33 - 275; Cyprinus carpio (Carp); Measured

Data for Component: 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.42 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 161; Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow); Measured

Data for Component: Cumene

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.4 - 3.7 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 35.5; Fish; Measured

Data for Component: Xylene

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.12 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 15 - 21; Fish; Measured

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: Chlorpyrifos

Mobility in soil: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 8,151 **Henry's Law Constant (H):** 6.6E-06 atm*m3/mole Measured

Data for Component: Glycerol

Mobility in soil: 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, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 1 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.73E-08 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

Mobility in soil: For the major component(s); Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Data for Component: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 720 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 6.16E-03 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Data for Component: 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 741.65 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.97E-02 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
97.26 %	0.62 %	< 0.01 %	2.08 %	0.05 %

Data for Component: **Cumene**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 800 - 2,800 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.15E-02 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
98.38 %	0.33 %	< 0.01 %	1.26 %	0.03 %

Data for Component: **Xylene**

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 443 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 7.45E-03 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

13. Disposal Considerations

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.

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk

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

Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

DOT Bulk

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

Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS, XYLENE

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG

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

Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-F

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA

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

Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 964

Passenger Packing Instruction: 964

Additional Information

Reportable quantity: 2 lb – CHLORPYRIFOS, 50,000 lb – XYLENE

MARINE POLLUTANT (CHLORPYRIFOS)

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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.

15. Regulatory Information

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

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Component	CAS #	Amount
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	6.0%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): 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.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	40.18%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	6.0%
Glycerol	56-81-5	2.5%
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	1.6%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): 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.

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.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health

Fire

Reactivity

1

1

1

Revision

Identification Number: 1045602 / 1016 / Issue Date 07/15/2013 / Version: 3.0

DAS Code: GF-2729

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

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ DES	Hazard Designation
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

Dow AgroSciences LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.