Distributed by GROWMARK, Inc.

Safety Data Sheet
Commercial Product

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name
Xcelerate ATZ[TM] 5.6L Herbicide

EPA Reg. No.
524-485-534
Product use
Herbicide
Chemical name
Not applicable.
Synonyms
Herbicide manufactured by Monsanto Company
Company
Distributed by GROWMARK, Inc., 1701 Towanda Ave., Bloomington, IL, 61701
Telephone: 309-557-6000
Emergency numbers
FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY, SPILL LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT Call CHEMTREC - Day or Night: 1-800-424-9300 toll free in the continental U.S., Puerto Rico, Canada, or Virgin Islands. For calls originating elsewhere: 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted).
FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCY - Day or Night: +1 (314) 694-4000 (collect calls accepted).

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency overview
Appearance and odour (colour/form/odour): Pink / Suspension / Slight

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE due to ground and surface water concerns.

CAUTION!
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
HARMFUL IF INHALED
CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION

Potential health effects
Likely routes of exposure
Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation
Eye contact, short term
Causes moderate but temporary eye irritation.
Skin contact, short term
Not expected to produce significant adverse effects when recommended use instructions are followed.
May cause allergic skin reaction.
Inhalation, short term
Harmful by inhalation.
Single ingestion
Harmful if swallowed.

Refer to section 11 for toxicological and section 12 for environmental information.

OSHA Status
This product is hazardous according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Active ingredient
2-chloro-N-(ethoxymethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl) acetamide; {Acetochlor}
6-chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine; {Atrazine}

Composition

COMPONENT	CAS No.	% by weight (approximate)
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	33.4
Atrazine	1912-24-9	26.9
Furilazole (Safener)	121776-33-8	<=1.5
Water and minor formulating ingredients		<=39

The specific chemical identity is being withheld because it is trade secret information of Monsanto Company.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Use personal protection recommended in section 8.

Eye contact
If in eyes, hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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. Sensitized persons should avoid further contact and reuse of contaminated clothing.

Inhalation
If inhaled, move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call emergency number or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Ingestion
Call 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 center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point
Does not flash.

Extinguishing media
Recommended: Water, foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unusual fire and explosion hazards
Minimise use of water to prevent environmental contamination.
Environmental precautions: see section 6.

Hazardous products of combustion
Carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), hydrogen chloride (HCl)

Fire fighting equipment
Self-contained breathing apparatus.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions
Use personal protection recommended in section 8.

Environmental precautions
Minimise spread.
Contain spillage with sand bags or other means.
Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and water ways.
Do NOT contaminate water when disposing of rinse waters.

Methods for cleaning up
Contain spillage with sand bags or other means.
Absorb in earth, sand or absorbent material.
SMALL QUANTITIES:
Dig up heavily contaminated soil.
Flush spill area with water.
Collect in containers for disposal.
Place leaking containers in oversize leakproof drums for transport.
Flush residues with small quantities of water.
LARGE QUANTITIES:
Refer to section 7 for types of containers.

Refer to section 13 for disposal of spilled material.
Use handling recommendations in Section 7 and personal protection recommendations in Section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Good industrial practice in housekeeping and personal hygiene should be followed.

Handling
Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Avoid breathing vapour or mist.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling or contact.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Do NOT taste or swallow.
Thoroughly clean equipment after use.
Wash outside of gloves before removing.
Do not contaminate drains, sewers and water ways when disposing of equipment rinse water.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Emptied containers retain vapour and product residue.
FOLLOW LABELLED WARNINGS EVEN AFTER CONTAINER IS EMPTIED.
DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER.

Storage
Compatible materials for storage: stainless steel, Heresite[TM]-lined steel, high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), Teflon[TM], polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF)
Incompatible materials for storage: unlined mild steel, aluminium, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Contact with mild steel may cause color change and reduce product's ability to emulsify with water.
Keep out of reach of children.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feed.

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Keep only in the original container.
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Minimum shelf life: 2 years.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne exposure limits

Components	Exposure Guidelines
Acetochlor	No specific occupational exposure limit has been established.
Atrazine	TLV (ACGIH): 2 mg/m3 (TWA): A3: Animal carcinogen PEL (OSHA): No specific occupational exposure limit has been established.
Furilazole (Safener)	TLV (ACGIH): No specific occupational exposure limit has been established. PEL (OSHA): No specific occupational exposure limit has been established. NCEL (New Chemical Exposure Limit): 0.1 mg/m3 (TWA)
Water and minor formulating ingredients	No specific occupational exposure limit has been established.

Engineering controls
No special requirement when used as recommended.

Eye protection
If there is significant potential for contact:
Wear chemical goggles.

Skin protection
Wear chemical resistant gloves.
If there is significant potential for contact:
Wear chemical resistant clothing/footwear.
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
Wear long sleeved shirt, long pants and shoes with socks.
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment.
If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water.
Wear chemical resistant apron.
Keep and wash personal protective equipment separately from other laundry.

Respiratory protection
If airborne exposure is excessive:
Wear respirator.
Full facepiece/hood/helmet respirator replaces need for chemical goggles.
Respiratory protection programs must comply with all local/regional/national regulations.

When recommended, consult manufacturer of personal protective equipment for the appropriate type of equipment for a given application.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

These physical data are typical values based on material tested but may vary from sample to sample. Typical values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as specifications for the product.

Colour/colour range:	Pink
Odour:	Slight

Form:	Suspension
Physical form changes (melting, boiling, etc.):	
Melting point:	Not applicable.
Boiling point:	No data.
Flash point:	Does not flash.
Explosive properties:	No explosive properties
Auto ignition temperature:	No data.
Specific gravity:	1.11 @ 20 °C / 15.6 °C
Vapour pressure:	No significant volatility.
Vapour density:	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate:	No data.
Dynamic viscosity:	250 cP @ 10 °C; Method: Haake
Kinematic viscosity:	Not applicable.
Density:	1.1100 - 1.1140 g/cm3 @ 20 °C
Solubility:	Water: Emulsifies.
pH:	7.0 - 8.5 50 g/l
Partition coefficient:	log Pow: 4.14 @ 20 °C (acetochlor)
Partition coefficient:	log Pow: 2.25 (atrazine)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability
Stable under normal conditions of handling and storage.

Oxidizing properties
No data.

Materials to avoid/Reactivity
Corrosive to mild steel.
Corrosive to aluminium.

Hazardous decomposition
Thermal decomposition: Hazardous products of combustion: see section 5.

Self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT)
No data.

Hazardous polymerization
Does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is intended for use by toxicologists and other health professionals.

Data obtained on similar products and on components are summarized below.

Similar formulation

Acute oral toxicity
Rat, LD50: 1,338 mg/kg body weight
Slightly toxic.
FIFRA category III.
Acute dermal toxicity

Rat, LD50 (limit test): > 5,000 mg/kg body weight
Practically non-toxic.
FIFRA category IV.
No mortality.

Skin irritation

Rabbit, 6 animals, OECD 404 test:
Primary Irritation Index (PII): 0.6/8.0
Slight irritation.
FIFRA category IV.

Eye irritation

Rabbit, 6 animals, OECD 405 test:
Days to heal: 14
Slight irritation.
FIFRA category III.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Rat, , 4 hours, aerosol:
Slightly toxic.
FIFRA category III.
No mortality. No 4-hr LC50 at the maximum achievable concentration.

Skin sensitization

Guinea pig, 3-induction Buehler test:
Positive incidence: 80 %

Acetochlor

Mutagenicity

In vivo mutagenicity test(s):
Not mutagenic.

In vitro mutagenicity test(s):
Mutagenic/Genotoxic in some assays.

Repeated dose toxicity

Rat, oral, 90 days:
NOAEL toxicity: 18 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: none
Other effects: decrease of body weight gain, decrease of food consumption

Rabbit, dermal, 21 days:
NOAEL toxicity: 400 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: none
Other effects: increased mortality, decrease of body weight gain

Chronic effects/carcinogenicity

Rat, oral, 2 years:
NOAEL toxicity: 10 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: liver, kidneys
Other effects: decrease of body weight gain, organ weight change, blood biochemistry effects
NOEL tumour: 10 mg/kg body weight/day
Tumours: nose, thyroid; Tumours not relevant for man based on mechanistic data.
Tumours: liver; Tumours only above MTD.

Mouse, oral, 18 months:
NOAEL toxicity: 1.1 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: kidneys, liver
Other effects: histopathologic effects, haematological effects, decrease of body weight gain
NOEL tumour: 1.1 mg/kg body weight/day
Tumours: lung, histiocytic sarcoma; Tumours probably not related to treatment.
Tumours: liver; Tumours only above MTD.

Toxicity to reproduction/fertility

Rat, oral, 2 generations:
NOAEL toxicity: 21 mg/kg body weight/day

NOAEL reproduction: 66 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems in parents: liver, kidneys, thyroid
Other effects in parents: decrease of body weight gain, organ weight change, histopathologic effects
Target organs/systems in pups: none
Other effects in pups: decrease of body weight gain, change in sexual maturation landmarks
Effects on offspring only observed with maternal toxicity.

Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity

Rat, oral, 6 - 18 days of gestation:
NOAEL toxicity: 200 mg/kg body weight
NOAEL development: 400 mg/kg body weight
Target organs/systems in mother animal: none
Other effects in mother animal: decrease of body weight gain
No adverse treatment related effects in offspring.

Rabbit, oral, 7 - 19 days of gestation:
NOAEL toxicity: 100 mg/kg body weight/day
NOAEL development: 300 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems in mother animal: none
Other effects in mother animal: decrease of body weight gain
No adverse treatment related effects in offspring.

Acute neurotoxicity

Rat, oral, single dose, gavage:
NOAEL: 150 mg/kg body weight
Other effects: decreased activity

Repeated dose neurotoxicity

Rat, oral, 13 weeks, dietary:
NOAEL: 52 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: none
Other effects: decrease of body weight gain, decrease of food consumption
Not neurotoxic.

EXPERIENCE WITH HUMAN EXPOSURE

Skin contact, short term, occupational:
Skin effects: sensitization in susceptible individuals

Atrazine

Mutagenicity

Ames test(s):
Not mutagenic without metabolic activation.

In vivo chromosomal aberration test(s):
Not mutagenic.

In vitro DNA-repair test(s):
Not mutagenic.

Dominant lethal test(s):
Not mutagenic.

Repeated dose toxicity

Rat, oral, 90 days:
NOAEL toxicity: 3.3 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: none
Other effects: decrease of body weight gain

Rabbit, dermal, 25 days:
NOAEL toxicity: 10 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: spleen
Other effects: decrease of food consumption, weight loss, organ weight change, haematological effects, histopathologic effects, blood biochemistry effects

Chronic effects/carcinogenicity

Rat, oral, 24 months:

NOAEL toxicity: 3.5 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: eyes, kidneys, liver, mammary gland, prostate, skeletal muscle
Other effects: decrease of food consumption, weight loss, organ weight change, haematological effects, histopathologic effects, blood biochemistry effects
NOEL tumour: 0.45 mg/kg body weight/day
Tumours: mammary gland, (adenocarcinoma)
Tumours only at or above MTD. Tumours not relevant for man based on mechanistic data.

Mouse, oral, 91 weeks:
NOAEL toxicity: 43 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: heart
Other effects: decrease of food consumption, weight loss, organ weight change, histopathologic effects
NOEL tumour: ~ 400 mg/kg body weight/day
Tumours not related to treatment.

Toxicity to reproduction/fertility

Rat, oral, 2 generations:
NOAEL toxicity: 50 mg/kg diet
NOAEL reproduction: 500 mg/kg diet
Target organs/systems in parents: none
Other effects in parents: decrease of body weight gain
Target organs/systems in pups: none
Other effects in pups: none

Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity

Rat, oral, 6 - 15 days of gestation:
NOAEL toxicity: 10 mg/kg body weight
NOAEL development: 10 mg/kg body weight
Other effects in mother animal: weight loss, decrease of body weight gain, decrease of survival
Developmental effects: weight loss, delayed ossification
Effects on offspring only observed with maternal toxicity.

Rabbit, oral, 7 - 19 days of gestation:
NOAEL toxicity: < 1 mg/kg body weight
NOAEL development: 1 mg/kg body weight
Other effects in mother animal: weight loss, decrease of survival
Developmental effects: weight loss, post-implantation loss, delayed ossification
Effects on offspring only observed with maternal toxicity.

Furilazole (Safener)

Mutagenicity

In vitro and in vivo mutagenicity test(s):
Not mutagenic on the basis of weight-of-evidence analysis.

Repeated dose toxicity

Rat, oral, 3 months:
NOAEL toxicity: 7 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: liver
Other effects: decrease of food consumption, decrease of body weight gain, organ weight change, haematological effects, histopathologic effects

Rat, dermal, 21 days:
NOEL toxicity: 250 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: none
Other effects: blood biochemistry effects

Chronic effects/carcinogenicity

Rat, oral, 2 years:
NOAEL toxicity: 0.26 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: liver, kidneys
Other effects: decrease of body weight gain, organ weight change, histopathologic effects, blood biochemistry effects
NOEL tumour: 6.03 mg/kg body weight/day

Tumours: liver, (adenoma), (carcinoma)

Mouse, oral, 18 months:
NOAEL toxicity: 5.9 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems: liver, lung
Other effects: increased mortality, blood biochemistry effects, organ weight change, histopathologic effects
NOEL tumour: 5.9 mg/kg body weight/day
Tumours: liver, (adenoma), (carcinoma)
Tumours: lung, (adenoma), (carcinoma)

Toxicity to reproduction/fertility

Rat, oral, 2 generations:
NOAEL toxicity: 10 mg/kg body weight/day
NOAEL reproduction: 99 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems in parents: kidneys, liver
Other effects in parents: decrease of body weight gain, histopathologic effects
Target organs/systems in pups: none
Other effects in pups: none

Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity

Rat, oral, 6 - 15 days of gestation:
NOAEL toxicity: 10 mg/kg body weight
NOAEL development: 10 mg/kg body weight
Target organs/systems in mother animal: liver
Other effects in mother animal: organ weight change
Developmental effects: post-implantation loss
Effects on offspring only observed with maternal toxicity.

Rabbit, oral, 7 - 19 days of gestation:
NOAEL toxicity: 10 mg/kg body weight/day
NOAEL development: >= 50 mg/kg body weight/day
Target organs/systems in mother animal: none
Other effects in mother animal: weight loss, decrease of body weight gain, decrease of food consumption
Developmental effects: none
Other effects in foetus: none

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is intended for use by ecotoxicologists and other environmental specialists.

Data obtained on similar products and on components are summarized below.

Similar formulation

Aquatic toxicity, algae/aquatic plants

Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum):
Acute toxicity, 72 hours, static, EbC50 (biomass): 5.01 µg/L
Very highly toxic.

Acetochlor

Aquatic toxicity, fish

Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, LC50: 1.3 mg/L
Moderately toxic.

Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, LC50: 0.36 - 1.2 mg/L
Highly toxic.

Aquatic toxicity, invertebrates

Water flea (Daphnia magna):

Acute toxicity, 48 hours, static, EC50: 8.6 - 16 mg/L
Moderately toxic.

Aquatic toxicity, algae/aquatic plants

Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, EC50: 0.27 - 1.49 µg/L
Very highly toxic.

Avian toxicity

Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus):
Acute oral toxicity, single dose, LD50: 928 - 1,560 mg/kg body weight

Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos):
Acute oral toxicity, single dose, LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg body weight
Practically non-toxic.

Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos):
Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 5,620 mg/kg diet
Practically non-toxic.

Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus):
Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 5,620 mg/kg diet
Practically non-toxic.

Arthropod toxicity

Honey bee (Apis mellifera):
Oral, 48 hours, LD50: > 100 µg/bee
Practically non-toxic.

Honey bee (Apis mellifera):
Contact, 48 hours, LD50: > 200 µg/bee
Practically non-toxic.

Soil organism toxicity, invertebrates

Earthworm (Eisenia foetida):
Acute toxicity, 14 days, LC50: 211 - 397 mg/kg dry soil
Slightly toxic.

Bioaccumulation

Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus):
Whole fish: BCF: 20
Rapid depuration after end of exposure.

Dissipation

Water, aerobic, 20 °C:
Half life: 25.9 - 55.1 days

Soil, aerobic, 20 °C:
Half life: 3.4 - 29 days
Koc: 74 - 422

Atrazine

Aquatic toxicity, fish

Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, LC50: 8 mg/L
Moderately toxic.

Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, LC50: 8.8 mg/L
Moderately toxic.

Aquatic toxicity, invertebrates

Water flea (Daphnia magna):
Acute toxicity, 48 hours, EC50: 6.9 mg/L
Moderately toxic.

Aquatic toxicity, algae/aquatic plants

Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, EC50: 4 - 130 µg/L
Very highly toxic.

Duckweed (Lemna gibba):
Acute toxicity, 5 days, EC50: 170 µg/L
Highly toxic.

Avian toxicity

Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus):
Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 5,000 mg/kg diet
Practically non-toxic.

Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos):
Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 5,000 mg/kg diet
Practically non-toxic.

Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos):
Acute oral toxicity, single dose, LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg body weight
Practically non-toxic.

Arthropod toxicity

Honey bee (Apis mellifera):
Contact, 48 hours, LD50: > 97 µg/bee

Bioaccumulation

Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus):
Edible portion: BCF: 8
Rapid depuration after end of exposure.

Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus):
Whole fish: BCF: 15
Rapid depuration after end of exposure.

Furilazole (Safener)

Aquatic toxicity, fish

Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, LC50: 6.2 mg/L
Moderately toxic.

Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus):
Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, LC50: 4.6 mg/L
Moderately toxic.

Aquatic toxicity, invertebrates

Water flea (Daphnia magna):
Acute toxicity, 48 hours, static, EC50: 26 mg/L
Slightly toxic.

Aquatic toxicity, algae/aquatic plants

Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum):
Acute toxicity, 72 hours, static, EbC50 (biomass): 34.8 mg/L
Slightly toxic.

Avian toxicity

Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus):
Acute oral toxicity, single dose, LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg body weight
Practically non-toxic.

Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus):
Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 5,620 mg/kg diet
Practically non-toxic.

Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos):
Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 5,620 mg/kg diet
Practically non-toxic.

Arthropod toxicity

Honey bee (Apis mellifera):
Contact, 48 hours, LD50: > 100 µg/bee
Practically non-toxic.

Photochemical degradation

Water:

Half life: 30 days

Dissipation

Soil, aerobic, 20 °C:

Half life: 52 - 78 days
Koc: 56 - 341 L/kg

Water, aerobic, 20 °C:

Half life: 6 days

Biodegradation

Manometric respirometry test:

Degradation: 1 % within 28 days
Not readily biodegradable.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and water ways.
Recycle if appropriate facilities/equipment available.
Burn in special, controlled high temperature incinerator.
Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.

Container

See the individual container label for disposal information.
Emptied containers retain vapour and product residue.
Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.
Empty packaging completely.
Triple or pressure rinse empty containers.
Do NOT contaminate water when disposing of rinse waters.
Ensure packaging cannot be reused.
Do NOT re-use containers.
Store for collection by approved waste disposal service.
Recycle if appropriate facilities/equipment available.
Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.

Use handling recommendations in Section 7 and personal protection recommendations in Section 8.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The data provided in this section is for information only. Please apply the appropriate regulations to properly classify your shipment for transportation.

Not regulated for domestic transportation.

Special provisions

This material meets the definition of a marine pollutant.

IMDG Code

Use description for ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

IATA/ICAO

Use description for ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory

All components are on the US EPA's TSCA Inventory

OSHA Hazardous Components
Acetochlor
Atrazine
Furilazole (Safener)
Surfactant(s)

SARA Title III Rules
Section 311/312 Hazard Categories
Immediate, Delayed
Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
Not applicable.
Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s)
Atrazine

CERCLA Reportable quantity
Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information given here is not necessarily exhaustive but is representative of relevant, reliable data.
Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.
Please consult supplier if further information is needed.
In this document the British spelling was applied.
|| Significant changes versus previous edition.

	Health	Flammability	Instability	Additional Markings
NFPA	2	1	1	

0 = Minimal hazard, 1 = Slight hazard, 2 = Moderate hazard, 3 = Severe hazard, 4 = Extreme hazard

Full denomination of most frequently used acronyms. BCF (Bioconcentration Factor), BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand), COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), EC50 (50% effect concentration), ED50 (50% effect dose), I.M. (intramuscular), I.P. (intraperitoneal), I.V. (intravenous), Koc (Soil adsorption coefficient), LC50 (50% lethality concentration), LD50 (50% lethality dose), LDLo (Lower limit of lethal dosage), LEL (Lower Explosion Limit), LOAEC (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration), LOAEL (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level), LOEC (Lowest Observed Effect Concentration), LOEL (Lowest Observed Effect Level), MEL (Maximum Exposure limit), MTD (Maximum Tolerated Dose), NOAEC (No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration), NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level), NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration), NOEL (No Observed Effect Level), OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit), PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit), PII (Primary Irritation Index), Pow (Partition coefficient n-octanol/water), S.C. (subcutaneous), STEL (Short-Term Exposure Limit), TLV-C (Threshold Limit Value-Ceiling), TLV-TWA (Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average), UEL (Upper Explosion Limit)

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA-APPROVED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This MSDS provides important health, safety, and environmental information for employers, employees, emergency responders and others handling large quantities of the product in activities generally other than product use, while the labeling provides that information specifically for product use in the ordinary course. Use, storage and disposal of pesticide products are regulated by the EPA under the authority of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through the product labeling, and all necessary and appropriate precautionary, use, storage, and disposal information is set forth on that labeling. It is a violation of federal law to use a pesticide product in any manner not prescribed on the EPA-approved label.

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