MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

QuickSilver™ T&O Herbicide

MSDS Ref. No.: 128639-02-1-18
Date Approved: 10/31/2007
Revision No.: 4

This document has been prepared to meet the requirements of the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200; the EC directive, 2001/58/EC and other regulatory requirements. The information contained herein is for the concentrate as packaged, unless otherwise noted.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	QuickSilver™ T&O Herbicide
PRODUCT CODE:	6200
ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):	Carfentrazone-ethyl
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	Triazolinone
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	$C_{15}H_{14}N_3O_3F_3Cl_2$(carfentrazone-ethyl)
SYNONYMS:	FMC 116426; F8426; Ethyl 2-chloro-3-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]-propanoate; IUPAC: 2-chloro-3-[2-chloro-5-(4-difluoromethyl-3-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,2,4] triazol-1-yl)-4-fluoro-phenyl] propionic acid ethyl ester, or Ethyl 2-chloro-3-[2-chloro-5-(4-difluoromethyl-3-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,2,4] triazol-1-yl)-4-fluoro-phenyl] propionate

MANUFACTURER

FMC CORPORATION
Agricultural Products Group
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

(800) 331-3148 (Medical - U.S.A. & Canada)
(651) 632-6793 (Medical - Collect - All Other Countries)

For leak, fire, spill, or accident emergencies, call:
(800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC - U.S.A. & Canada)
(703) 527-3887 (CHEMTREC - Collect - All Other Countries)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

- Off-white liquid with an aromatic solvent odor.
- Slightly combustible. May support combustion at elevated temperatures.
- Thermal decomposition and burning may form toxic by-products.
- For large exposures or fire, wear personal protective equipment.

- Highly toxic to algae and toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Keep out of drains and water courses.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Effects from overexposure may result from swallowing, breathing or coming into contact with the skin or eyes. Symptoms of overexposure include pinpoint pupils, muscular incoordination, labored breathing, tearing, and diarrhea.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: None presently known.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS#	Wt.%	EC No.	EC Class
Carfentrazone-ethyl	128639-02-1	21.33	None	R50/53; S60-61
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	<24	265-199-0	R10-37-51/53-65-66-67; S23-24-43A-57-60-62
Surfactant Blend		<6	None	Not classified
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	<4.2	200-338-0	Not classified
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<3.36	202-049-5	R22-40-50/53; S2-36/37-46-60-61
Xylene	1330-20-7	<0.2	215-535-7	R10-20/21-38; S2-25

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs and persists, obtain medical attention.

SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting and do not give liquids of any kind to the person. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. See a medical doctor immediately.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty or discomfort occurs and persists, obtain medical attention.

NOTES TO MEDICAL DOCTOR: This product is expected to have low oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity. It is expected to be mildly irritating to the skin and eyes. It is not expected to cause skin sensitization. This product contains light aromatic hydrocarbons that can produce a severe pneumonitis or fatal pulmonary edema if aspirated during vomiting. Consideration should be given to gastric lavage with

an endotracheal tube in place. Treatment is otherwise controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, CO_2 or dry chemical. Soft stream water fog only if necessary. Contain all runoff.

FIRE / EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Slightly combustible. This material may support combustion at elevated temperatures.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Isolate fire area. Evacuate downwind. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not breathe smoke, gases or vapors generated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE NOTES: Isolate and post spill area. Remove nearby ignition sources (such as smoking, matches or open flames). Wear protective clothing and respiratory protection as prescribed in Section 8, "Exposure Controls/Personal Protection" below. Keep unprotected persons and animals out of the area.

Keep material out of lakes, streams, ponds and sewer drains. Dike to confine spill and absorb with a non-combustible absorbent such as clay, sand or soil. Vacuum, shovel or pump waste into a drum and label contents for disposal.

To clean and neutralize spill area, tools and equipment, wash with a suitable solution of caustic or soda ash, and an appropriate alcohol (i.e., methanol, ethanol or isopropanol). Follow this by washing with a strong soap and water solution. Absorb, as above, any excess liquid and add to the drums of waste already collected. Repeat if necessary. Dispose of drummed waste according to the method outlined in Section 13, "Disposal Considerations".

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Do not use or store near heat, open flame or hot surfaces. Store in original containers only. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Supplier
Aromatic Hydrocarbons			18 ppm
Naphthalene	10 ppm (TWA) 15 ppm (STEL)	10 ppm (TWA) 50 mg/m^3 (TWA) 15 ppm (STEL)	
Xylene	150 ppm (STEL)	100 ppm (PEL)	

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use local exhaust at all process locations where vapor or mist may be emitted. Ventilate all transport vehicles prior to unloading.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: For splash, mist or spray exposure, wear chemical protective goggles or a face shield.

RESPIRATORY: For splash, mist or spray exposures wear, as a minimum, a properly fitted half-face or full-face air-purifying respirator which is approved for pesticides (U.S. NIOSH/MSHA, EU CEN or comparable certification organization). Respirator use and selection must be based on airborne concentrations.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Depending upon concentrations encountered, wear coveralls or long-sleeved uniform and head covering. For larger exposures as in the case of spills, wear full body cover barrier suit, such as a PVC suit. Leather items - such as shoes, belts and watchbands - that become contaminated should be removed and destroyed. Launder all work clothing before reuse (separately from household laundry).

GLOVES: Wear chemical protective gloves made of materials such as nitrile or neoprene. Thoroughly wash the outside of gloves with soap and water prior to removal. Inspect regularly for leaks.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or skin contamination. Wash skin prior to eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Shower at the end of the workday.

COMMENTS:

Personal protective recommendations for mixing or applying this product are prescribed on the product label. Information stated above provides useful, additional guidance for individuals whose use or handling of this product is not guided by the product label.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ODOR:	Aromatic solvent
APPEARANCE:	Off-white liquid
DENSITY / WEIGHT PER VOLUME:	8.80 lb/gal
FLASH POINT:	104 °C (219 °F)
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	412.2 (carfentrazone-ethyl)
pH:	4.29

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Excessive heat and fire.
STABILITY:	Stable
POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride, and hydrogen fluoride.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE EFFECTS: Expected to be mildly irritating.

SKIN EFFECTS: Expected to be mildly irritating.

DERMAL LD_{50}: Similar formulation: > 4,000 mg/kg (rat)

ORAL LD_{50}: Similar formulation: 4,077 mg/kg (rat)

INHALATION LC_{50}: Similar formulation: > 6.31 mg/l (4 h) (rat) Zero mortality

SENSITIZATION: This product is not expected to produce skin sensitization.

ACUTE EFFECTS FROM OVEREXPOSURE: This product is expected to have low oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity. It is expected to be mildly irritating to the skin and eyes. Signs of toxicity in laboratory animals included mydriasis, cyanosis, ataxia, dyspnea, lacrimation, and diarrhea. Inhalation of aromatic hydrocarbon vapors may cause dizziness, disturbances in vision, drowsiness, respiratory irritation, and eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation. Vomiting after ingestion of this product may cause aspiration of aromatic hydrocarbons into the lungs, which may result in fatal pulmonary edema. Naphthalene, if ingested, may cause red blood cell hemolysis, especially in individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. In humans, ingestion of large amounts of propylene glycol

has resulted in reversible central nervous system depression including stupor, rapid breathing and heartbeat, profuse sweating and seizures.

CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM OVEREXPOSURE: No data available for the formulation. In studies with laboratory animals, carfentrazone-ethyl did not cause reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, or carcinogenicity. An overall absence of genotoxicity has been demonstrated in tests of mutagenicity, DNA damage and chromosome aberrations. Chronic exposure to aromatic hydrocarbons may cause headaches, dizziness, loss of sensations or feelings (such as numbness), and liver and kidney damage. Repeated overexposure to propylene glycol can produce central nervous system depression, hemolysis and minimal kidney damage. Naphthalene causes cataracts in humans, rats, rabbits and mice. In 2-year inhalation studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of naphthalene in male mice, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice and there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in male and female rats. Inhalation studies conducted by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have found that there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, therefore, IARC has classified naphthalene as a Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans); however, IARC has found that there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Chemical Name	IARC	NTP	OSHA	Other
Naphthalene	Listed	Listed	Not listed	(ACGIH) Not listed

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for the formulation. Data presented below are based on the active ingredient.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Carfentrazone-ethyl is rapidly degraded in soil (DT_{50} < 1.5 days) through microbial degradation, initially by hydrolysis to F8426-chloropropionic acid, and then through further side-chain degradation to other acids. Based on field studies, carfentrazone-ethyl and its major metabolite, F8426-chloropropionic acid, are confined to the top soil layer, indicating only slight mobility in soil. Carfentrazone-ethyl is hydrolytically unstable in base (half-life of 5.1 hours), with stability increasing with decreasing pH. It is susceptible to photolytic degradation in water, with a half-life of 8.3 days (pH 5). The Log Pow is 3.36 and the measured bioconcentration factor in whole fish is 159, both indicating a low potential for accumulation. Its vapor pressure is 1.19 x 10-7 torr, indicating that volatility is not a concern with this chemical.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Carfentrazone-ethyl is very toxic to algae (EC_{50}: 5.7 to 17 µg/L), and much less toxic to fish (LC_{50}: 1.6 to 2.0 mg/L), and aquatic crustacea (LC_{50} > 9.8 mg/L). Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the aquatic environment. In a test with earthworms, carfentrazone-ethyl was shown to cause no effects at concentrations up to 820 mg/kg in soil. Carfentrazone-ethyl shows little toxicity to birds either orally (LD_{50} > 2,250 mg/kg), or in the diet (LC_{50} > 5,620 ppm). Similarly, carfentrazone-ethyl has low toxicity to bees (no death at 200 µg/bee).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: Open dumping or burning of this material or its packaging is prohibited. If spilled material cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, an acceptable method of

disposal is to incinerate in accordance with local, state and national environmental laws, rules, standards and regulations. However, because acceptable methods of disposal may vary by location and regulatory requirements may change, the appropriate agencies should be contacted prior to disposal.

EMPTY CONTAINER: Non-returnable containers that held this material should be cleaned, prior to disposal, by triple rinsing. Containers which held this material may be cleaned by being triple-rinsed, and recycled, with the rinsate being incinerated. Do not cut or weld metal containers. Vapors that form may create an explosion hazard.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

PACKAGING TYPE:	Non-Bulk
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	This material is not a hazardous material as defined by US Department of Transportation at 49 CFR Parts 100 through 185.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 355, APPENDIX A):
Not listed

SECTION 311 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370):
Immediate, Delayed, Fire

SECTION 312 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (40 CFR 370):
The Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) for this product, if treated as a mixture, is 10,000 lbs; however, this product contains the following ingredients with a TPQ of less than 10,000 lbs.:
None

SECTION 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS (40 CFR 372):
This product contains the following ingredients subject to Section 313 reporting requirements:
Naphthalene

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT)

CERCLA DESIGNATION & REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ) (40 CFR 302.4):
Listed

Chemical Name	RQ
Naphthalene	100 lb
Xylene	100 lb

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE RODENTICIDE ACT
U.S. EPA Signal Word: CAUTION

INTERNATIONAL LISTINGS

Australian Hazard Code: Not available

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

Health	1
Flammability	1
Reactivity	0
Special	None

No special requirements

NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

Degree of Hazard Code:
4 = Extreme
3 = High
2 = Moderate
1 = Slight
0 = Insignificant

REVISION SUMMARY:
This MSDS replaces Revision #3, dated August 31, 2004.
Changes in information are as follows:
Section 1 (Product and Company Identification)
Section 8 (Exposure Controls / Personal Protection)
Section 15 (Regulatory Information)
Section 16 (Other Information)

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