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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Catalogue Number** | CS-T-40591 |
| **Product Name** | Propachlor |
| **CAS No.** | 1918-16-7 |
| **Category** | Pesticide Standards |
| **Synonyms** | 2-chloro-N-isopropyl-N-phenylacetamide |
| **Brand** | Clearsynth Labs Ltd. |
| **Identified uses** | Laboratory Chemicals |
| **Uses advised against** | Not available |
| **Company** | Clearsynth Labs Ltd.<br>Mumbai, India |
| **Emergency Phone #** | +91-22-245045900 |
| **REACH No.** | Not available |

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Disclaimer:** This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Acute toxicity (Category 4)

### 2.2 Label Elements

**Signal Word:** Warning



**Hazard Statement(s)**

| Code | Statement |
|---|---|
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| H400 | Not available |
| H410 | Not available |

**Precautionary Statement(s)**

| Code | Statement |
|---|---|
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P264 | Wash hands thoroughly after handling. |
| P264+P265 | Not available |
| P270 | Not available |
| P272 | Not available |
| P273 | Not available |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P301+P317 | Not available |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen |
| P321 | Specific treatment (see … on this label). |
| P330 | Not available |
| P333+P317 | Not available |
| P337+P317 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical help. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P391 | Not available |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio |

## SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Propachlor
CAS Number : 1918-16-7
Molecular Formula : C11H14ClNO
Molecular Weight : 211.69
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : 2-chloro-N-isopropyl-N-phenylacetamide
Concentration : Not available

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
- General advice: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist or are severe. Show this SDS to medical personnel.
- Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Keep at rest. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.
- Skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
- Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.
- Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
- Not available.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
- Treat symptomatically. No data available.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media
- Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire (e.g., water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide).
- Unsuitable extinguishing media: Not available.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
- Hazardous combustion products: Not available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.
- Avoid inhalation of combustion products.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers exposed to heat.
- Prevent fire-fighting water from entering drains or waterways.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
- Avoid breathing dust/vapors and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions
- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry into drains, surface water, and soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
- Contain spill. Collect using non-sparking tools.
- Absorb with inert material (e.g., sand, earth, vermiculite) and place in a suitable, labeled container for disposal.
- Clean contaminated area with suitable cleaning methods. Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections
- See Section 8 for personal protective equipment and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.
- Do not breathe dust/vapors.
- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Store in tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.
- Protect from moisture.
- Keep away from incompatible materials. Incompatible materials: Not available.
- Keep out of reach of unauthorized personnel.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
- Pesticide standard / laboratory use. No further information available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
- Occupational exposure limits: Not available.
- Biological limit values: Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls
- Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation or general ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations as low as practicable.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE):
- Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection: Protective gloves (material not available). Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact.
- Respiratory protection: If ventilation is inadequate or dust/vapors are generated, use a suitable respirator in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Hygiene measures: Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and exposed skin after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- Environmental exposure controls: Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Test | Result |
|---|---|
| Appearance | No data available |
| IR spectrum | No data available |
| pH | No data available |
| Solubility | No data available |

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| a) Physical State | No data available |
| b) Color | No data available |
| c) Odor | No data available |
| d) pH | No data available |
| e) Vapour Pressure | No data available |
| f) Viscosity | No data available |
| g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range | No data available |
| h) Melting Point / Freezing Point | No data available |
| i) Auto Ignition Temperature | No data available |
| j) Flash Point | No data available |
| k) Explosion Limit, Lower | No data available |
| l) Explosion Limit, Upper | No data available |
| m) Decomposition Temperature | No data available |
| n) Loss on Drying | No data available |
| o) Relative Density | No data available |
| p) Solubility (in DMSO) | No data available |
| q) Oxidizing Properties | No data available |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
- No data available.

10.2 Chemical stability
- Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
- No data available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
- Heat, ignition sources, and conditions that generate dust. Further information: Not available.

10.5 Incompatible materials
- Not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
- Not available.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: Propachlor can be absorbed into mammals through the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract as well as through the skin. It does not accumulate in the body. After 48 hr it is not detectable in the organism. Most animal species (rats, pigs, chickens) metabolize propachlor through the mercapturic acid pathway. Cysteine conjugates are formed by glutathione conjugations and this conjugate has been proposed as an intermediate in the metabolic formation of mercapturic acids. Bacterial C-S lyase participates in the further metabolism of the cysteine conjugate of propachlor and in the formation of the final methylsulfonyl-containing metabolites, which are mainly excreted in the urine ... and insoluble residues, which are excreted in the feces ... The propachlor C-S lyase is not active in germ-free rats. Studies showed some differences in metabolism between the rat and pig. The bile is the major route of elimination of /mercapturic acid pathway/ metabolites in the rat, but it has been proved that an extrabiliary route of metabolism exists in the pig. Metabolic studies on calves showed that they may be unable to form mercapturic acids from glutathione conjugates, which may make them more susceptible to poisoning. ... Signs of acute intoxication /in laboratory animals/ are predominantly central nervous system effects (excitement and convulsion followed by depression). ... Propachlor caused severe irritation effects on eyes and skin. Propachlor has been tested in short- and long-term exposure studies on rats, mice and dogs. The liver and kidneys are the target organs. ... Propachlor was not found to be carcinogenic in mice and rats. ... The experimental data available provide insufficient evidence of the mutagenic potential. When tested as a single dose ... in rats and mice, propachlor showed positive evidence of embryotoxicity. Embryotoxic effects were also observed in repeated dose regimens. ... However, in another rat study ... no embryotoxicity was observed. ... In a two-generation reproduction study, there was no definite evidence of adverse effects. A few cases of contact and allergic dermatitis of farmers and production workers exposed to propachlor ... have been reported. ... There have been no reports of symptoms or diseases either among occupationally exposed humans or the general population, other than the few reports of its effects on the skin of occupationally exposed workers. ... In studies on soil microorganisms, nitrifying bacteria were the most sensitive group to the inhibitory effects of propachlor ... Cellulose-decomposing bacteria were the least sensitive. High adsorption to clay particles in soil and high temperatures both reduce the inhibitory effects. ... Propachlor is considered to be moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Propachlor is not toxic to earthworms at exposure concentrations in soil expected from normal use ... Propachlor will not pose a hazard to /bees/. Some beneficial parasitic insects have been reported to be adversely affected by propachlor in laboratory and field studies. Propachlor is more toxic to birds when administered via the stomach than when fed in the diet. ... Propachlor does

not pose a hazard to birds in the field, even with the granular formulation. LC50 (rat) = 1000 mg/m3
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ Ramrod formulations may produce skin sensitization in susceptible individuals.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Propachlor can be absorbed into mammals through the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract as well as through the skin. It does not accumulate in the body. After 48 hr it is not detectable in the organism. Most animal species (rats, pigs, chickens) metabolize propachlor through the mercapturic acid pathway. Cysteine conjugates are formed by glutathione conjugations and this conjugate has been proposed as an intermediate in the metabolic formation of mercapturic acids. Bacterial C-S lyase participates in the further metabolism of the cysteine conjugate of propachlor and in the formation of the final methylsulfonyl-containing metabolites, which are mainly excreted in the urine ... and insoluble residues, which are excreted in the feces ... The propachlor C-S lyase is not active in germ-free rats. Studies showed some differences in metabolism between the rat and pig. The bile is the major route of elimination of /mercapturic acid pathway/ metabolites in the rat, but it has been proved that an extrabiliary route of metabolism exists in the pig. Metabolic studies on calves showed that they may be unable to form mercapturic acids from glutathione conjugates, which may make them more susceptible to poisoning. ... Signs of acute intoxication /in laboratory animals/ are predominantly central nervous system effects (excitement and convulsion followed by depression). ... Propachlor caused severe irritation effects on eyes and skin. Propachlor has been tested in short- and long-term exposure studies on rats, mice and dogs. The liver and kidneys are the target organs. ... Propachlor was not found to be carcinogenic in mice and rats. ... The experimental data available provide insufficient evidence of the mutagenic potential. When tested as a single dose ... in rats and mice, propachlor showed positive evidence of embryotoxicity. Embryotoxic effects were also observed in repeated dose regimens. ... However, in another rat study ... no embryotoxicity was observed. ... In a two-generation reproduction study, there was no definite evidence of adverse effects. A few cases of contact and allergic dermatitis of farmers and production workers exposed to propachlor ... have been reported. ... There have been no reports of symptoms or diseases either among occupationally exposed humans or the general population, other than the few reports of its effects on the skin of occupationally exposed workers. ... In studies on soil microorganisms, nitrifying bacteria were the most sensitive group to the inhibitory effects of propachlor ... Cellulose-decomposing bacteria were the least sensitive. High adsorption to clay particles in soil and high temperatures both reduce the inhibitory effects. ... Propachlor is considered to be moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Propachlor is not toxic to earthworms at exposure concentrations in soil expected from normal use ... Propachlor will not pose a hazard to /bees/. Some beneficial parasitic insects have been reported to be adversely affected by propachlor in laboratory and field studies. Propachlor is more toxic to birds when administered via the stomach than when fed in the diet. ... Propachlor does not pose a hazard to birds in the field, even with the granular formulation.
- Carcinogenicity: Propachlor can be absorbed into mammals through the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract as well as through the skin. It does not accumulate in the body. After 48 hr it is not detectable in the organism. Most animal species (rats, pigs, chickens) metabolize propachlor through the mercapturic acid pathway. Cysteine conjugates are formed by glutathione conjugations and this conjugate has been proposed as an intermediate in the metabolic formation of mercapturic acids. Bacterial C-S lyase participates in the further metabolism of the cysteine conjugate of propachlor and in the formation of the final methylsulfonyl-containing metabolites, which are mainly excreted in the urine ... and insoluble residues, which are excreted in the feces ... The propachlor C-S lyase is not active in germ-free rats. Studies showed some differences in metabolism between the rat and pig. The bile is the major route of elimination of /mercapturic acid pathway/ metabolites in the rat, but it has been proved that an extrabiliary route of metabolism exists in the pig. Metabolic studies on calves showed that they may be unable to form mercapturic acids from glutathione conjugates, which may make them more susceptible to poisoning. ... Signs of acute intoxication /in laboratory animals/ are predominantly central nervous system effects (excitement and

convulsion followed by depression). ... Propachlor caused severe irritation effects on eyes and skin. Propachlor has been tested in short- and long-term exposure studies on rats, mice and dogs. The liver and kidneys are the target organs. ... Propachlor was not found to be carcinogenic in mice and rats. ... The experimental data available provide insufficient evidence of the mutagenic potential. When tested as a single dose ... in rats and mice, propachlor showed positive evidence of embryotoxicity. Embryotoxic effects were also observed in repeated dose regimens. ... However, in another rat study ... no embryotoxicity was observed. ... In a two-generation reproduction study, there was no definite evidence of adverse effects. A few cases of contact and allergic dermatitis of farmers and production workers exposed to propachlor ... have been reported. ... There have been no reports of symptoms or diseases either among occupationally exposed humans or the general population, other than the few reports of its effects on the skin of occupationally exposed workers. ... In studies on soil microorganisms, nitrifying bacteria were the most sensitive group to the inhibitory effects of propachlor ... Cellulose-decomposing bacteria were the least sensitive. High adsorption to clay particles in soil and high temperatures both reduce the inhibitory effects. ... Propachlor is considered to be moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Propachlor is not toxic to earthworms at exposure concentrations in soil expected from normal use ... Propachlor will not pose a hazard to /bees/. Some beneficial parasitic insects have been reported to be adversely affected by propachlor in laboratory and field studies. Propachlor is more toxic to birds when administered via the stomach than when fed in the diet. ... Propachlor does not pose a hazard to birds in the field, even with the granular formulation. Propachlor poisoning causes an induction of microsomal hepatic UDPGT activity, which produces increased clearance of thyroid hormone, T4. Decreased levels of T4 would result in increased levels of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). Increased levels of TSH would result in the hyperplastic and eventually tumorigenic response of the thyroid. Propachlor metabolites also bind to nAChRs in the nervous system and cause endocrine disruption in humans by binding to and inhibiting the estrogen receptor. (T10, A570, T152)

- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: Propachlor can be absorbed into mammals through the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract as well as through the skin. It does not accumulate in the body. After 48 hr it is not detectable in the organism. Most animal species (rats, pigs, chickens) metabolize propachlor through the mercapturic acid pathway. Cysteine conjugates are formed by glutathione conjugations and this conjugate has been proposed as an intermediate in the metabolic formation of mercapturic acids. Bacterial C-S lyase participates in the further metabolism of the cysteine conjugate of propachlor and in the formation of the final methylsulfonyl-containing metabolites, which are mainly excreted in the urine ... and insoluble residues, which are excreted in the feces ... The propachlor C-S lyase is not active in germ-free rats. Studies showed some differences in metabolism between the rat and pig. The bile is the major route of elimination of /mercapturic acid pathway/ metabolites in the rat, but it has been proved that an extrabiliary route of metabolism exists in the pig. Metabolic studies on calves showed that they may be unable to form mercapturic acids from glutathione conjugates, which may make them more susceptible to poisoning. ... Signs of acute intoxication /in laboratory animals/ are predominantly central nervous system effects (excitement and convulsion followed by depression). ... Propachlor caused severe irritation effects on eyes and skin. Propachlor has been tested in short- and long-term exposure studies on rats, mice and dogs. The liver and kidneys are the target organs. ... Propachlor was not found to be carcinogenic in mice and rats. ... The experimental data available provide insufficient evidence of the mutagenic potential. When tested as a single dose ... in rats and mice, propachlor showed positive evidence of embryotoxicity. Embryotoxic effects were also observed in repeated dose regimens. ... However, in another rat study ... no embryotoxicity was observed. ... In a two-generation reproduction study, there was no definite evidence of adverse effects. A few cases of contact and allergic dermatitis of farmers and production workers exposed to propachlor ... have been reported. ... There have been no reports of symptoms or diseases either among occupationally exposed humans or the general population, other than the few reports of its effects on the skin of occupationally exposed workers. ... In studies on soil microorganisms, nitrifying bacteria were the most sensitive group to the inhibitory effects of propachlor ... Cellulose-decomposing bacteria were the least sensitive.

High adsorption to clay particles in soil and high temperatures both reduce the inhibitory effects. ... Propachlor is considered to be moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Propachlor is not toxic to earthworms at exposure concentrations in soil expected from normal use ... Propachlor will not pose a hazard to /bees/. Some beneficial parasitic insects have been reported to be adversely affected by propachlor in laboratory and field studies. Propachlor is more toxic to birds when administered via the stomach than when fed in the diet. ... Propachlor does not pose a hazard to birds in the field, even with the granular formulation.
- STOT-repeated exposure: Propachlor can be absorbed into mammals through the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract as well as through the skin. It does not accumulate in the body. After 48 hr it is not detectable in the organism. Most animal species (rats, pigs, chickens) metabolize propachlor through the mercapturic acid pathway. Cysteine conjugates are formed by glutathione conjugations and this conjugate has been proposed as an intermediate in the metabolic formation of mercapturic acids. Bacterial C-S lyase participates in the further metabolism of the cysteine conjugate of propachlor and in the formation of the final methylsulfonyl-containing metabolites, which are mainly excreted in the urine ... and insoluble residues, which are excreted in the feces ... The propachlor C-S lyase is not active in germ-free rats. Studies showed some differences in metabolism between the rat and pig. The bile is the major route of elimination of /mercapturic acid pathway/ metabolites in the rat, but it has been proved that an extrabiliary route of metabolism exists in the pig. Metabolic studies on calves showed that they may be unable to form mercapturic acids from glutathione conjugates, which may make them more susceptible to poisoning. ... Signs of acute intoxication /in laboratory animals/ are predominantly central nervous system effects (excitement and convulsion followed by depression). ... Propachlor caused severe irritation effects on eyes and skin. Propachlor has been tested in short- and long-term exposure studies on rats, mice and dogs. The liver and kidneys are the target organs. ... Propachlor was not found to be carcinogenic in mice and rats. ... The experimental data available provide insufficient evidence of the mutagenic potential. When tested as a single dose ... in rats and mice, propachlor showed positive evidence of embryotoxicity. Embryotoxic effects were also observed in repeated dose regimens. ... However, in another rat study ... no embryotoxicity was observed. ... In a two-generation reproduction study, there was no definite evidence of adverse effects. A few cases of contact and allergic dermatitis of farmers and production workers exposed to propachlor ... have been reported. ... There have been no reports of symptoms or diseases either among occupationally exposed humans or the general population, other than the few reports of its effects on the skin of occupationally exposed workers. ... In studies on soil microorganisms, nitrifying bacteria were the most sensitive group to the inhibitory effects of propachlor ... Cellulose-decomposing bacteria were the least sensitive. High adsorption to clay particles in soil and high temperatures both reduce the inhibitory effects. ... Propachlor is considered to be moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Propachlor is not toxic to earthworms at exposure concentrations in soil expected from normal use ... Propachlor will not pose a hazard to /bees/. Some beneficial parasitic insects have been reported to be adversely affected by propachlor in laboratory and field studies. Propachlor is more toxic to birds when administered via the stomach than when fed in the diet. ... Propachlor does not pose a hazard to birds in the field, even with the granular formulation.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- Irritation and/or severe burns of the skin, eye, esophagus or gastrointestinal tract, and the respiratory tract, depending on the route of exposure. (T36)

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- Propachlor can be absorbed into mammals through the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract as well as through the skin. It does not accumulate in the body. After 48 hr it is not detectable in the organism. Most animal species (rats, pigs, chickens) metabolize propachlor through the mercapturic acid pathway. Cysteine conjugates are formed by glutathione conjugations and this conjugate has been proposed as an intermediate in the metabolic formation of mercapturic acids. Bacterial C-S lyase participates in the further metabolism of the cysteine conjugate of propachlor

and in the formation of the final methylsulfonyl-containing metabolites, which are mainly excreted in the urine ... and insoluble residues, which are excreted in the feces ... The propachlor C-S lyase is not active in germ-free rats. Studies showed some differences in metabolism between the rat and pig. The bile is the major route of elimination of /mercapturic acid pathway/ metabolites in the rat, but it has been proved that an extrabiliary route of metabolism exists in the pig. Metabolic studies on calves showed that they may be unable to form mercapturic acids from glutathione conjugates, which may make them more susceptible to poisoning. ... Signs of acute intoxication /in laboratory animals/ are predominantly central nervous system effects (excitement and convulsion followed by depression). ... Propachlor caused severe irritation effects on eyes and skin. Propachlor has been tested in short- and long-term exposure studies on rats, mice and dogs. The liver and kidneys are the target organs. ... Propachlor was not found to be carcinogenic in mice and rats. ... The experimental data available provide insufficient evidence of the mutagenic potential. When tested as a single dose ... in rats and mice, propachlor showed positive evidence of embryotoxicity. Embryotoxic effects were also observed in repeated dose regimens. ... However, in another rat study ... no embryotoxicity was observed. ... In a two-generation reproduction study, there was no definite evidence of adverse effects. A few cases of contact and allergic dermatitis of farmers and production workers exposed to propachlor ... have been reported. ... There have been no reports of symptoms or diseases either among occupationally exposed humans or the general population, other than the few reports of its effects on the skin of occupationally exposed workers. ... In studies on soil microorganisms, nitrifying bacteria were the most sensitive group to the inhibitory effects of propachlor ... Cellulose-decomposing bacteria were the least sensitive. High adsorption to clay particles in soil and high temperatures both reduce the inhibitory effects. ... Propachlor is considered to be moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Propachlor is not toxic to earthworms at exposure concentrations in soil expected from normal use ... Propachlor will not pose a hazard to /bees/. Some beneficial parasitic insects have been reported to be adversely affected by propachlor in laboratory and field studies. Propachlor is more toxic to birds when administered via the stomach than when fed in the diet. ... Propachlor does not pose a hazard to birds in the field, even with the granular formulation.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity
- No data available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
- No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
- No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil
- No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- Not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
- No data available.

12.7 Other adverse effects
- No data available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
- Do not discharge to drains or the environment.
- Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product or according to local requirements.
- Waste code: Not available.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

SECTION 14: Transport information

- UN number: Not available.
- UN proper shipping name: Not available.
- Transport hazard class(es): Not available.
- Packing group: Not available.
- Environmental hazards: Not available.
- Special precautions for user: Not available.
- Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not available.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- Regulatory status/inventories: Not available.
- Pesticide regulatory information: Not available.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
- No data available.

## SECTION 16: Other information

SECTION 16: Other information

- Product name: Propachlor
- CAS No.: 1918-16-7
- Synonyms: 2-chloro-N-isopropyl-N-phenylacetamide
- Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India
- Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

Disclaimer
- The information provided is based on available product information and is believed to be accurate; however, it is provided without warranty. Users are responsible for determining suitability for their particular application and for complying with applicable laws and regulations.

Revision information
- Revision date: Not available

- Version: Not available

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