# FARM-AG INTERNATIONAL (Pty) Ltd

P.O. Box 1523, Durban 4000

Head Office: 61 Marshall Dr., Old Mill Industrial Park, Mount Edgecombe South Africa

Registration Number: 2005/011761/07 **Tel** + 27 31 003 3486 • **Fax** + 27 31 502 5825

## **SECTION 1 - PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Substance: atrazine

Product Name: FARMAG ATRAZINE 500 SC

Product Use: Herbicide
Creation Date: Nov 2012
Revision Date: August 2017

**24** Hr Emergency Number: 082 771 2712

In case of poisoning:

Poison Information Centre: 082 446 8946 Tygerberg Hospital: (021) 931 6129 Poison Emergency Enquiries (021) 689 5227

In case of Spillage:

HAZMAT: 0800 147 112

### **SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Common name: atrazine;

**Chemical Name:** 6-chloro- $N^2$ -ethyl- $N^4$ -isopropyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (IUPAC);

CAS No.: 1912-24-9; Chemical Family: triazine; Chemical Formula: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>CℓN<sub>5</sub>; Molecular weight: 215.7

Use: Photosynthetic electron transport inhibitor at the photosystem II receptor site. Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed through

roots, for pre- and post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses in maize, grain sorghum and sugar cane.

**Formulation:** at razine 500 g/ $\ell$ 

Soluble Concentrate

#### Hazardous ingredients of toxicological concern:

Inert:concern:% present:Atrazinewater contamination risk± 50 %Waterno hazard> 40 %

Symbols: Xn, N

**Risk-phrase(s):** R22, R36/38, R43, R48, R50/53

### **SECTION 3 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

Likely routes of exposure: Skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Slightly to moderately toxic.

**Inhalation:** Unlikely to cause harmful effects under normal conditions of handling and use, but may cause sore throat, headache, nausea, abdominal distress or increased respiration if large quantities is inhaled.

Skin contact: May be irritant to skin and cause redness and discomfort. It is moderate skin sensitizes in animal tests.

**Eye contact:** Moderate irritant to eyes causing redness, pain and blurred vision.

Ingestion: Low oral toxicity. Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal distress, diarrhea and muscle spasms.

### **SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS**

The acute toxicity of these herbicides for man is very low, and no adverse health effects from exposure to this combination herbicide have been reported. Symptoms of poisoning includes abdominal pain, diarrhea and vomiting, eye irritation, irritation of mucous membranes and skin reactions.

**Inhalation:** If vapours or mists have been inhaled and irritation has developed, remove the source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. The patient should be kept under observation and obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods immediately. Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with non-abrasive soap and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 to 20 minutes).

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If irritation persists, seek medical advice immediately. Persons who become sensitized may require specialized medical management with anti-inflammatory agents.

**Eye contact:** Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing clean water for 20 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 to 20 minutes). Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed seek medical advice immediately and show the container, label, or this Data Sheet, if possible. DO NOT induce vomiting. Put the patient in the half up-right position and give plenty of water.

#### Advice to physician:

No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically and supportively when required. If large amounts have been ingested, perform gastric lavage and administer activated charcoal.

### **SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### Flash point: None. This material is non-flammable.

## **Extinguishing Media:**

For small fires, use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or halon extinguishing agents. For large fires, use foam or water-fog; avoid use of water jet. Contain run-off water with, for example, temporary earth barriers.

#### Fire Fighting:

Remove spectators from surrounding area. Isolate the fire area and evacuate downwind. Use a recommended extinguishing agent for the type of surrounding fire.

Fight fire from maximum distance and use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Contain fire control agents for later disposal. Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours and fumes from burning materials. Keep upwind.

Remove container from fire area if possible and without risk. Water can be used to cool unaffected containers but must be contained for later disposal.

Dyke fire control water for later disposal. Do not scatter the material. Avoid pollution of waterways.

Do not use high volume water jet, due to contamination risk. Contain water used for fire fighting for later disposal. Avoid the accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.

### Personal protective equipment:

Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic vapours, mists or other products of combustion. Fire fighters and others that may be exposed should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (SPILLAGE)

#### Personal precautions:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe in spray or fumes. For personal protection see Section 8.

#### **Environmental precautions:**

Atrazine is slightly toxic to fish. Do not allow entering drains or watercourses. Spillage or uncontrolled discharges into water courses (or public waters) to be reported immediately to the Police and to the Department of Water/Environmental Affairs. Considered as Marine Pollutant.

#### Occupational spill:

Do not touch spilled material; stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep out unprotected persons and animals.

For spills: Soak up with absorptive material such as damp earth or sand or other suitable non-combustible absorbent material. Place the material into a clean, dry container and cover for subsequent disposal. In situations where product comes in contact with water, contain contaminated water for later disposal. Prevent material from spreading by damming in with absorptive material. Do not flush spilled material into drains. Keep spectators away and upwind.

To decontaminate spill area, tools and equipment, wash with a suitable solution (i.e. organic solvent, detergent bleach or caustic). Add the solution to the drums already collected. Label drums with its content and dispose it in accordance with local regulations.

Open burning or dumping of this material is prohibited.

Do not get water inside containers.

### **SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

#### Handling:

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid inhalation of spray and vapour. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking, or using the toilet. Operators should change and wash clothing daily. Remove clothing immediately if the pesticide gets inside. Then wash skin thoroughly using a non-abrasive soap and put on clean

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clothing. Do not apply directly to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Water used to clean equipment must be disposed of correctly to avoid contamination.

#### Storage:

Keep under lock and key and out of reach of unauthorised persons, children and animals. Store in its original labelled container in isolated, dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Not to be stored next to feeds, food and water supplies. Local regulations should be complied with.

### **SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. The measures appropriate for a particular work site depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations.

# Clothing:

Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance.

#### Gloves:

Employee must wear appropriate chemical-resistant gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

#### Eye protection:

The use of safety goggles is recommended.

**Emergency eye wash:** Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain or appropriate alternative within the immediate work area for emergency use.

### **SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Appearance:** White thick liquid, paint-like.

Odour:No odour.Flash point:Not flammable.Solubility:Suspendible in water.Density:1.109 ± 0.005 g/mℓ

### **SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

### Stability:

Relatively stable in neutral, weakly acids and alkaline media, but rapidly hydrolized to the hydroxy derivatives in strong acids and alkaline and at 70 °C neutral media.

#### Reactivity

Spray solutions containing this product should be mixed or applied using stainless steel, aluminium, fiberglass or plastic-lined containers. Compatible with most herbicides at normal rates, but flocculation might occur with paraquat.

### Hazardous decomposition product(s):

Combustion or thermal decomposition will evolve toxic and irritant vapours of chlorine and nitrous oxides.

### **SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Acute oral LD $_{50}$ , rats (calculated): > 3000 mg/kg Acute dermal LD $_{50}$ , rats (calculated): > 4000 mg/kg Inhalation LC $_{50}$ , 4hours, rats: technical: > 5,8 mg/ $\ell$  air Acute skin irritation: mild irritant, may cause skin sensitization Acute eye irritation: moderate irritant

#### Teratogenicity/Development:

Atrazine does not appear to be teratogenic.

#### Reproductivity:

Dietary doses of atrazine given to rats on days 3, 6 and 9 of gestation up to about 50 mg/kg/day caused no adverse reproductive effects.

#### Mutagenicity:

Atrazine is not mutagenic.

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## Carcinogenicity:

Atrazine did not cause tumors in mice. However, mammary tumors were observed in rats after lifetime administration of high doses of atrazine. Thus, available data regarding atrazine's carcinogenic potential are inconclusive.

**ADI:** 0.005 mg/kg b.w.

### **SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Degradability:

Atrazine is highly persistent in <u>soil</u>. Chemical hydrolysis, followed by degradation by soil micro-organisms, accounts for most of the breakdown of atrazine. Addition of organic material increases the rate of hydrolysis. Atrazine can persist for longer than 12 months under dry or cold conditions. Moderately to highly mobile in soils with low clay or organic matter content. It does not absorb strongly to soil particles and therefore has a lengthy half-life of 60 to >100 days. Despite its moderately solubility in water, atrazine has a high potential for groundwater contamination.

In <u>water</u> atrazine is chemically hydrolyzed, followed by biodegradation. Bioconcentration and volatilization of atrazine are not environmentally important.

In tolerant <u>plants</u>, atrazine is readily metabolised to hydroxyatrazine and amino acid conjugates, with further decomposition. In sensitive plants, unaltered atrazine accumulates, leading to chlorosis and death. Water GV:  $2 \mu g/\ell$ .

#### **ECOTOXICOLOGY:**

Birds: Practically non-toxic to birds.

LD<sub>50</sub>: Bobwhite quail: 940 mg/kg Mallard duck: > 2000 mg/kg

Fish: Slightly to moderately toxic to fish.

Daphnia: Moderately toxic.

LC<sub>50</sub> (96hrs): Rainbow trout: 4.5 to 11.0 mg/ $\ell$ 

Bluegill sunfish:  $16 \text{ mg/}\ell$ LC<sub>50</sub> 48 hours:  $6.9 \text{ mg/}\ell$ 

Atrazine has a low level of bio-accumulation in fish. In whitefish, atrazine accumulates in the brain, gall bladder, liver and gut.

Bees: Not toxic to bees. LD<sub>50</sub> (oral):  $> 97 \mu g/bee$ 

LD<sub>50</sub> (contact):  $> 100 \mu g/bee$ 

Earthworms: LC<sub>50</sub> (14 days): 78 mg/kg soil

Other: Long-term studies in aquatic ecosystems indicate no permanent damage up to 0.020 mg/l.

Product is considered a marine pollutant.

## **SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION**

#### Pesticide disposal:

Open dumping or burning of this pesticide is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product cannot be reused or reprocessed. Never pour untreated waste or surplus products into public sewers or where there is any danger of run-off or seepage into water systems. Do not contaminate rivers, dams or any other water sources with the product or used containers.

Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal.

#### Container disposal:

Emptied containers retain vapour and product residues. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed.

TRIPLE RINSE empty containers in the following manner: Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10 % of that of the container. Add the rinsings to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner.

Do not re-use the empty container for any other purpose but destroy it by perforation and flattening and bury in an approved dump site.

Prevent contamination of food, feedstuffs, drinking water and eating utensils.

Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal.

### **SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

UN NUMBER: 3082

Road Transport ADR/ RID: Class: 9

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Packaging group: Ш

Shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S. (atrazine 500 g/l)

**Maritime Transport IMDG / IMO:** Class: 9 Ш Packaging group:

Shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S. (atrazine 500 g/l)

Considered a marine pollutant.

### **SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Xn. N Symbol:

Indication of danger: Harmful, Environmentally hazardous substance.

Risk phrases:

R 22 Harmful if swallowed. R 36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

R 43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.

R 48 Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.

R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases:

S 1/2 Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.

S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eves.

S 36/39 Wear suitable protective clothing and eye/face protection.

This material and its container must disposed of as hazardous waste. S 60

S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

## **SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

### Packaging:

Packed in 1, 5, 10, 20 and 25 ℓ UN approved plastic containers and labelled according to South African regulations and guidelines.

## Disclaimer:

The information on this sheet is not a specification; it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general quidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product, nor where instructions or recommendations are not followed.

All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy, and no responsibility is accepted for errors and omissions or the consequence thereof.

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