Safety Data Sheet

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: May 11, 2026
Revision Date: May 11, 2026

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name: Chlorpropham

Catalog Number: T7864

CAS Number: 101-21-3

1.2 Other means of identification

Other names: -

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company: Targetmol Chemicals Inc.

Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481 USA

Tel/Fax: (781) 999-4286

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number: 781-999-4286

Service hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard timezone: UTC/GMT -5 hours).

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Carcinogenicity, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s):

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statement(s):
H351 Suspected of causing cancer
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:
P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage: P405 Store lºCked up.

Disposal: P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Chlorpropham	-	101-21-3	202-925-7

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

no data available

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Give one or two glasses of water to drink.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Skin contamination should be treated promptly by washing with soap and water. Contamination of the eyes should be treated immediately by prolonged flushing of the eyes with large amounts of clean water. If dermal or °Cular irritation persists, medical attention should be obtained without delay. Other Herbicides

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Inhalation of material may be harmful. Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes. Inhalation of Asbestos dust may have a damaging effect on the lungs. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Some liquids produce vapors that may cause dizziness or suff°Cation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty. Carbaryl (agricultural insecticides, nec, liquid); Carbaryl (agricultural insecticides, nec, other than liquid); Carbaryl (insecticides, other than agricultural, nec

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available, however it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

A system for removing pesticides from the wash water produced by pesticide applicators as they clean their equipment has been developed. The first step is the fl°Cculation/coagulation and sedimentation of the pesticide-contaminated wash water. The supernatant from the first step is then passed through activated carbon columns. Pesticides

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from food and feedstuffs.

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation (not if powder).

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Solid
Color	no data available
Odour	Faint characteristic odor
Melting point/freezing point	41°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	247°C
Flammability	Combustible under specific conditions. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	105.7°C

Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	247°C
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	DMSO: 10 mg/mL (46.8 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
N-octanol-water partition coefficient	log Kow= 3.51
Vapour pressure	0.000173mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	1.18
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces chlorides, nitrogen oxides and phosgene.

10.2 Chemical stability

Unlimited shelf life; not light or heat sensitive, but low temperature may cause crystallization of emulsifiable concentrate.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

ISOPROPYL-N-(3-CHLOROPHENYL)CARBAMATE is a carbamate ester. Carbamates are chemically similar to, but more reactive than amides. Like amides they form polymers such as polyurethane resins. Carbamates are incompatible with strong acids and bases, and especially incompatible with strong reducing agents such as hydrides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is produced by the combination of active metals or nitrides with carbamates. Strongly oxidizing acids, peroxides, and hydroperoxides are incompatible with carbamates.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides and phosgene/.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral: LC50 Rat oral 1200 mg/kg
Inhalation: no data available
Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

Cancer Classification: Group E Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for Humans

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is mildly irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 Micropterus salmoides (Largemouth bass) 10 mg/L/48 hr; static
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
Toxicity to algae: no data available
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Soil microorganisms readily degrade chlorpropham ... by prodn of 3-chloroaniline by enzymatic hydrolysis reaction with subsequent liberation of free chloride ion & carbon dioxide. ... pseudomonas striata chester, a flavobacterium sp, an agrobacterium sp, & achromobacter sp /degrade it/. ... bioassay tests indicate half life of chlorpropham to be about 65 days @ 15 deg c & 30 days @ 29 deg c. however, rate of dissipation can vary greatly with microbial activity & moisture level of given soil.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 100 was calculated for chlorpropham(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.51(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bi°Concentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

K°C values for chlorpropham ranging from 245 to 816 have been reported(1-4). According to a classification scheme(5), these K°C values suggest that chlorpropham is expected to have moderate to low mobility in soil. Leaching of chlorpropham from three different types of soil was low(6). More than 90% of recovered chlorpropham was found in the upper inch of the soil profile after 4 cm of rain(6). Very little chlorpropham adsorbs to montmorillonite or kalonite clay(7).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number

no data available

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

no data available

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

no data available

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

no data available

14.5 Environmental hazards

no data available

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Listed.
EC Inventory	Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015	Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZI°C)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information on revision

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Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home
HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/
eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_l°Cale=en
CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://came°Chemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Other Information

Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties.If the substance is formulated with solvents also consult the ICSCs of these materials.
