

Material Safety Data Sheet

אוקסיגל - Oxygal

Revised: 08.08.2011

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Common name: Oxygal

Use: Herbicide

Formulation Type: EC

Manufacturer: Tapazol Chemical works ltd.

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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS no.	Quantity (g/l)
Oxyfluorfen (-Chloro-1-(3-Ethoxy-4-Nitrophenoxy 4 (Trifluoromethyl) Benzene)	42874-03-3	240
Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbons	64742-94-5	500-600

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Oxygal is slightly toxic by ingestion and in contact with skin and may cause severe irritation to eyes and skin.

The material is a sensitizer.



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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. Use a bag valve mask or similar device to perform artificial respiration (rescue breathing) if needed. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes immediately. Wash with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (at least 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention if needed.

Eye Contact: Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless told so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to physician: If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 102°C

Fire & Explosion Hazards: Slight fire hazard.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, foam.

Fire Fighting: Wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dike for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Hazardous products of combustion may include: Toxic gases such as HCl, HF, nitrogen oxides.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal protection: Appropriate protective equipment must be worn when handling a spill of this material. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Contain spill with sand or earth and transfer to appropriate container for disposal.

Environmental Protection: Keep out of water supplies and sewers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Store in a tightly closed container. Avoid contact with air or light. Keep separated from incompatible substances. Do not store this material near food, feed or drinking water.

Handling: Do not handle material near food, feed or drinking water.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits – Oxyfluorfen:

0.2 mg/m³ recommended TWA

1.6 mg/m³ recommended STEL

Engineering controls: Provide local exhaust ventilation system. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear splash resistant safety goggles. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in immediate work area.

Skin protection: Wear long pants, closed shoes and long sleeved shirt..

Hand protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

Respiratory protection: Under conditions of frequent use or heavy exposure, respiratory protection may be needed. Any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s). For unknown concentrations or immediately dangerous to life or health use any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face-piece.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Amber liquid.

Odor: sweet odor.

Melting point: -24.4 °C.

Boiling point: 201.7 °C.

Vapor pressure (AI) : 0.0267 mPa (25°C).

Water solubility: forms an emulsion

Density: 1.08

Viscosity: 12.8 cPs.

pH: 7.2-7.5

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous decomposition products: Hydrogen chloride, Hydrogen fluoride.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not polymerize

Incompatibilities: Oxidizing materials, acids, bases, amines, halogens, molten sulfur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:

Oral: LD50: 3000mg/kg for female rat, 4500 mg/kg for male rat.

Dermal: LD50: >4000 mg/kg for rats.

Inhalation: LC50 (4h): >4.8 mg/l.

Skin irritation: Severe irritation (rabbits)

Eye irritation: Substantial irritation.

Skin sensitization: Sensitizer (guinea pig).

Chronic toxicity:

Based on animal data, Oxyfluorfen is not carcinogenic.

Based on animal data, Oxyfluorfen has teratogenic and reproductive effects only at doses toxic to the mother.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Birds: Mallard duck, 8 Day Oral LC50: > 5000 mg/kg. Bobwhite quail, 8 Day Oral LC50: > 5000 mg/kg. Bobwhite quail, Acute oral LD50: > 2150 mg/kg.

Fish and Crustaceans: Freshwater clam, 96 Hour LC50: 9.6 mg/l. Fiddler crab (*Uca pugilator*), 96 Hour LC50: > 1000 mg/l. Eastern oyster, 96 Hour EC50: 69 µg/l. Grass shrimp, 96 Hour LC50: 32 µg/l, Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), 96 Hour LC50: 0.4 mg/l, Rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), 96 Hour LC50: 0.41 mg/l. Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*), 96 Hour LC50: 0.2 mg/l.

Algae: Growth inhibition EC50 in green alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum*) is >0.0029 mg/L.

Honeybee: LC50 (96 h): > 10000 ppm. Not toxic to Bees.

Degradability: Oxyfluorfen is moderately persistent in most soil environments, with a representative field half-life of about 30 to 40 days.

Mobility: Practically insoluble in water, and therefore is unlikely to be appreciably mobile in most instances, unless the sorptive capacity of the soil is exceeded.

Bioaccumulation: In laboratory studies, its soil half-life was 6 months, indicating very low rates of microbial degradation.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of according to local regulations. Avoid entry of product into sewer system or water surfaces.

Residual vapors in empty containers may explode on ignition.

Triple rinse and puncture empty container. Dispose empty container in an authorized disposal site.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN no.: 3082 (Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s)

Class: 9

Packaging group: III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

R phrases:

R 36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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