



# HYDROTHOL 191 Granular Aquatic Algicide and Herbicide

Material Safety Data Sheet

Cerexagri, Inc.

## 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### Agrichemicals Group

Cerexagri, Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

### EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 (24hrs) or (703) 527-3887  
Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center  
(303) 623-5716 (24Hrs)

Information Telephone Numbers	Phone Number	Available Hrs
R&D Technical Service	610-878-6100	8:00am to 5:00pm EST
Customer Service	1-800-438-6071	8:00am - 5:00 pm EST

Product Name HYDROTHOL 191 Granular Aquatic Algicide and Herbicide  
Product Synonym(s)

Chemical Family Dicarboxylic Acid- Monoamine Salt  
Chemical Formula C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>41</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> (average)  
Chemical Name Endothall Mono ( N, N-Dimethylalkylamine ) Salt  
EPA Reg Num 4581-172  
Product Use Algicide and aquatic weed killer.

## 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS RegistryNumber	Typical Wt. %	OSHA
Mono(N,N-dimethylalkylamine) salt of endothall	66330-88-9	11	Y

The substance(s) marked with a "Y" in the OSHA column, are identified as hazardous chemicals according to the criteria of the OSHA Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

## 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Emergency Overview

Grey to brown granular solid, damp must odor  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

### DANGER!

Causes irreversible eye damage  
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.  
CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.  
Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

### Potential Health Effects

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Based on single exposure animal tests, it is considered to be slightly toxic if swallowed, practically non-toxic if absorbed through skin or inhaled and severely irritating to eyes and skin.



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## 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES, Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN, immediately flush with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

IF SWALLOWED, Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

## 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Fire and Explosive Properties

Auto-Ignition Temperature	N/A	
Flash Point	N/A	Flash Point Method
Flammable Limits- Upper	N/A	
Lower	N/A	

### Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

### Fire Fighting Instructions

Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### Fire and Explosion Hazards

None known.

## 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### In Case of Spill or Leak

Contain spill. Sweep or scoop up and remove to suitable container. Flush with water. Prevent spilled product from entering sewers or natural water. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

## 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

Do not breathe dust.

Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Keep container closed. Empty container may contain hazardous residues. Wash thoroughly after handling.

### Storage

Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed could occur. Store in a cool, dry place.



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## 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Engineering Controls

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposures. If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment. Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

### Eye / Face Protection

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment immediately available.

### Skin Protection

Minimize skin contamination by following good industrial hygiene practice. Wearing rubber gloves is recommended. Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

### Respiratory Protection

Where airborne exposure is likely, use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. If exposures cannot be kept at a minimum with engineering controls, consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

### Airborne Exposure Guidelines for Ingredients

The components of this product have no established Airborne Exposure Guidelines

- Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.
- Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.
- ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.
- WEEL-AIHA Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic skin reactions.

## 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odor	Grey to brown granular solid, damp must odor
pH	4.6 (1% aqueous solution)
Specific Gravity	NA
Vapor Pressure	2.09 X10 <sup>-5</sup> mmHg @25C (Endothal monosalt)
Vapor Density	NA
Melting Point	NE
Freezing Point	NA
Boiling Point	NA
Solubility In Water	Disperse in water
Evaporation Rate	NA
Percent Volatile	NA
SCAQMD VOC	11.5%



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## 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

This material is chemically stable under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Does not occur.

### Incompatibility

Materials that react with water.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Extreme temperatures may convert endothall product to endothall anhydride, a strong vesicant, causing blistering of eyes, mucous membranes, and skin. (see section 16)

## 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicological Information

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:

Oral - Slightly Toxic to Rats (LD50 1,540 mg/kg)

Dermal - Practically Non-toxic to Rabbits (LD50 >10,000 mg/kg)

Inhalation - Practically Non-toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 5.32 mg/l)

Skin Irritation - Severely Irritating

Eye Irritation - Severely Irritating

7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (technical active ingredient)

Intentional swallowing of 40 ml of endothall led to death within 12-hours. Skin allergy was observed in guinea pigs following repeated exposure. Repeated dietary administration (via gelatin capsules) produced vomiting, diarrhea, sluggish movements, and liver, kidney and blood effects in dogs. Long-term dietary administration to rats and mice produced effects in the glandular stomach. High mortality rates and intestinal tumors considered to be secondary to the effects in the stomach were observed in mice. Long-term application to the skin of mice produced no tumors. No birth defects were observed in the offspring of rats given endothall orally during pregnancy, even at dosages which produced adverse effects on the mothers. Skeletal anomalies were observed in the offspring of rabbits and mice given endothall orally during pregnancy, but only at dosages which produced adverse effects in the mothers. Endothall produced no genetic changes in standard tests using bacterial and animal cells or animals.

## 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicological Information

Hydrothol 191

This material is highly toxic to *Daphnia magna* (48-hr LC50 0.36 mg/l), fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 0.94 mg/l), golden shiner (120-hr LC50 0.32 mg/l) and scud (96-hr TL50 0.48 mg/l). It is moderately toxic to mussels (48-hr LC50 4.85 mg/l) and rainbow trout (96-hr LC50 1.7 mg/l). The 7-day LC50 for *Ceriodaphnia* was 0.18-0.19 mg/l and 0.304 mg/l for fathead minnow.

7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (technical active ingredient)



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## 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Endothall is slightly toxic to bluegill sunfish (96-hr LC50 77 mg/l), rainbow trout (96-hr LC50 49 mg/l), Daphnia magna (48-hr LC50 92 mg/l), eastern oysters (96-hr LC50 54 mg/l), mysid shrimp (96-hr LC50 39 mg/l) and fiddler crab (96-hr LC50 85.1 mg/l). It is practically non-toxic to sheepshead minnow (96-hr LC50 110 mg/l) and common mummichog (96-hr LC50 213.9 mg/l).

Endothall has an 8-day LC50 of >5,000 ppm (bobwhite quail and mallard ducklings), a 21-day LD50 of 111 mg/kg (mallard ducks), a 30-day MATC of 19 mg/l (fathead minnows) and a 21-day MATC of 6.7 mg/l (Daphnia magna). No adverse effects were observed in mallard ducks and bobwhite quail following repeated (20-weeks) administration in the diet.

### Chemical Fate Information

7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (technical active ingredient)

No degradation was observed in irradiated or dark water during a 30-day test period at pH 7 or 9. Rapid degradation was observed in irradiated, but not dark, water at pH 5 (half-life <24 hours). Endothall adsorbed readily from aqueous solution on to Crosby silt loam. Endothall is not expected to bioaccumulate with bioaccumulation factors (BCF) of 10 for mosquito fish and 0.003-0.008 for bluegills.

## 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

## 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Name	Not regulated
DOT Technical Name	
DOT Hazard Class	
UN Number	
DOT Packing Group	PG
RQ	1000 lbs (for Endothall)

## 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370)

Immediate (Acute) Health	Y	Fire	N
Delayed (Chronic) Health	N	Reactive	N
		Sudden Release of Pressure	N

### Ingredient Related Regulatory Information:

#### SARA Reportable Quantities

	CERCLA RQ	SARA TPQ
Mono(N,N-dimethylalkylamine) salt of endothall	NE	NE



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## 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Revision Information

Revision Date 15 MAY 2001 Revision Number 4  
Supercedes Revision Dated 03-JAN-2001

### Revision Summary

Cerexagri, Inc. has moved its headquarters to a new location. This revision includes the new address

### Key

NE= Not Established NA= Not Applicable (R) = Registered Trademark

### Miscellaneous

Proper PPE and ventilation should be used when using high heat, such as welding or oxy-acetylene torch cutting, on machinery that may have endothermal residue.

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