Safety Data Sheet

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: August 13, 2024
Revision Date: August 13, 2024

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name: Carbendazim

Catalog Number: T3124

CAS Number: 10605-21-7

1.2 Other means of identification

Other names: -

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses:

1.4 Supplier's details

Company: Targetmol Chemicals Inc.

Uses advised against: 36 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 -5hours).

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s):

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement(s):
H340 May cause genetic defects
H410 Very 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/...
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
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 resultin classification

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Carbendazim	-	10605-21-7	234-232-0

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

Rinse mouth. Rest.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention.

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

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: When heated to decomposition this compound emits toxic fumes of NOx. (NTP, 1992)

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Literature sources indicate that this chemical is probably nonflammable. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures. Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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 bases and food and feedstuffs.Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK: (inhalable fraction): 10 mg/m3; peak limitation category: II(4); pregnancy risk group: B; germ cell mutagen group: 5

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

Avoid inhalation of dust and mist.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Light gray or beige powder. (NTP, 1992)
Color	White powder
Odour	Odorless /Technical/
Melting point/ freezing point	302-307°C
Boilingpoint or initial boiling point and boiling range	409°C
Flammability	Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	11°C

Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	302-307°C
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	DMSO: < 1.91 mg/mL (10 mM, insoluble or slightly soluble),
N-octanol-water partition coefficient	log Kow = 1.52
Vapour pressure	less than 0.000000075 mm Hg at 68° F ; <0.001 mm Hg at 257° F (NTP, 1992)
Density and/ or relative density	1.421g/cm3
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes slowly on contact with bases.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

CARBENDAZIM is a carbamate ester-amine. Amines behave as chemical bases. 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

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposes at 300 deg C.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral (in sesame oil) >15,000 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 C Possible Human Carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.

Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying or when dispersed, especially if powdered.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: /Oncorhynchus mykiss/ (Rainbow trout); Concentration: 2.4 mg/L for 96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea); Concentration: 0.27 mg/L for 96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified
Toxicity to algae: no data available
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Carbendazim, present at 100 mg/L, reached 0% of its Theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test(1). Carbendazim, present at 10.0 ug/mL, was degraded 100% in 5 days in soil previously treated with the fungicide and degraded only 45% in 21 days in uncontaminated soil; mixed bacterial cultures were used(2). Carbendazim was degraded 5% in sterile sand after 14 days, 45% in non-history soil after 14 days, 97% in 2% pretreated soil after 9 days, and 100% in 100% pretreated soil after 7 days(2). Approximately two-thirds of the various fungal isolates capable of degrading carbendazim were identified as Alternaria alternata(3). Based on these data, carbendazim is expected to biodegrade slowly in soil under normal environmental conditions; however, degradation will be enhanced in pretreated soils(SRC).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

BCFs of <1.5-3.5 and 0.6-1.1 were measured using carp (Cyprinus carpio) exposed to 2 and 20 ug/L, respectively, carbendazim over a 6-week period(1). Carbendazim was not bioconcentrated in perch (Perca fluviatilis) and carp exposed to food pellets containing a mixture of 13 pesticides(2). According to a classification scheme(3), these BCF values suggest bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of carbendazim was reported as 2805 in Hungarian agricultural soil (0.68% organic carbon, 21.8% silt, 15.4% clay, 62.8% sand, pH 6.1)(1). Carbendazim Koc values were reported as 200-250 in uncharacterized soils(2), 122.3-672.7 in European soils(3-4) and 960-2700 in Vietnamese soils(5). According to a classification scheme(6), the Koc range 122.3-2805(1-5) suggests that carbendazim is expected to have high mobility in some soils with decreasing mobility as the amount of clay and organic carbon content increases; pH will have a lesser effect on mobility(5). Carbendazim had Kd values of 1-3 in surface bed sediment from the River Calder, England(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	Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015	Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	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_locale=en
CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.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

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