



# Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **METOLACHLOR**

Synonyms: Codal; Dual; Milocep; Primextra

Chemical Name: Acetamide, 2-Chloro-N-(2-Ethyl-6-Methylphenyl)-N-(2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl)-

Date: November 1999      Revision: April 2016

CAS Number: 51218-45-2

RTK Substance Number: 3374

DOT Number: None

## Description and Use

**Metolachlor** is an odorless, off-white to colorless liquid when pure and a white to tan or brown, oily liquid, with a sweet smell, in formulation. It is used to control weeds and grasses before crops emerge from soil.

## Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Metolachlor** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by EPA.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

## FIRST AID

### Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while rinsing.

### Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water.

### Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

**EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE LAST PAGE**

## Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDHSS	NFPA
<b>HEALTH</b>	2	-
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	1	-
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	0	-
COMBUSTIBLE POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE		

*Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe*

- ▶ **Metolachlor** can affect you when inhaled and may pass through the skin.
- ▶ Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.
- ▶ Inhaling **Metolachlor** can irritate the nose and throat.
- ▶ Repeated high exposure may cause allergic skin reaction.
- ▶ Exposure can cause headache, sweating, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, tremors and convulsions.
- ▶ **Metolachlor** may damage the liver.
- ▶ Commercial formulations of **Metolachlor** may be dissolved in a liquid carrier that is flammable or combustible.

## Workplace Exposure Limits

No occupational exposure limits have been established for **Metolachlor**. However, it may pose a health risk. Always follow safe work practices.

## Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website (<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know>) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act and the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) require employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

## Health Hazard Information

### Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Metolachlor**:

- ▶ Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.
- ▶ Inhaling **Metolachlor** can irritate the nose and throat with coughing and shortness of breath.
- ▶ Exposure can cause headache, sweating, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, tremors and convulsions.

### Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Metolachlor** and can last for months or years:

### Cancer Hazard

- ▶ There is no evidence that **Metolachlor** causes cancer in animals. This is based on test results presently available to the NJDOH from published studies.

### Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ **Metolachlor** may damage the male (testes) and female (ovaries) reproductive systems in animals.
- ▶ There is limited evidence that **Metolachlor** may damage the developing fetus.
- ▶ There is limited evidence that **Metolachlor** may affect (male, female) fertility.

### Other Effects

- ▶ Repeated high exposure may cause allergic skin reaction with itching, redness and skin rash.
- ▶ **Metolachlor** may damage the liver.

## Medical

### Medical Testing

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

- ▶ Liver function tests

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

You have a legal right to request copies of your medical testing under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

### Mixed Exposures

- ▶ More than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage. Drinking alcohol can (may) increase the liver damage caused by **Metolachlor**.

## Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at [www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/).

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

## Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

### Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Metolachlor**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material that can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ The recommended glove materials for **Metolachlor** are Butyl, Viton and Barrier®.
- ▶ The recommended protective clothing materials for *Halogen compounds, aromatic* are Tychem® F, CPF3, and TK; Trelchem® HPS and VPS, or the equivalent.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

### Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear indirect vent goggles when working with liquids that may splash, spray or mist. A face shield is also required if the liquid is severely irritating or corrosive to the skin and eyes.

### Respiratory Protection

**Improper use of respirators is dangerous.** Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). **Only NIOSH approved respirators should be used.**

- ▶ For field applications check with your supervisor and your safety equipment supplier regarding the appropriate respiratory equipment.
- ▶ Where the potential exists for overexposure to **Metolachlor**, use a respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. More protection is provided by a full facepiece respirator than by a half-mask respirator, and even greater protection is provided by a powered-air purifying respirator.
- ▶ Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Metolachlor**, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- ▶ Consider all potential sources of exposure in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- ▶ Where the potential for high exposure exists, use a supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus or an emergency escape air cylinder.

## Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Metolachlor** is a COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID.
- ▶ Commercial formulations of **Metolachlor** may be dissolved in a liquid carrier that is flammable or combustible.
- ▶ Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or foam as extinguishing agents.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Nitrogen Oxides and Hydrogen Chloride*.

### Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Metolachlor** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Absorb liquids in dry sand, earth, or a similar material and place into sealed containers for disposal.
- ▶ DO NOT wash into sewer.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Metolachlor** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

### Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Metolachlor** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ **Metolachlor** is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE) and AZO COMPOUNDS (such as DINITROANILINE).
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Metolachlor** is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.

### Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health and Occupational Health Service, offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

#### For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health  
Right to Know  
PO Box 368  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368  
Phone: 609-984-2202  
Fax: 609-984-7407  
E-mail: [rtk@doh.nj.gov](mailto:rtk@doh.nj.gov)  
Web address:  
<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know>

***The Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets  
are not intended to be copied and sold  
for commercial purposes.***

## GLOSSARY

**ACGIH** is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

**Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs)** are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

**Boiling point** is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

**CFR** is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

The **critical temperature** is the temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the pressure applied.

**DEP** is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

**DOT** is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

**EPA** is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

**ERG** is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

**Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG)** values provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

**IARC** is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

**Ionization Potential** is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

**IRIS** is the Integrated Risk Information System database on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals, maintained by federal EPA.

**LEL or Lower Explosive Limit**, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

**NFPA** is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

**NIOSH** is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

**NTP** is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

**OSHA** is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

**PEOSHA** is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

**Permeated** is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

**ppm** means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

**Protective Action Criteria (PAC)** are values established by the Department of Energy and are based on AEGLs and ERPGs. They are used for emergency planning of chemical release events.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

**STEL** is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

**UEL or Upper Explosive Limit** is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

**Vapor Density** is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Air*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a force exerted by the vapor in equilibrium with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance. The higher the vapor pressure the higher concentration of the substance in air.



## Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

**Emergency  
Responders  
Quick Reference**

Common Name: **METOLACHLOR**

Synonyms: Codal; Dual; Milocep; Primextra

CAS No: 51218-45-2

Molecular Formula: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>ClNO<sub>2</sub>

RTK Substance No: 3374

Description: Odorless, off-white to colorless liquid when pure, and a white to tan or brown, oily liquid, with a sweet smell, in formulation

### HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
<b>2 - Health</b> <b>1 - Fire</b> <b>0 - Reactivity</b> <b>DOT#:</b> None <b>ERG Guide #:</b> 171 <b>Hazard Class:</b> None	<b>COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID</b> Commercial formulations of <b>Metolachlor</b> may be dissolved in a liquid carrier that is flammable or combustible. Use dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> or foam as extinguishing agents. <b>POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE,</b> including <i>Nitrogen Oxides</i> and <i>Hydrogen Chloride</i> .	<b>Metolachlor</b> is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE) and AZO COMPOUNDS (such as DINITROANILINE).

### SPILL/LEAKS

**Isolation Distance:**

**Spill:** 50 meters (150 feet)

**Fire:** 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Absorb liquids in dry sand, earth, or a similar material and place into sealed containers for disposal.

DO NOT wash into sewer.

**Metolachlor** is toxic to aquatic organisms.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	Odorless to sweet
<b>Flash Point:</b>	>230°F (>110°C)
<b>Auto Ignition Temp:</b>	510°F (266°C)
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	1.3 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.12 (water = 1)
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Soluble
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	212°F (100°C)
<b>Melting Point:</b>	-79.8°F (-62.1°C)
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	283.81

### EXPOSURE LIMITS

No occupational exposure limits have been established for **Metolachlor**.

### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

<b>Gloves:</b>	Butyl, Viton and Barrier®
<b>Coveralls:</b>	Tychem® F, CPF3, and TK; Trelchem® HPS and VPS (for <i>Halogen compounds, aromatic</i> )
<b>Respirator:</b>	Small Spill - full facepiece APR with <i>Organic vapor cartridge</i> Large Spill - SCBA

### HEALTH EFFECTS

<b>Eyes:</b>	Irritation
<b>Skin:</b>	Irritation
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Nose and throat irritation with coughing and shortness of breath Headache, sweating, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, tremors and convulsions

### FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

**Remove** the person from exposure.

**Flush** eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses.

**Quickly** remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water.

**Begin** artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

**Transfer** promptly to a medical facility.