SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Bromacil

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number	314-40-9
Other names	Bromacil

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses	Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against	no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company	Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China
Telephone	+86-2087066781

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	+86-2087066781
Service hours	Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2: Hazard identification

2.1 Emergency Overview

It is highly corrosive and can cause irreversible damage to the skin and eyes. If in contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical help as soon as possible.

2.2 GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, oral : Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation : Category 3
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard : Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard : Category 1

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	H302 Harmful if swallowed H315 Causes skin irritation H319 Causes serious eye irritation H335 May cause respiratory irritation H400 Very toxic to aquatic life H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
Response	P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P391 Collect spillage. P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED,Get medical help. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN,wash with plenty of water/... P304+P340 IF INHALED,Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES,Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing. P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs,Get medical help. P337+P317 If eye irritation persists,Get medical help. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Acidic or alkaline substances that react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen. May cause violent exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances. At high concentrations, they have strong oxidizing or reducing properties.

2.5 Health hazards

Skin contact: May cause severe burns, tissue necrosis, and scarring. Eye contact: May cause corneal damage, vision loss, or even blindness. Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory burns and pulmonary edema.

2.6 Environmental hazards

Leakage into the environment can change the pH value of soil and water, causing serious ecological damage. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and can cause the death of aquatic organisms and the collapse of the ecosystem.

2.7 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	Concentration
Bromacil	Bromacil	314-40-9	206-245-1	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and remove contaminated clothing; rinse the exposed area with plenty of running water and seek medical attention immediately with the material's SDS. If the corrosive substance is acidic (such as sulfuric acid), neutralize it with a weak alkaline solution (such as 5% sodium bicarbonate) after rinsing. For alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide), neutralize them with a weak acidic solution (such as 1% acetic acid).

4.2 If inhaled

Move to fresh air and keep the airway open. If corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist) are inhaled, immediately administer nebulized inhalation (normal saline + dexamethasone). If laryngeal edema or breathing difficulties occur, immediately perform a tracheotomy (requires professional operation) and seek medical attention.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (make sure to rinse thoroughly, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and other folds). If blisters are present, do not prick them; instead, apply a sterile gauze compress (to avoid adhesion). Do not apply oily ointments to avoid affecting subsequent treatment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash or plenty of normal saline for 15-20 minutes (use a gentle flow to avoid direct exposure to the cornea); apply antibiotic eye ointment (such as erythromycin ointment) to the eyelids, wear a sterile eye patch, and seek immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist.

4.5 If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting (to avoid secondary damage to the esophageal mucosa). If the substance is acidic, take milk or egg white orally (to protect the gastric mucosa). If the substance is alkaline, take diluted vinegar (1:10 ratio) orally. If you carry SDS, seek medical attention immediately for a gastroscopy.

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: skin redness, swelling, blisters, ulcers, severe eye pain, photophobia, blurred vision, oral/esophageal burns, and difficulty swallowing; long-term effects: skin scarring, corneal scarring (possibly causing blindness), and esophageal stenosis.

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber), chemical goggles and masks; stand upwind when flushing to avoid inhaling volatile corrosive gases; after contact, equipment must be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the doctor of the type of corrosive agent (acid/base), concentration, and duration of contact. Skin burns should be treated according to their depth (superficial II degree and above require skin grafting). Eye injuries should be checked for corneal epithelial integrity and, if necessary, corneal repair drugs (such as recombinant human epidermal growth factor) should be used.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Acidic corrosive substances (such as sulfuric acid): It is strictly forbidden to use water (it releases heat when in contact with water, causing splashing) or alkaline fire extinguishing agents (it neutralizes the heat and increases the risk); Alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide): It is strictly forbidden to use acidic fire extinguishing agents.

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Combustion is accompanied by splashing of corrosive liquids, causing severe burns to the skin/eyes; some corrosive substances (such as nitric acid) release toxic gases when burned and also corrode fire-fighting equipment; high-temperature molten substances (such as molten alkali) easily adhere to the skin and cause deep burns.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Acidic corrosive substances release hydrogen chloride and sulfur dioxide (such as sulfuric acid); alkaline corrosive substances release ammonia (such as ammonia water); chlorine-containing corrosive substances release chlorine gas.

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

Small area: Use dry powder fire extinguishing agent to put out the fire. If it is solid corrosive material, cover it with dry sand (to isolate it from the air); Large area: Cool the surrounding containers first, then use dry powder to put out the fire. It is strictly forbidden to use water directly to prevent splashing; After extinguishing the fire, use a neutralizer (weak base for acid, weak acid for alkali) to deal with the leaked material.

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear fully enclosed corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (fluororubber), chemical goggles + mask; carry a pH tester (to monitor the pH value of the leak); after the operation, the equipment needs to be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing (acid and alkali resistant), chemical protective gloves (fluororubber), chemical goggles + face mask; wear a gas mask (acid/alkali filter box) when dealing with volatile corrosive substances.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Prevent leaked material from contacting skin or eyes; do not discharge into water or soil; treat contaminated ground with a neutralizer (sodium carbonate for acid, dilute acetic acid for alkali) until neutral.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Collect liquids in sealed polyethylene containers; collect solids with corrosion-resistant tools and place them in chemical-resistant bags (marked "corrosive"); store them in isolation after collection.

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with acid/alkali resistant cotton and then neutralize; Large leakage: transfer to storage tank with corrosion resistant pump; After cleaning, flush the ground with plenty of water (if compatible), and collect the flushing water for neutralization.

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Designate an 8-meter isolation zone; use corrosion-resistant isolation belts for blocking; and enhance ventilation (corrosion-resistant fans) for volatile corrosive substances.

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leaks: seal with acid/alkali resistant putty; severe leaks: evacuate, have professionals transfer remaining substances, and do not reuse damaged containers.

6.7 Special considerations

In case of skin contact, rinse with an eyewash for 15 minutes; in case of eye contact, rinse with an eyewash for 15 minutes and seek medical attention; add reagents slowly during neutralization (to prevent heat release); clean protective equipment with neutralizer and then rinse with clean water.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a corrosion-resistant warehouse (the floor is epoxy resin coated, and the walls are acid/alkali-resistant tiles); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (glass fiber reinforced plastic for acid corrosion, high-density polyethylene for alkaline corrosion), with a capacity of ?200L to prevent dumping;

the warehouse is equipped with an emergency neutralization tank (volume ?5m³) and equipped with acid/alkali neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate, dilute acetic acid).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from materials that may come into contact with the skin (such as clothing and gloves) to avoid cross contamination. Use a corrosion-resistant forklift to transport containers and avoid impact. Check the humidity in the warehouse daily (?65%) to prevent moisture from exacerbating corrosion. In case of leakage, immediately absorb it with inert materials (such as sand) and then treat it with a neutralizer.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 2 (medium-high): Metal pipes and valves are coated with VCI anti-rust paint (acid/alkali resistant type) and maintained once every six months; VCI anti-rust blocks (such as urethane) are placed in the warehouse and replenished once every quarter to prevent corrosion of metal parts.

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

5-35?, avoid sudden temperature changes (such as moving directly from a low temperature environment to a high temperature environment); concentrated acids/bases must be kept at a temperature ?30? to prevent temperature increases from causing increased container pressure; in winter, they must be protected from freezing (temperature ?5?) to prevent the solution from freezing and cracking the container (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2
Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Respiratory protection

When exposed to corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist and sulfuric acid mist), wear a powered air-purifying respirator (APF?50); in high-concentration environments, a positive pressure air respirator is required to avoid inhalation burns to the respiratory tract.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For acidic corrosive substances, choose Type E filter cartridge (protects against acidic gases such as SO? and HCl); for alkaline corrosive substances, choose Type K filter cartridge (protects against ammonia and amines); if the product contains dust, add Type P2 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical protective goggles + full-face mask. The mask must cover the chin. The lens should be made of polycarbonate (corrosion-resistant and impact-resistant). Check the sealing regularly.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing made of fluororubber or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) to avoid direct skin contact; wear an apron (of the same material) with protection covering the chest to the knees.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear corrosion-resistant gloves. For acid corrosion, choose neoprene material; for alkaline corrosion, choose nitrile rubber material. The thickness of the gloves should be ?0.5mm. Perform a water leakage test before use.

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, rinse the skin with running water for 10 minutes. If there is stinging at the contact site, apply a neutralizer (5% sodium bicarbonate for acid and 1% acetic acid for alkali) for 5 minutes. Do not use irritating skin care products to avoid aggravating skin damage.

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	white to beige crystalline solid
Colour	White crystalline solid
Odour	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point	157-160oC
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	411oC
Flammability	Noncombustible Solid, but may be dissolved in flammable liquids.Not combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	When heated to decomp it emits very toxic fumes of /hydrogen bromide and nitrogen oxides/.
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	0.08 % at 25°C (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 2.11
Vapour pressure	0.0008 mm Hg at 100°C (NIOSH, 2016)
Density and/or relative density	1.55

Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable to 0 deg F, but water-soluble formulations become less soluble with exposed to air.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Active ingredient and dry formulations are non-flammable; the liquid formulation (HYVAR-XL) is a combustible mixture which should be kept away from heat and open flame.BROMACIL is incompatible with the following: Strong acids (decomposes slowly), oxidizers, heat, sparks, open flames (NIOSH, 2016).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids (decomposes slowly), oxidizers, heat, sparks, open flames.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

... Decomposes slowly in strong acids.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat male oral 5200 mg/kg
Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation >4.8 mg/L air/4 hr
Dermal: LD50 Rabbit percutaneous >5000 mg/kg

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

11.6 Carcinogenicity

Cancer Classification: Group C Possible Human Carcinogen

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

no data available

11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish); Concentration: 71 ppm for 48 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified in source examined
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water Flea) age <24 hr; Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 121000 ug/L for 48 hr (95% confidence interval: 111000-148000 ug/L); Effect: intoxication, immobilization /96.6% purity
Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green Algae); Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 6.8 ug/L for 5 days (95% confidence interval: 5.9-7.8 ug/L); Effect: population abundance /96.5% purity
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: The microbial degradation of bromacil in aerobic soil is slow with a half-life of 275 days in silty clay loam soil incubated for up to 12 months. Carbon dioxide was the major degradate with 5-bromo-6-methyluracil, 5-bromo-3-(alpha-hydroxymethylpropyl)-6-methyluracil, 5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-hydroxymethyluracil, 5-bromo-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylpropyl)-6-methyluracil and 3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil found as minor metabolites(1). Bromacil was degraded within 4 to 6 months when single applications were made to soil; however, when two applications were used, bromacil persisted in the top 75 mm of soil for nearly a year(2). The mineralization half-life of (14)C-labeled bromacil, incubated in loamy sand and mucky peat soils, was estimated to range from 5,429 to 46,200 days(3). Bromacil estimated half-life is 12-46 days in two New Zealand soils; Motupiko silt loam (pH 5.7, 24% sand, 57% silt, 19% clay, 2.4% organic content) Waikiwi silt loam (pH 5.5, 7% sand, 69% silt, 24% clay, 3.9% organic content)(4).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The bioconcentration of bromacil in bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) was studied over a 28-day period using flow-through conditions(1). Bluegill sunfish exposed to 10.6 ppm bromacil had BCF values for muscle, viscera, carcass, and whole fish of 49, 72, 22, and 26.5, respectively(1). At 1.0 ppm, maximum BCF values were 4.6, 8.3, 2.2, and 2.8 for muscle, viscera, carcass, and whole fish, respectively(1). Depuration was rapid, with >96% of the accumulated residues eliminated from the fish tissues by day 3 of the depuration period. A BCF of 3.2 was measured in fathead minnow(2). A log BCF of 0.35242 in bluegill sunfish exposed for 28 days has also been reported(3), corresponding to a BCF of 2.20(SRC). According to a classification scheme(4), these BCF values suggest that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. [

12.4 Mobility in soil

Bromacil is very mobile in sand, sandy loam, clay loam and silt loam soils; aged bromacil residues are very mobile in silt loam soils(1). Extensive data exists as evidence that bromacil leaches to ground water as a result of normal agricultural use(1). An average Koc value of 23 was determined from experimental values determined in 8 soils and 4 sediments(2). Koc values of 25 to 50 for for Israeli soils(3), 55 to 126(4), 46 to 93 for 7 sandy Florida soils(5), and 76 to 129 for a mucky peat and a loamy sand Oregon soils incubated at temperatures of 4 and 25°C(6) have been reported. Koc values in sand (FL), sandy loam (CA), clay loam (MD), and silt loam (DE) were 12, 33, 2.3, and 14, respectively(7). According to a classification scheme(8), these Koc values suggest that bromacil is expected to have very high to moderate mobility in soil. In soil column leaching studies, bromacil readily leached from loess and sandy soils, but was retained in organic-rich soils(6). As the pH increased from 3 to 12, less adsorption of bromacil to Ca-montmorillonite was measured(4). In 7 sandy soils, a rainfall of 20-23 cm displaced over 96% of applied bromacil(5). Koc values were slightly higher at lower temperatures(6). Maximum bromacil concentrations of 1.25 ppm were detected in groundwater (depths of 4.5-6 meters) three months after the herbicide was applied to a surface of Lakeland, FL sandy soil bearing scrub vegetation of small oaks and poor grasses(9). The pKa of bromacil is 9.30(10), indicating that this compound will exist partially in the anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(11). Desorption of bromacil from Cuban soils were reported as 51.98 and 67.00% from a red ferralitic soil and a brown plastic soil, respectively; the specific adsorption constants are 2.89 and 23.9 ug/g, respectively(12). Adsorption coefficients 1.79 and 4.59 for Motupiko topsoil (1-10 cm) and subsoil (40-50 cm), respectively, and 1.57 for Waikiwi topsoil (1-10 cm) have been reported for two Wakefield, Nelson, New Zealand soils. Soil characteristics are as follows: Motupiko silt loam (pH 5.7, 24% sand, 57% silt, 19% clay, 2.4% organic content) Waikiwi silt loam (pH 5.5, 7% sand, 69% silt, 24% clay, 3.9% organic content)(13).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Acidic corrosives can be treated with alkaline neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate) until neutralized and then disposed of as ordinary waste. Alkaline corrosives can be treated with acidic neutralizers (such as dilute hydrochloric acid) until neutralized and then disposed of. Those that cannot be neutralized must be incinerated at high temperature or chemically decomposed by a professional unit. The container must be thoroughly cleaned before being disposed of.

13.2 Precautions

Neutralization reactions must be conducted in well-ventilated, dedicated facilities, with the reaction rate controlled to prevent splashing. Disposal personnel must wear corrosion-resistant protective gear. The pH value of the neutralized waste must be controlled between 6 and 9. Direct disposal of unneutralized corrosive materials is prohibited. Emergency pools must be established at the disposal site to prevent leakage and contamination.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3077
IMDG: UN3077
IATA: UN3077

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9
IMDG: 9
IATA: 9

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III
IMDG: III
IATA: III

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: yes
IMDG: yes
IATA: yes

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Bromacil	Bromacil	314-40-9	206-245-1
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.

Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China	Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015	Not Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances	Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans	Not Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances	Not Listed.

16: Other information

Information on revision

SDS Creation Date	July 1, 2025
SDS Revision Date	July 1, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- 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%

SDS 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/

Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to sales@MolBest.com

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