

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Prometryn

Revision Date:2026-05-30 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Product name : Prometryn
CBnumber : CB1143584
CAS : 7287-19-6
EINECS Number : 230-711-3
Synonyms : Prometryn,prometryne

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 010-86108875

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

Label elements**Pictogram(s)**

☐☐

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H332 Harmful if inhaled
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

Prevention

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

none

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.

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: Prometryn
Synonyms	: Prometryn,prometryne
CAS	: 7287-19-6
EC number	: 230-711-3
MF	: C10H19N5S
MW	: 241.36

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately.

Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Inhalation of material may be harmful. Contact may cause burns to skin

and eyes. Inhalation of Asbestos dust may have a damaging effect on the lungs. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Some liquids produce vapors that may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Skin decontamination. Skin contamination should be treated promptly by washing with soap and water. Contamination of the eyes should be treated immediately by prolonged flushing of the eyes with large amounts of clean water. If dermal or ocular irritation persists, medical attention should be obtained without delay. Other herbicides

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped or safely confined. Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical. Triazine pesticides, liquid, NOS

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Some may be transported hot. For UN3508, be aware of possible short circuiting as this product is transported in a charged state. (ERG, 2016)

Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental considerations- land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner. / Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, or commercial sorbents. Triazine pesticides, liquid, NOS

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	neat
Colour	Crystals
Odour	Odorless.
Melting point/freezing point	118-120°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	634.5°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available

Flash point	2°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Solubilities in organic solvents at 25 deg C. Solvent g/L Acetone 330 Ethanol 140 Hexane 6.3 Toluene 200 n-Octanol 110
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 3.51
Vapour pressure	1.24X10 ⁻⁶ mm Hg at 25 deg C
Density and/or relative density	1.157
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

Chemical stability

Very stable over several yr of shelf life, with only slight sensitivity to natural light & extreme temp which would occur normally.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

A triazine derivative. Amines are chemical bases. They neutralize acids to form salts plus water. These acid-base reactions are exothermic. The amount of heat that is evolved per mole of amine in a neutralization is largely independent of the strength of the amine as a base. Amines may be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is generated by amines in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits very toxic fumes of /nitrous and sulfoxides/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 5233 mg/kg Technical
- Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation 5.17 mg/L/4 hr
- Dermal: LD50 Rat percutaneous >3100 mg/kg

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 E Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for Humans

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 /Oncorhynchus mykiss/ (Rainbow trout) 2.5 mg/L/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified in source examined

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: It has been reported that the methylthio group of prometryne is oxidized by soil microorganisms to the sulfoxide and sulfone; the sulfone is hydrolyzed to 2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-hydroxy-1,3,5-triazine(1). Adaptation and enrichment of viable microbial populations may be necessary for the degradation of methylthio-s-triazines such as prometryne(2). The half-life for degradation of prometryne incorporated into soil under field conditions has been observed to range from nearly 120 days to 145 days(3). Prometryne was shown to degrade, type of degradation not specified, in the field with a half-life of 58 days and in the laboratory experiments with half-lives of 64 days for surface soil (0-25 cm, pH 5.3, 0.53% organic carbon, 98% sand) and 141 days for subsurface soil (25-50 cm, pH 5.5, 0.15% organic carbon, 98% sand)(4). The time required for decomposition of prometryne in soil has been reported as 1 to 6 months; however, whether this refers to total degradation of parent as well as active metabolites is unknown(5). Residual activity of prometryne incorporated into soil at selective rates for

specific soil types is from 1-3 months under most normal conditions(6). Half-life for the biodegradation of prometryne in aerobic soil has been reported as 150 days(7). Prometryne was applied at 2 kg a.i./ha along with diazinon, and measurements were made to determine the extent of dissipation in orchard soils(8). Concns dropped from 967 ng/g to 400 ng/g in the 67 day study period(8). Soils received an initial application of prometryne followed by a 4 year aging period. Several more treatments were then given to this soil over a 6 month period(9). After the initial 4 year period, 53.5% of the initial radiolabel was present as bound residues; after the 6 month period of multiple treatments, bound residues decreased to 33.2% while extractable residues increased to 50.9% of the total radiolabel(9). Prometryne has been shown to be susceptible to degradation by Nocardiodes sp.(10).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 48 was calculated in fish for prometryne(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.51(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

Mobility in soil

Koc values of 300 and 600 were measured for prometryne in soil at a pH of 7 and 5, respectively(1). Koc values of 200, 320, 808, and 1000 were measured in batch adsorption experiments at 10 deg C using river sediment from 4 different locations on the same river(2). According to a classification scheme(3), these Koc values suggest that prometryne is expected to have slight to very high mobility in soil(SRC).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1648 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1648 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1648 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ACETONITRILE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: ACETONITRILE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: ACETONITRILE (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Not Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Not Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

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?pagelD=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/>

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