

Material group	2745-02	Page 1 of 16
Product name	2745-02, PETHOXAMID 600 g/l EC	March 2019
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes March 2017

SAFETY DATA SHEET

2745-02, PETHOXAMID 600 g/l EC

Revision: Sections containing a revision or new information are marked with a ♣.

♣ SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

- 1.1. **Product identifier** **2745-02, PETHOXAMID 600 g/l EC**
Contains pethoxamid and benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts
- 1.2. **Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against** Can be used as herbicide only.
- 1.3. **Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet** **CHEMINOVA A/S**
 Thyborønvej 78
 DK-7673 Harbøre
 Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number**
Company +45 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only)
- Medical emergencies:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Austria: +43 1 406 43 43 | Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500 |
| Belgium: +32 70 245 245 | Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88 |
| Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409 | Norway: +47 22 591300 |
| Cyprus: 1401 | Poland: +48 22 619 66 54 |
| Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293 | +48 22 619 08 97 |
| +420 224 915 402 | Portugal: 808 250 143 (in Portugal only) |
| Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12 | +351 21 330 3284 |
| England and Wales: 111 | Romania: +40 21318 3606 |
| Estonia: +372 7943500 | Scotland: +8454 24 24 24 |
| France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 | Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 |
| Finland: +358 9 471 977 | Slovenia: +386 41 650 500 |
| Greece: 30 210 77 93 777 | South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.) |
| Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99 | Spain: +34 91 562 04 20 |
| Ireland (Republic): +353 1 837 9964 | Sweden: +46 08-331231 |
| Italy: +39 02 6610 1029 | 112 |
| Latvia: +371 670 42 473 | Switzerland: 145 |
| 112 | Turkey: 114 |
| Lithuania: +370 523 62052 | U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331 3148 |
| +370 687 53378 | All other countries: +1 651 / 632 6793 (Collect) |

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SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquid: Category 3 (H226)
 Skin irritation: Category 2 (H315)
 Eye damage: Category 1 (H318)
 Sensitisation – skin: Category 1A (H317)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)

WHO classification	Class III: Slightly hazardous
Physicochemical hazards	The product is flammable.
Health hazards	The product may cause allergic reactions by skin contact. It can cause skin and eye irritation.
Environmental hazards	The product is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

2.2. Label elements

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier 2745-02, Pethoxamid 600 g/l EC
 Contains pethoxamid and benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Hazard pictograms (GHS02, GHS05, GHS07, GHS09)



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary hazard statement

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Precautionary statements

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 P280 Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P501 Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

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- 2.3. **Other hazards** None of the ingredients in the product meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

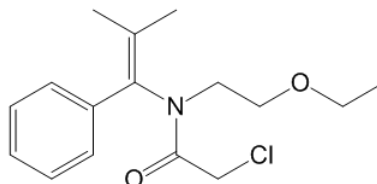
SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

- 3.1. **Substances** The product is a mixture, not a substance
- 3.2. **Mixtures** See section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

Active ingredient

Pethoxamid	Content: 60% by weight
CAS name	Acetamide, 2-chloro-N-(2-ethoxyethyl)-N-(2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-prop-1-enyl)-
CAS no.	106700-29-2
IUPAC name	2-Chloro-N-(2-ethoxyethyl)-N-(2-methyl-1-phenylprop-1-enyl)-acetamide
ISO name	Pethoxamid
EC no. (EINECS no.)	None
EU index no.	616-145-00-3
Classification of the ingredient	Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302) Sensitisation – skin: Category 1A (H317) Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Structural formula



Reportable ingredients

	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
Cyclohexanone Reg. no. 01-2119453616-35	31	108-94-1	203-631-1	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226) Acute Tox. 4 (H332)
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13- alkyl derivs., calcium salt Reg. no. 01-2119560592-37	3	26264-06-2	247-557-8	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	2	104-76-7	203-234-3	Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) STOT SE 3 (H335)
Tristyryl phenol-polyethylene glycol- phosphoric acid	2	114535-82-9	None	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure. Light cases: Keep person under surveillance. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms develop. Serious cases: Get medical attention immediately or call for an ambulance.
Skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Flush skin with water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if any symptom develops.
Eye contact	Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician immediately.
Ingestion	Let the exposed person rinse mouth with water and let him/her drink several glasses of water or milk, but not induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, let him/her rinse mouth and drink fluids again. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritation and allergic reactions. After ingestion, only non-specific symptoms were seen in animal tests.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate medical attention is required in case of ingestion or eye contact.

It may be helpful to show this safety data sheet to physician.

Note to physician

A specific antidote against this substance is not known. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Dry chemical or carbon dioxide for small fires, water spray or foam for large fires. Avoid heavy hose streams.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The essential breakdown products are volatile, toxic, irritant and inflammable compounds such as nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, phosphorus pentoxide and various chlorinated organic compounds.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours and toxic decomposition products. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Dike area to prevent water runoff. Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, closable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 10 tonnes of the product or more):

1. use personal protection equipment; see section 8
2. call emergency telephone no.; see section 1
3. alert authorities.

Observe all safety precautions when cleaning up spills. Use personal protection equipment. Depending on the magnitude of the spill this may mean wearing respirator, face mask or eye protection, chemical resistant clothing, gloves and rubber boots.

Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area. Avoid and reduce mist formation as much as possible. Remove sources of ignition.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface, soil or water. Wash waters must be prevented from entering surface water drains. Uncontrolled discharge into water courses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

It is recommended to consider possibilities to prevent damaging effects of spills, such as bunding or capping. See GHS (Annex 4, Section 6).

Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Surface water drains should be covered if appropriate. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be absorbed onto an absorptive material such as universal binder, hydrated lime, Fuller's earth or other absorbent clays. Collect the contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Clean area with much water and industrial detergent. Absorb wash liquid onto absorbent and transfer to suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.

Large spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and transferred to suitable containers.

Spills in water should be contained as much as possible by isolation of the contaminated water. The contaminated water must be collected and removed for treatment or disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See subsection 7.1. for fire prevention.
 See subsection 8.2. for personal protection.
 See section 13 for disposal.

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

The product is flammable. Formation of explosive vapour-air mixtures is possible. Fire prevention measures should be taken. Keep away from sources of ignition and protect from exposure to fire and heat. Take precautions against static discharge.

If the temperature of the liquid is below 47°C, which is 10°C below its flash point of approx. 57°C, the fire and explosion hazard is considered minor. At higher temperatures the hazard gradually becomes more serious.

In an industrial environment it is recommended to avoid all personal contact with the product, if possible by using closed systems with remote system control. The material should be handled by mechanical means as much as possible. Adequate ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is required. The exhaust gases should be filtered or treated otherwise. For personal protection in this situation, see section 8.

For its use as a pesticide, first look for precautions and personal protection measures on the officially approved label on the packaging or for other official guidance or policy in force. If these are lacking, see section 8.

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before removing gloves, wash them with water and soap. After work, take off all work clothes and footwear. Take a shower, using water and soap. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with water and soap after each use.

Inhalation of vapours of the product can cause lowered consciousness, which increases the risks of operating machinery and driving.

Do not discharge to the environment. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Collect all waste material and remains from cleaning equipment, etc., and dispose of as hazardous waste. See section 13 for disposal.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage. Recommended storage temperature 5 - 30°C.

Protect from cold. Crystallisation may occur at low temperatures (below 5°C).

Keep in closed, labelled containers. The storage room should be constructed of incombustible material, closed, dry, ventilated and with impermeable floor, without access of unauthorised persons or children. A warning sign reading "POISON" is recommended. The room should only be used for storage of chemicals. Food, drink, feed

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and seed should not be present. A hand wash station should be available.

7.3. **Specific end use(s)**

The product is a registered pesticide which may only be used for the applications it is registered for, in accordance with a label approved by the regulatory authorities.

♣ SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. **Control parameters**

Personal exposure limits

To our knowledge, personal exposure limits have not been established for the active ingredient in this product.

		Year	
Cyclohexanone	ACGIH (USA) TLV	2015	TWA 20 ppm STEL 50 ppm Skin notation
		2015	TWA 50 ppm (200 mg/m ³)
		2017	8-hr TWA 10 ppm (40.8 mg/m ³) Peak level 20 ppm (81.6 mg/m ³); max. duration 15 min. Skin notation
	OSHA (USA) PEL EU, 2000/39/EC as amended	2014	Skin notation; EKA
		2011	8-hr TWA 10 ppm (41 mg/m ³) STEL 20 ppm (82 mg/m ³); 15-minute reference period Skin notation; BMGV

However, other personal exposure limits defined by local regulations may exist and must be observed.

Pethoxamid

DNEL, systemic

Not established
 EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.02 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC, aquatic environment

0.29 µg/l

Cyclohexanone

DNEL, dermal

10 mg/kg bw/day

DNEL, inhalation

100 mg/m³

PNEC, aquatic environment

0.0329 mg/l

8.2. **Exposure controls**

When used in a closed system, personal protection equipment will not be required. The following is meant for other situations, when the use of a closed system is not possible, or when it is necessary to open the system. Consider the need to render equipment or piping systems non-hazardous before opening.

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling of the undiluted product and for preparing the spray solution, but can be recommended for spraying as well.

In cases of incidental high exposure, maximal personal protection

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equipment may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.



Respiratory protection

In the event of an accidental discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or mist, workers must put on officially approved respiratory protection equipment with a universal filter type including particle filter.



Protective gloves

Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber. The breakthrough time of these materials for this product are unknown. Generally, however, the use of protective gloves will give only partial protection against dermal exposure. Small tears in the gloves and cross-contamination can easily occur. It is recommended to limit the work to be done manually and to change the gloves regularly.



Eye protection

Wear goggles, safety glasses or face shield. It is recommended to have an eye wash fountain immediately available in the workplace when there is a potential for eye contact.



Other skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact depending on the extent of exposure. During most normal work situations where exposure to the material cannot be avoided for a limited time span, waterproof pants and apron of chemical resistant material or coveralls of polyethylene (PE) will be sufficient. Coveralls of PE must be discarded after use if contaminated. In cases of excessive or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown liquid
Odour	Acetonic
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	1% dilution in water: 3.8
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
	Crystallisation may occur at low temperatures (below 5°C).
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
	Cyclohexanone : 156°C
Flash point	57°C (Setaflash closed cup)
Evaporation rate	(Butyl acetate = 1)
	Cyclohexanone : 0.3
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Cyclohexanone : 1 - 9.4 vol% (≈ 1 - 9.4 kPa)
	Pethoxamid : 3.5 x 10 ⁻⁴ Pa at 25°C
Vapour pressure	Cyclohexanone : 0.47 kPa at 20°C

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Vapour density	(Air = 1) Cyclohexanone : 3.4
Relative density	1.048 at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Solubility of pethoxamid at 20°C in: n-heptane : 117 g/kg ethyl acetate : > 250 g/kg water : 400 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Pethoxamid : log K_{ow} = 2.96 (at pH 5 and 20°C) Cyclohexanone : log K_{ow} = 0.86 at 25°C
Autoignition temperature	305°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	28.3 mPa.s at 20°C, 10.9 mPa.s at 40°C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2. Other information

Miscibility	The product is dispersible in water.
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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity	To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities.
10.2. Chemical stability	The product is stable during normal handling and storage at ambient temperatures.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	None known.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	Heating of the product will evolve harmful and irritant vapours.
10.5. Incompatible materials	None known.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See subsection 5.2.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects	* = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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Product

Acute toxicity	The product is not considered harmful by single exposure. * The acute toxicity measured on the product is:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion : LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 425) - skin : LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 4000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) - inhalation : LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.33 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Measured on a similar product: irritating to skin (method OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/irritation	Severely irritating to eyes with the potential to cause permanent eye damage (method OECD 405).

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Measured on a similar product: skin sensitizer (method OECD 406).
Germ cell mutagenicity	The product contains no ingredients known to be mutagenic. *
Carcinogenicity	The product contains no ingredients known to be carcinogenic. *
Reproductive toxicity	The product contains no ingredients known to have adverse effects on reproduction. *
STOT – single exposure	To our knowledge, no specific effects after single exposure have been observed. *
STOT – repeated exposure	The following is found for the active ingredient pethoxamid: Target organ: liver LOAEL: 500 ppm (36.2 mg/kg bw/day) in a 90-day rat study (method OECD 408). At this dose level decreased body weight and phenobarbitone-type enzyme induction were seen. *
Aspiration hazard	The product does not normally present an aspiration hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	Irritation and allergic reactions. After ingestion, only non-specific symptoms were seen in animal tests, such as shivering, hunched posture and laboured breathing.

Pethoxamid

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Pethoxamid is rapidly absorbed and widely distributed in the body with highest concentrations found in the liver and kidneys. It is extensively metabolised and rapidly excreted, within one day. There is no evidence of accumulation.
Acute toxicity	Pethoxamid is harmful by ingestion. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 983 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 4.16 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) *
Skin corrosion/irritation	Slightly irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Slightly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Sensitising (method OECD 406).

Cyclohexanone

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	After oral intake, cyclohexanone is readily absorbed and widely distributed in the body. It is extensively metabolised to natural body constituents and partially taken up in the organism.
Acute toxicity	Cyclohexanone is harmful by inhalation. It may have harmful effects by ingestion and skin contact as well. Study results for inhalation toxicity are divergent. The acute toxicity is measured as:

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Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 1820 mg/kg (average of 6 study results)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rabbit: 950 mg/kg (average of 5 study results)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: 3 – 30 mg/l/4 h
Skin corrosion/irritation		Cyclohexanone has irritating properties to skin as has been found in several studies. It is not clear if the classification criteria are met.
Serious eye damage/irritation		Cyclohexanone has irritating properties to eyes as has been found in several studies. It is not clear if the classification criteria are met.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		To our knowledge, no indications of allergenic effects have been reported. Negative results were found in a number of tests. *

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salt

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution		The substance is readily absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract and rapidly excreted with its metabolites, primarily in the urine.
Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered as harmful by single exposure. * The following has been measured on the substance:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 4445 mg/kg
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (measured on a similar substance, method similar to OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation		Irritating to skin (method similar to OECD 404)
Serious eye damage/irritation		Irritating to eyes with the potential to cause permanent eye damage (method similar to OECD 405).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Not sensitising to skin (measured on a similar substance, method similar to OECD 406). *

2-Ethylhexan-1-ol

Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered as harmful. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 3290 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 3000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: 0.89 – 5.3 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) Not harmful at saturated vapour pressure (1 lpprox.. 0.89 mg/l). Harmful at 5.3 mg/l, a mixture of vapour and droplets.
Skin corrosion/irritation		Mildly irritating to skin. *
Serious eye damage/irritation		Moderately to severely irritating to eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Not a skin sensitizer. *

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Germ cell mutagenicity Negative in tests on Chinese hamster ovary cells (methods OECD 473 and 479). *

Tristyryl phenol-polyethylene glycol-phosphoric acid

Acute toxicity The substance is not considered as harmful by inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. * The acute toxicity is measured as:

Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not determined
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not determined

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

Serious eye damage/irritation Irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not determined.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is very toxic to algae and aquatic plants. The product is toxic to fish and harmful to daphnids. It is considered as non-toxic to soil micro-and macroorganisms, birds and insects.

The following has been measured on the product:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	96-h LC ₅₀ : 4.03 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀ : 21.0 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	72-h EC ₅₀ : 25.6 µg/l
- Plants	Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i>)	7-day EC ₅₀ : 70.4 µg/l 7-day NOEC: 0.32 µg/l
- Insects	Honeybees (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.)	48-h LD ₅₀ , contact: > 400 µg/l 48-h LD ₅₀ , oral: > 107 µg/l

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Pethoxamid** is rapidly degraded in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives are within a few weeks. Degradation products are not readily biodegradable.

The product contains minor amounts of not readily biodegradable ingredients, which may not be degradable in waste water treatment plants.

12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficients.

Pethoxamid is not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4. **Mobility in soil** **Pethoxamid** is moderately mobile in soil.

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12.5. **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

12.6. **Other adverse effects** Other relevant hazardous effects in the environment are not known.

♣ SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. **Waste treatment methods** Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste.

Disposal of waste and packagings must always be in accordance with all applicable local regulations.

Disposal of product According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not feasible, 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.

Disposal of packaging It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:
 1. Reuse or recycling should first be considered. Reuse is prohibited except by the authorisation holder. If offered for recycling, containers must be emptied and triply rinsed (or equivalent). Do not discharge rinsing water to sewer systems.
 2. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.
 3. Delivery of the packaging to a licensed service for disposal of hazardous waste.
 4. Disposal in a landfill or burning in open air should only occur as a last resort. For disposal in a landfill, containers should be emptied completely, rinsed and punctured to make them unusable for other purposes. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA/ICAO classification

14.1. **UN number** 1993
 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (cyclohexanone and pethoxamid)
 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** 3
 14.4. **Packing group** III
 14.5. **Environmental hazards** Marine pollutant

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- 14.6. **Special precautions for user** Avoid any unnecessary contact with the product. Misuse can result in damage to health. Do not discharge to the environment.
- 14.7. **Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code** The product is not transported in bulk by ship.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 15.1. **Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture** Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment
 Second Seveso category: flammable
 Young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the product.
 All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation.
- 15.2. **Chemical safety assessment** A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product.

♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes in the safety data sheet

Minor corrections only.

List of abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AOEL	Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
BMGV	Biological Monitoring Guidance Value
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community or Emulsifiable Concentrate
EC ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EKA	Expositionsäquivalent für krebserzeugende Arbeitsstoffe
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
HSE	Health and Safety Executive, UK
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC ₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration
LD ₅₀	50% Lethal Dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
MAK	Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration

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MARPOL	Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PEL	Personal Exposure Limit
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Registration, or Regulation
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit
WHO	World Health Organisation

References Data measured on this and a similar product are unpublished company data. Data on ingredients are available from published literature and can be found several places.

Method for classification Flammable liquid: test data
 Skin irritation: read-across
 Eye irritation: test data
 Sensitisation – skin: read-across
 Hazards to the aquatic environment: test data

Used hazard statements
 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Advice on training This material should only be used by persons who are made aware of its hazardous properties and have been instructed in the required safety precautions.

The information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable, but uses of the



Cheminova A/S
Thyborønvej 78
DK-7673 Harbøre
Denmark
+45 9690 9690
www.fmc.com
CVR No. DK 12 76 00 43

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product vary and situations unforeseen by Cheminova A/S may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared by: Cheminova A/S / GHB