SAFETY DATA SHEET

Danadim Stabilized EC

This safety data sheet complies with the requirements of:
Regulation (EC) No. 453/2010 and Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

SDS # : FO002094-A
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Version 1

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Code(s) FO002094-A

Legacy Product Code 3619-02 (3A6)

Product Name Danadim Stabilized EC

Synonyms DIMETHOATE: O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] phosphorodithioate (CAS name); 2-dimethoxyphosphinothioylthio-N-methylacetamide (IUPAC name)

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

Recommended Use: Insecticide

Restrictions on Use: Use as recommended by the label.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

CHEMINOVA A/S, a subsidiary of FMC Corporation
Thyborønvej 78
DK-7673 Harboøre
Denmark
+45 9690 9690
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com

For further information, please contact:

Contact point (+45) 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Medical emergencies:

Austria: +43 1 406 43 43
Belgium: +32 70 245 245
Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409
Cyprus: 1401
Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293, +420 224 915 402
Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12
France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59
Finland: +358 9 471 977
Greece: 30 210 77 93 777
Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99
Ireland (Republic): +352 1 809 2166
Italy: +39 02 6610 1029
Lithuania: +370 523 62052, +370 687 53378
Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500
Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88
Norway: +47 22 591300
Poland: +48 22 619 66 54, +48 22 619 08 97

Portugal: 808 250 143 (in Portugal only), +351 21 330 3284
Romania: +40 21318 3606
Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166
Slovenia: +386 41 650 500
Spain: +34 91 562 04 20
Sweden: +46 08-331231112
Switzerland: 145
United Kingdom: 0870 600 6266 (in the UK only)
U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331-3148
All other countries: +1 651 / 632-6793 (Collect)

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture *Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008*

Aspiration toxicity	Category 1 (H304)
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4 (H302)
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Gases)	Category 4 (H332)
Skin sensitization	Category 1 (H317)
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2 (H411)
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	Category 3 (H226)

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects EUH401 - To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use

Precautionary Statements
P261: Avoid breathing vapors.
P280 - Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection
P301 + P330: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth.
P303+P361+P352: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/ International regulations.

2.3. Other hazards
The substance does not meet the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.
The product is very toxic to aquatic organisms.
The active substance dimethoate is a poison (cholinesterase inhibitor). The substance is rapidly absorbed into the organism upon contact with all skin surfaces and eyes.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

The product is a mixture, not a substance.

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical name	EC-No	CAS-No	Weight %	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	REACH registration number
Cyclohexanone	203-631-1	108-94-1	40-45	Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Flam. Liq. 3 (H226)	01-2119453616-35
Dimethoate	200-480-3	60-51-5	39	Self-reactive substance type F (H242) Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Acute Tox. 4 (H312) Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)	No data available
Xylenes	215-535-7	1330-20-7	10-15	Acute Tox. 4 (H312) Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Flam. Liq. 3 (H226)	No data available

Additional Information
For the full text of the H- and EUH- phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact — Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Skin Contact — Immediately flush with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and/or shoes, and thoroughly wash with soap and water. In the case of skin irritation or allergic reactions see a physician.

Inhalation — Move to fresh air. 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.

Ingestion — Rinse mouth with water and afterwards drink plenty of water or milk. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, rinse mouth and drink fluids again.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed — The first symptom to appear may be irritation. Symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition: nausea, headache, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, laboured breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

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

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary — This product contains a cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing respiratory depression. Decontamination procedures such as whole body washing, gastric lavage and administration of activated charcoal are often required. If symptoms are present, administer atropine sulphate in large doses. Two to four mg intravenously or intramuscularly, as soon as possible. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. Maintain full atropinization until all organophosphate is metabolized. Obidoxime chloride (Toxogonin), alternatively pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM), may be administered as an adjunct to, but not a substitute for atropine, which is a symptomatic and often life-saving antidote. Treatment with oxime should be maintained as long as atropine sulphate is administered. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption

may occur and relapse may occur after initial improvement. VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS, DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF POISONING.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Small Fire	Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO_2).
Large Fire	Water spray, Foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Avoid heavy hose streams.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The essential breakdown products are volatile, toxic, malodorous, irritant and inflammable compounds such as dimethyl sulphide, methyl mercaptan, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and phosphorus pentoxide.

Hazardous Combustion Products	The product may decompose rapidly when heated, which can result in explosion.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Cool containers / tanks with water spray. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours and toxic decomposition products. Dike to prevent runoff. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions
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):

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.

For further clean-up instructions, call FMC Emergency Hotline number listed in Section 1 "Product and Company Identification" above.

For emergency responders
Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

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 material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for Containment	It is recommended to consider possibilities to prevent damaging effects of spills, such as bunding or capping. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. If appropriate, surface water drains should be covered. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should immediately be swept up or preferably vacuumed up using equipment with high efficiency final filter. Transfer to suitable containers. Clean area with detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid onto inert absorbent such as universal binder, Fuller's earth, bentonite or other absorbent clay and collect in suitable containers. The used containers should be

properly closed and labelled.

Methods for cleaning up

If appropriate, surface water drains should be covered. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be swept up or preferably vacuumed up using equipment with high efficiency final filter. Transfer to suitable containers. Clean area with damp cloth and/or strong industrial detergent with much water. Absorb wash liquid onto a suitable absorbent such as universal binder, attapulgite, bentonite or other absorbent clays and transfer contaminated absorbent to suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.
spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and transferred to suitable containers.
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 section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling
In an industrial environment, it is recommended to avoid any personal contact with the product, if possible, using remotely controlled systems with remote control. Otherwise, it is recommended to process the material with maximum mechanical means. Adequate ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is required. Exhaust gases must be filtered or treated differently. For personal protection in this situation, see Section 8.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use protective gloves made from chemicals such as nitrile or neoprene. Wash gloves with soap and water before reuse. Check regularly for leaks. Do not dispose into the environment. Do not contaminate water when disposing of the flushing water for equipment. Collect all waste and residues from cleaning equipment, etc. And dispose of them as hazardous waste. See Section 13 for disposal.

Hygiene measures
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage
Storage temperature: 8-25°C.
Store in a cool dry place away from direct light.

Protect from cold. Crystallisation may occur at temperatures below -10°C.

Store 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 and seed should not be present. A hand wash station should be available. Do not expose to temperatures above 35°C (95°F).

Packaging material The product is degraded by fluorinated packaging materials.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific 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.

Risk Management Methods (RMM)
The information required is contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

People who work with the product for a longer period should often check their cholinesterase level using a blood sample. If the

cholinesterase level falls below a critical level, the person does not subject to further exposure until the blood samples show that cholinesterase levels have become normal.

Chemical name	European Union	The United Kingdom	France	Spain	Germany
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	TWA 10 ppm TWA 40.8 mg/m³ STEL 20 ppm STEL 81.6 mg/m³ S*	STEL 20 ppm STEL 82 mg/m³ TWA 10 ppm TWA 41 mg/m³ Skin	TWA 10 ppm TWA 40.8 mg/m³ STEL 20 ppm STEL 81.6 mg/m³	TWA 10 ppm TWA 41 mg/m³ STEL 20 ppm STEL 82 mg/m³ S*	-
Xylenes 1330-20-7	TWA 50 ppm TWA 221 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm STEL 442 mg/m³ S*	STEL 100 ppm STEL 441 mg/m³ TWA 50 ppm TWA 220 mg/m³ Skin	TWA 50 ppm TWA 221 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm STEL 442 mg/m³ P*	TWA 50 ppm TWA 221 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm STEL 442 mg/m³ S*	-
Chemical name	**Italy**	**Portugal**	**The Netherlands**	**Finland**	**Denmark**
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	TWA 10 ppm TWA 40.8 mg/m³ STEL 20 ppm STEL 81.6 mg/m³ Pelle*	TWA 10 ppm TWA 40.8 mg/m³ STEL 20 ppm STEL 81.6 mg/m³ C(A3) P*	Huid* STEL 50 mg/m³	TWA 10 ppm TWA 41 mg/m³ STEL 20 ppm STEL 82 mg/m³ iho*	TWA 10 ppm TWA 41 mg/m³ H*
Xylenes 1330-20-7	TWA 50 ppm TWA 221 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm STEL 442 mg/m³ Pelle*	TWA 50 ppm TWA 221 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm STEL 442 mg/m³ C(A4) P*	Huid* STEL 442 mg/m³ TWA 210 mg/m³	TWA 50 ppm TWA 220 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm STEL 440 mg/m³ iho*	TWA 25 ppm TWA 109 mg/m³ H*
Chemical name	**Austria**	**Switzerland**	**Poland**	**Norway**	**Ireland**
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	H* STEL 20 ppm STEL 80 mg/m³ TWA 5 ppm TWA 20 mg/m³	SS-C** H* TWA 25 ppm TWA 100 mg/m³ STEL 50 ppm STEL 200 mg/m³	TWA 40 mg/m³ STEL 80 mg/m³	TWA 10 ppm TWA 40 mg/m³ S* STEL 20 ppm STEL 80 mg/m³	TWA 10 ppm TWA 40.8 mg/m³ STEL 20 ppm STEL 81.6 mg/m³ Skin
Dimethoate 60-51-5	-	-	TWA 0.2 mg/m³ STEL 0.6 mg/m³	-	-
Xylenes 1330-20-7	STEL 100 ppm STEL 442 mg/m³ TWA 50 ppm TWA 221 mg/m³	H* TWA 100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m³ STEL 200 ppm STEL 870 mg/m³	TWA 100 mg/m³ STEL 200 mg/m³	TWA 25 ppm TWA 108 mg/m³ S* STEL 37.5 ppm STEL 135 mg/m³	TWA 50 ppm TWA 221 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm STEL 442 mg/m³ Skin

Chemical name	European Union	The United Kingdom	France	Spain	Germany
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	-	2	-	80 8	-
Xylenes 1330-20-7	-	650	1500	1	Biologische Grenzwerte nach TRGS 903 sind zu beachten Biologische Grenzwerte nach die Verordnung zur arbeitsmedizinischen Vorsorge vom 18. Dezember 2008 sind zu beachten
Chemical name	**Italy**	**Portugal**	**The Netherlands**	**Finland**	**Denmark**
Xylenes 1330-20-7	-	-	-	5.0	-
Chemical name	**Austria**	**Switzerland**	**Poland**	**Norway**	**Ireland**
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	-	100 12	-	-	-
Xylenes 1330-20-7	-	2	-	-	-

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) DERMAL:
Dimethoate: 0.001 mg/kg bw/day, Cyclohexanone: 10 mg/kg bw/day, Aromatic hydrocarbons: 25 mg/kg bw/day

INHALATION: Cyclohexanone: 100 mg/m³, Aromatic hydrocarbons: 150 mg/m³.

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) FRESH WATER: Dimethoate: 0.0008 mg/L, Cyclohexanone: 0.0329 mg/L.

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits (if listed above).When working in confined spaces (tanks, containers, etc.), make sure there is an adequate source of air for breathing and wear the recommended equipment. Ventilate all transport vehicles prior to discharge.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/Face Protection Wear face mask rather than goggles or safety glasses. The possibility of eye contact should be excluded. The work area and storage formulation area must have emergency eyewash and showers.

Hand Protection Use protective gloves made of chemical materials such as nitrile or neoprene. Wash the outside of gloves with soap and water before reuse. Check regularly for leaks.

Skin and Body 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 appreciable or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

Respiratory Protection The product does not automatically present an airborne exposure concern during normal handling. In the event of an accidental discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or mist, workers should put on officially approved respiratory protection equipment with a universal filter type including particle filter.

Environmental exposure controls Do not release to the environment.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Slight mercaptan
Color	Light red
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	1% solution in water: 3.12 5% solution in water: 2.5
Melting point/freezing point	< 5 °C
Boiling Point/Range	No information available
Flash point	39 °C
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid, gas)	
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit:	No information available
Lower flammability limit:	No information available
Vapor pressure	No information available
Vapor density	No information available
Specific gravity	Density: 1.055 g / ml at 20 ° C
Water solubility	Emulsifies
Solubility in other solvents	No information available
Partition coefficient	No information available
Autoignition temperature	No information available
Decomposition temperature	No information available
Viscosity, kinematic	No information available
Viscosity, dynamic	No information available

Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	Non-oxidizing

9.2. Other information

Softening point	No information available
Molecular weight	No information available
VOC content (%)	No information available
Relative density	No information available
Bulk density	No information available
K_{st}	No information available

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities.

10.2. Chemical stability

Dimethoate is stable for a long period at temperatures not exceeding 25°C. At higher temperatures decomposition will take place and lower the quality of the product.

The decomposition is dependent on time as well as temperature due to self-accelerating exothermic and autocatalytic reactions. The reactions involve rearrangements and polymerisation.

At higher temperatures the released heat can raise the temperature further and accelerate the decomposition.

Tests have shown that, if dimethoate is heated to and kept at 40°C for 2 weeks, the content of active ingredient will be lowered by 6% or more and after 20 weeks at 40°C the content of active ingredientis halved.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous reactions
None under normal processing.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heating can release hazardous gases.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, Strong acids, Strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

See Section 5 for more information.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product Information

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LD50 Oral 300-500 mg/kg (rat) (Method: OECD 423)
LD50 Dermal > 2000 mg/kg (rat) (Method: OECD 402)
LC50 Inhalation 3 mg/L 4 hr (rat) (Method FIFRA 81.03)

Chemical name	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Cyclohexanone	1	1	1
Dimethoate	= 255 mg/kg (Rat) = 60 mg/kg (Rat)	= 1 g/kg (Rabbit)	> 0.9 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Xylenes	3500 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	11 mg/l (Rat) 4 h

Skin corrosion/irritation Moderately irritating. (Method: OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Moderately irritating. (Method: OECD 405).
Sensitization Sensitizer (Method: OECD 406)

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 No specific effects after single exposure have been observed.
STOT - repeated exposure Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Symptoms The first symptom to appear may be irritation. Symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition: nausea, headache, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, laboured breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

Aspiration hazard This product presents an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity The ecotoxicity of the product is measured as:

- Fish: Sola drill (Lepomis macrochirus) ..... 96 h-LC 50 :> 100 mg / l

- Invertebrates Daphnia (Daphnia magna) ..... 48 h -EC 50 : 8.9 mg / l

- Algae: Green algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) ... 72 h IC 50 : 246 mg / l

- Honey bees (Apis mellifera) .....
48-h LD 50 , contact: 0.37 µg / bee; 48 h LD 50 , oral: 0.29 µg / bee

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Chemical name	Toxicity to algae	Toxicity to fish	Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
Cyclohexanone	96 h EC50: = 20 mg/L (Chlorella vulgaris)	96 h LC50: 481 - 578 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) flow-through 96 h LC50: = 8.9 mg/L (Pimephales promelas)	24 h EC50: = 800 mg/L (Daphnia magna)
Dimethoate	72 h EC50: = 282.3 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 72 h EC50: = 35 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 96 h EC50: = 36 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) static	96 h LC50: 4.1 - 9.3 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss) static 96 h LC50: = 26.11 mg/L (Cyprinus carpio) static 96 h LC50: = 340 mg/L (Poecilia reticulata) static 96 h LC50: = 6 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) static	48 h EC50: = 5.44 mg/L (Daphnia magna) 48 h EC50: 0.48 - 0.66 mg/L (Daphnia magna) Static 21-day NOEC: 0.04 mg/l

Xylenes	-	96 h LC50: 13,1 - 16,5 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) flow-through 96 h LC50: 13,5 - 17,3 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h LC50: 2,661 - 4,093 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss) static 96 h LC50: 23,53 - 29,97 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) static 96 h LC50: 30,26 - 40,75 mg/L (Poecilia reticulata) static 96 h LC50: 7,711 - 9,591 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) static 96 h LC50: = 13,4 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) flow-through 96 h LC50: = 19 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h LC50: = 780 mg/L (Cyprinus carpio) semi-static 96 h LC50: > 780 mg/L (Cyprinus carpio)	48 h LC50: = 0,6 mg/L (Gammarus lacustris) 48 h EC50: = 3,82 mg/L (water flea)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Dimethoate: Biodegradable in water, Degradation occurs both aerobically and anaerobically, mostly biologically.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Dimethoate: Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil
Dimethoate: Potentially high mobility in soil, but is relatively unstable. Degradation products are not mobile in soil.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

None of the ingredients in the product meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No information available

Chemical name	EU - Endocrine Disrupters Candidate List	EU - Endocrine Disruptors - Evaluated Substances	Japan - Endocrine Disruptor Information
Dimethoate	Group II Chemical	-	-

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues / unused products

Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste. Dispose of as hazardous waste in compliance with local and national regulations. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated 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

IMDG/IMO

14.1 UN/ID no	UN1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s (Cyclohexanone, xylene and dimethoate)
14.3 Hazard class	3
14.4 Packing Group	III
14.5 Marine Pollutant	Yes
Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
14.6 Special Provisions	Do not release 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.

RID

14.1 UN/ID no	UN1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s (Cyclohexanone, xylene and dimethoate)
14.3 Hazard class	3
14.4 Packing Group	III
14.5 Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
14.6 Special Provisions	Do not release to the environment

ADR/RID

14.1 UN/ID no	UN1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s (Cyclohexanone, xylene and dimethoate)
14.3 Hazard class	3
14.4 Packing Group	III
14.5 Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
14.6 Special Provisions	Do not release to the environment

ICAO/IATA

14.1 UN/ID no	UN1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s (Cyclohexanone, xylene and dimethoate)
14.3 Hazard class	3
14.4 Packing Group	III
14.5 Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
14.6 Special Provisions	Do not release to the environment

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

European Union

Authorizations and/or restrictions on use:
This product does not contain substances subject to authorization (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex XIV)
This product does not contain substances subject to restriction (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex XVII)

Persistent Organic Pollutants
Not Applicable

Dangerous substance category per Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)
DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) regulation (EC) 1005/2009
Not Applicable

International Inventories

Chemical name	TSCA (United States)	DSL (Canada)	EINECS/ELINCS (Europe)	ENCS (Japan)	China (IECSC)	KECL (Korea)	PICCS (Philippines)	AICS (Australia)
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dimethoate 60-51-5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Xylenes 1330-20-7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H242 - Heating may cause a fire
H252 - Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
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 for use

Legend

ADR:	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CAS:	CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service)
Ceiling:	Maximum limit value:
DNEL:	Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)
EINECS:	EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances)
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System (GHS)
IATA:	International Air Transport Association (IATA)
ICAO:	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)
LC50:	LC50 (lethal concentration)
LD50:	LD50 (lethal dose)
PBT:	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Chemicals
RID:	Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail
STEL:	Short term exposure limit
SVHC	SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:
TWA:	time weighted average
vPvB:	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Classification procedure

Flammable liquid: test data
Acute oral toxicity: test data
Acute inhalation toxicity: test data
Sensitisation – skin: test data
Aspiration hazard: Test data
Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: calculation method

Revision date: 2019-06-14

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Disclaimer
The information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable, but uses of the product vary and situations unforeseen by FMC Corporation may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared By:

FMC Corporation

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End of Safety Data Sheet