



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : ROGOR® 400

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : FMC LATINOAMÉRICA S.A.

Address : AV. RODRIGO DE CHÁVEZ Y JUAN TANCA

CIUDAD COLÓN. TORRE EMPRESARIAL 2 PISO 3

OFICINA 308. GUAYAQUIL - ECUADOR

(593 04) 3901953

E-mail address : SDS-Info@fmc.com

Emergency telephone : 1 703 / 741-5970 (CHEMTREC - International)

Medical Emergency Number : Desde Ecuador: 1800 593005 (Quito, La Sierra, Centro y

Norte).

Desde Bogotá: 288 60 12; Línea Nacional: 01 8000 916012

Desde Venezuela: 0800 1005012 Desde Perú: SAMU: 106;

CISPROQUIM®: 080-050-847;

FMC LATINOAMERICA S.A. SUCURSAL: 421-4811;

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Can be used as insecticide only.

Restrictions on use : Use as recommended by the label.

For professional users only.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irri- :

tation

: Category 2A





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - :

repeated exposure

Category 1 (Nervous system)

Specific target organ toxicity - :

repeated exposure

(Inhalation)

Category 2 (hearing organs)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal Word : DANGER

Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H302 + H312 + H332 Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin

or if inhaled.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 + H319 Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Nervous system) through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

H373 May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through

prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/

equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or with adequate ventilation.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of

the workplace.

ROGOR® 400



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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

Response:

P301 + P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

P303 + P361 + P353 + P317 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Get medical help.

P304 + P340 + P317 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical help.

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

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P333 + P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.

P337 + P317 If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%
		w/w)
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	>= 30 - < 50
dimethoate (ISO)	60-51-5	>= 30 - < 50
xylene	1330-20-7	>= 10 - < 20
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	>= 0,25 - < 1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attend-

ance.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Symptoms of poisoning may appear several hours later.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact : If on clothes, remove clothes.

Wash off with soap and water.

If symptoms persist, call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If symptoms persist, call a physician. Take victim immediately to hospital.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Swallowing or inhaling may result in sudden shortness of

breath, coughing, nausea and or abdominal pain.

Exposure to skin may result in mild symptoms include itching, hives or rash, and skin redness. More severe symptoms include sneezing, itchy watery eyes, and difficulty breathing.

Protection of first-aiders : Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes.

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection

and use the recommended protective clothing

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

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

considered.

Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties

Flash point : 39 °C

Ignition temperature : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper :

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

No data available

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not spread spilled material with high-pressure water

streams.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Hydrogen cyanide phosphorus oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides Sulfur oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment:

for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear protective clothing and self-contained

breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Immediately evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Remove all sources of ignition.

Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentra-

tions. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Do not touch or walk through the spilled material.

If it can be safely done, stop the leak.

Use personal protective equipment.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

Mark the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to

unauthorized personnel.

Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective

equipment may intervene.

For disposal considerations see section 13.

Environmental precautions : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent product from entering drains.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

Collect as much of the spill as possible with a suitable absor-

bent material.

Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation : Ensure adequate ventilation.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

If the temperature of the liquid is below 29°C, which is 10°C below its flash point of 39°C, the fire and explosion hazard is considered minor. At higher temperatures the hazard gradual-

ly becomes more serious.

Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge

(which might cause ignition of organic vapors).

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of

ignition.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapors/dust.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.

Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being

used.

Conditions for safe storage : No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated

place.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and





SDS Number: Date of last issue: -Version Revision Date:

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

> kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions.

Electrical installations / working materials must comply with

the technological safety standards.

Recommended storage tem: :

perature

< 25 °C

age stability

Further information on stor- : Risk of crystallisation or phase separation.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	50 ppm	ACGIH
xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0,01 mg/m3	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	1,2- Cyclohex- anediol	Urine	End of shift at end of work- week	80 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Cyclohexa- nol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	8 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
dimethoate (ISO)	60-51-5	Acetylcho- linesterase activity	In red blood cells	End of shift	70 % of an individual's baseline	ACGIH BEI
		Butyrylcho- linesterase activity	In serum or plasma	End of shift	60 % of an individual's baseline	ACGIH BEI
xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

exposure ceases)

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : In case of mist, spray or aerosol exposure wear suitable per-

sonal respiratory protection and protective suit.

Hand protection

Material : Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate,

butyl rubber or nitrile rubber.

Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed

with the producers of the protective gloves.

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water

Tightly fitting safety goggles

Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing

Choose body protection according to the amount and concen-

tration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Protective measures : Plan first aid action before beginning work with this product.

Always have on hand a first-aid kit, together with proper in-

structions.

The precautions mentioned relate mainly to the handling of the undiluted product and the preparation of the spray solu-

tion, but may also be recommended for spraying.

In the context of professional phytosanitary use as recommended, the end user must refer to the indications on the label. In other cases, it is recommended to use the protections

above.

Persons working with this product for a longer period should have frequent blood tests of their cholinesterase levels. If the cholinesterase level falls below a critical point, no further exposure should be allowed until it has been determined by means of blood tests that the cholinesterase level has re-

turned to normal

Remove respiratory and skin/eye protection only after vapors

have been cleared from the area.

Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Provide adequate ventilation.

Do not inhale aerosol.

When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : liquid





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Form : liquid

Color : blue

Odor : acetone-like

Odor Threshold : not determined

pH : 4,3 - 6,6

(1% solution in water)

Melting point/freezing point : < 10 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : not determined

Flash point : 39 °C

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (liquids) : Flammable

Self-ignition : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 1,044 g/cm3

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : emulsifiable

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : Non-oxidizing

Molecular weight : Not applicable

Particle size : No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

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.

Expected decomposition during storage for two months at average day and night temperature 30C is approx. 0.35% and at average day and night temperature 25C it is approx. 0.12%. These numbers may vary between batches due to variations in content of impurities. The reactions involve rearrangements

and polymerisation.

The self-accelerating reactions which dimethoate is capable of, do not occur at these temperatures, but at temperatures of 55 - 60°C and higher. At these temperatures the released heat can raise the temperature further and accelerate the decomposition. Above 80°C dimethoate will decompose rapidly,

causing significant risk of explosion.

It is strongly advised not to heat dimethoate above 35°C and

only heat indirectly and with solvent present.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid extreme temperatures.

Avoid formation of aerosol. Heat, flames and sparks.

Temperatures greater than recommended storage tempera-

ture.

Heating of the mixture may evolve harmful and irritant va-

pours.

Incompatible materials : Strong alkalis, amines and strong oxidising compounds. The

product can corrode metals (but does not meet the criteria for

classification).

Hazardous decomposition : Stable under recommended storage conditions.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

products

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50(Rat): ca. 300 - 500 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 Symptoms: lethargy, ataxia, Tremors

GLP: yes

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

single ingestion.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50(Rat): > 2,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Symptoms: incoordination Remarks: no mortality

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50(Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: incoordination

GLP: yes

Remarks: no mortality

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1.890 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 6,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

short term inhalation.

dimethoate (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 348 - 423 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425 Symptoms: hypoactivity, Tremors

LD50 (Rat, female): 300 - 2.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 Symptoms: hypoactivity, Tremors

GLP: yes

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

single ingestion.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

LD50 (Mouse, male and female): 160 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): ca. 1,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

LC50 (Rat): 3 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Symptoms: Tremors

Assessment: The component/mixture is minimally toxic after

single contact with skin. Remarks: no mortality

LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

GLP: yes

Assessment: The component/mixture is minimally toxic after

single contact with skin. Remarks: no mortality

xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 3.523 mg/kg

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.1 bis

LD50 (Rat, female): > 4.000 mg/kg

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.1 bis

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): 27,6 mg/l, 6350 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.2

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male): > 4.200 mg/kg

maleic anhydride:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 1.090 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, female): 2.620 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Not classified as irritant
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Moderate skin irritation





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

GLP : yes

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Skin irritation

dimethoate (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Not classified as irritant

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : slight or no skin irritation.

GLP : yes

xylene:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

maleic anhydride:

Species : Rabbit Exposure time : 4 h

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Not classified as irritant
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : Moderate eye irritation

GLP : yes

Remarks : Vapors are highly irritant to the eyes and upper respiratory

system.

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Method : Hen egg chorioallantoic membrane bioassay

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

dimethoate (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Mild eye irritation Method : EPA OPP 81-4





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Result : Mild eye irritation

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Irritating to eyes.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Eye irritation

GLP : yes

xylene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Moderate eye irritation

maleic anhydride:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product:

Test Type : Buehler Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406
Result : Causes sensitization.

GLP : yes

Remarks : Causes sensitization.

Based on data from a similar product.

Remarks : Causes sensitization.

Components:

dimethoate (ISO):

Test Type : Maximization Test

Routes of exposure : Dermal Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Not a skin sensitizer.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

GLP : yes

Test Type : Local lymph node test
Assessment : Not a skin sensitizer.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

xylene:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

maleic anhydride:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Dermal Species : Mouse

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1A.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: in vitro DNA damage and/or repair study

Test system: human diploid fibroblasts Method: OECD Test Guideline 482

Result: negative

Test Type: reverse mutation assay Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: chromosome aberration assay

Species: Rat (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Test Type: dominant lethal test Species: Rat (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 478

Result: negative

Species: Drosophila melanogaster (vinegar fly) (male and

female)

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 477

Result: negative





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

dimethoate (ISO):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay

Species: Rat

Cell type: Liver cells Result: positive

Test Type: dominant lethal test

Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 478

Result: negative GLP: yes

Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative GLP: yes

Test Type: chromosome aberration assay

Species: Rat Result: negative

xylene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.10

Result: negative

Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent Dominant Lethal Assay

Species: Mouse (male)

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 478

Result: negative

maleic anhydride:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Bone marrow chromosome aberration.

Species: Rat (male and female)
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 104 weeks

Dose : (462 and 910 mg/kg/d

LOAEL : 3.300 ppm Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

xylene:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : negative

maleic anhydride:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 2 Years

Dose : 0, 10, 32, 100 mg/kg body weight

NOEL : 10 mg/kg body weight
Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : negative

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

ment cinogen

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Dose: 1.02, 2.04, 4.1 mg/l

General Toxicity Parent: NOAEC: 4,1 mg/l General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 2,04 mg/l General Toxicity F2: NOAEC: 2,04 mg/l

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Oral Dose: 50, 250, 500 mg/kg b.w.

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 250 mg/kg body weight

Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 500 mg/kg body weight

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: No teratogenic effects.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

dimethoate (ISO):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat

Dose: 1, 15, 65 parts per million General Toxicity F1: LOAEL: 15 ppm Symptoms: Effects on mating performance

GLP: yes

Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat

Dose: 0.2, 1, 6.5 mg/kg bw/day

General Toxicity Parent: NOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight Early Embryonic Development: NOAEL: 6.5 mg/kg body

weight

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

GLP: yes

Test Type: one-generation reproductive toxicity

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral Dose: 6.5 mg/kg bw/day

General Toxicity Parent: LOAEL: 6,5 mg/kg bw/day

Symptoms: Effects on mating performance

Method: OECD Test Guideline 415

GLP: yes

xylene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Application Route: inhalation (vapor) General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 2,171 mg/l

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Pre-natal

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Symptoms: Maternal effects.

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

maleic anhydride:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

Dose: 0, 20, 55, and 150 milligram per kilogram

General Toxicity Parent: LOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight

Fertility: NOEL: 55 mg/kg body weight Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Duration of Single Treatment: 15 d

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: >= 140 mg/kg body weight

Teratogenicity: NOAEL: >= 140 mg/kg body weight Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOAEL: >= 140 mg/kg body weight

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

xylene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

dimethoate (ISO):

Target Organs : Nervous system

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

xylene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation
Target Organs : hearing organs

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ

toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

maleic anhydride:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs : Respiratory system

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ

toxicant, repeated exposure, category 1.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 143 mg/kg Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : 90 d
Dose : 40, 143 and 407 mg/kg b.w.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

dimethoate (ISO):

Species : Rat

LOAEL : 2.5 mg/kg bw/day

Exposure time : 90 days

Symptoms : cholinesterase inhibition

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 0.06 - 0.08 mg/kg bw/day LOAEL : 3.22 - 3.78 mg/kg bw/day

Exposure time : 90d

Symptoms : cholinesterase inhibition

xylene:

Species : Rat
NOAEC : 3,515 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 13 weeks

maleic anhydride:

Species : Dog, male and female

NOAEL : 60 mg/kg





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 90 d

Dose : 0, 20, 40, or 60 mg/kg bw/day Method : OECD Test Guideline 409

Species : Rat, male and female

NOEL : 10 mg/kg Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 2 years

Dose : 0, 10, 32, and 100 mg/kg bw/day Method : OECD Test Guideline 452

Species : Rat, male and female

LOAEC : 0,0011 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 6 months

Target Organs : Respiratory system

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:

dimethoate (ISO):

The substance does not have properties associated with aspiration hazard potential.

xylene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

xylene:

General Information : Target Organs: inner ear

Symptoms: hearing loss

Target Organs: Central nervous system Symptoms: Drowsiness, Dizziness

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Solvents may degrease the skin.

Components:

dimethoate (ISO):

Remarks : Dimethoate is rapidly absorbed and excreted following oral

administration. It is extensively metabolized. Dimethoate and its metabolites are primarily found in the liver and kidneys.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

There is no evidence for accumulation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 527 - 732

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

dimethoate (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : NOEC (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): 2,4

mg/l

Test Type: Early-life Stage

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,48 - 0,66 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,04 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

LC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 15 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPP 72-3

GLP: yes





Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022 5.0

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,6 - 2,5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

GLP: yes

NOEC (Crassostrea virginica (atlantic oyster)): 46 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 117 mg/l

End point: Growth inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 95 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Navicula pelliculosa (Diatom)): > 98 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPPTS 850.5400

GLP: yes

NOEC (Lemna gibba (duckweed)): 41,5 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Test Type: Static renewal test Method: OECD Test Guideline 221

GLP: yes

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

NOEC: 2,4 mg/l

Species: Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)

Test Type: Early-life Stage

GLP: yes

NOEC: 1,25 mg/l

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Test Type: Early Life-Stage Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

GLP: yes

LOEC: 96 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 229

GLP: yes





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0,04 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

NOEC: 0,14 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Americamysis bahia (mysid shrimp)

Test Type: flow-through test

GLP: yes

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: 31 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms) Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

GLP: yes

NOEC: 2,87 mg/kg Exposure time: 28 d End point: reproduction

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

GLP: yes

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LD50: 44 mg/kg

End point: Acute oral toxicity

Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPPTS 850.2100

NOEC: 35,4 ppm

End point: Reproduction Test

Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 206

GLP: yes

LD50: 17,3 mg/kg

End point: Acute oral toxicity

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

Method: EPA OPP 71-2 (Avian Dietary Toxicity Test)

GLP: yes

NOEC: 10,1 ppm

End point: Reproduction Test

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 206

GLP: yes

LD50: 12 µg/bee

End point: Acute contact toxicity Species: Apis mellifera (bees) Method: OECD Test Guideline 214

GLP: yes





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

LD50: 4 µg/bee

End point: Acute oral toxicity Species: Apis mellifera (bees) Method: OECD Test Guideline 213

GLP: yes

xylene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: Static renewal test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2,2

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,44

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (activated sludge): 16 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: > 1,3 mg/l Exposure time: 56 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Test Type: flow-through test

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0,96 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

NOEC: 16 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

maleic anhydride:

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 42,81 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11,8

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 74,35

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 44,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 10 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Persistence and degradability

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

dimethoate (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

xylene:

Biodegradability : aerobic

Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted

Concentration: 16 mg/l Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

aerobic

Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted

Concentration: 16 mg/l Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 94 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

aerobic





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted

Concentration: 16,2 mg/l Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 90 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

maleic anhydride:

Biodegradability : Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 25 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: No data available

Remarks: No data available

Components:

cyclohexanone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0,86 (25 °C)

dimethoate (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Salmo gairdneri

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 1.000

Remarks: The product/substance has a potential to bioaccu-

mulate.

See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficient.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Pow: 5,7 (20 °C) log Pow: 0,75 (20 °C)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

xylene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Exposure time: 7 d Concentration: 1,3 mg/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 4,9

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3,2 (20 °C)

pH: 7

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

log Pow: 3,12 (20 °C)

pH: 7

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

log Pow: 3,15 (20 °C)

pH: 7

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

log Pow: 3,15 (20 °C)

pH: 7

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

maleic anhydride:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -2,61

Mobility in soil

Components:

dimethoate (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: Highly mobile in soils

Stability in soil : Remarks: Not expected to adsorb on soil.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components:

dimethoate (ISO):

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemi-

cal or used container.

Send to a licensed waste management company.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022 5.0

Contaminated packaging It is prohibited to reuse, bury, burn, or sell containers. Rinsa-

> ble containers: Triple rinse containers of less than 20 liters and pressure rinse containers of 20 liters or more. Triple rinsing: Add water up to 1/4 of the container's capacity, close and shake for 30 seconds. Pour the rinse water into the mixing tank, considering this volume of water within the recommended volume for mixing preparation. Perform this procedure three times. Pressure rinsing: Activate the pressure rinsing device for 30 seconds, considering the volume of water used as part of the recommended volume for mixing preparation. In both procedures, punctured the container on its base without damaging the label. In all cases, take the empty containers to collection points indicated by the local empty containers pro-

gram.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN 1993 UN number

Proper shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Cyclohexanone, Xylene, Dimethoate)

Class 3 Packing group Ш Labels 3 Environmentally hazardous ves

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 1993

Proper shipping name Flammable liquid, n.o.s.

(Cyclohexanone, Xylene, Dimethoate)

Class 3 Packing group Ш

Flammable Liquids Labels

Packing instruction (cargo 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-355

ger aircraft)

Environmentally hazardous yes

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 1993

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Proper shipping name

(Cyclohexanone, Xylene, Dimethoate)

Class Packing group Ш Labels 3 **EmS Code** F-E, S-E

Marine pollutant yes





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Organic Law on Integral Prevention of Social and Eco- : xylene nomic Phenomenon of Drugs and of Regulation and Use Control of Listed Substances subject to Monitoring

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TCSI : Not in compliance with the inventory

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

AIIC : Not in compliance with the inventory

DSL : This product contains the following components that are not

on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL.

alkoxylated short fatty alcohol

dimethoate (ISO)

ENCS : Not in compliance with the inventory

ISHL : Not in compliance with the inventory

KECI : Not in compliance with the inventory

PICCS : Not in compliance with the inventory

IECSC : Not in compliance with the inventory

NZIoC : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

TECI: Not in compliance with the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date : 23.01.2025

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

5.0 23.01.2025 50001279 Date of first issue: 29.11.2022

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention: PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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