SAFETY DATA SHEET

Danadim (TM) Progress

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

SDS # : FO002130-1-A
Revision date: 2018-11-12
Format: EU
Version 1

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

Product Code(s) FO002130-1-A

Product Name Danadim (TM) Progress

Synonyms 3621-04, Dimethoate 400 g/l EC

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 (Vapors)	Category 4 (H332)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2 (H319)
Skin sensitization	Category 1B (H317)
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1 (H410)
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
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H410 - Very 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
P303+P361+P352: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. 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.

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.

Chemical name	EC-No	CAS-No	Weight %	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	REACH registration number
Dimethoate	200-480-3	60-51-5	37.142	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
Cyclohexanone	203-631-1	108-94-1	40-60	Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Flam. Liq. 3 (H226)	01-2119453616-35
Petroleum naphtha, light aromatic	918-668-5	64742-95-6	5-15	Flam. Liq. 3(H226) STOT SE 3(H335) STOT SE 3(H336) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)	01-2119455851-35
Maleic anydride	203-571-6	108-31-6	0.1-1	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Corr. 1B (H314) Resp. Sens. 1 (H334) Skin Sens. 1 (H317)	01-2119472428-31

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.

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.

Large spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and transferred to suitable containers. Large 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 Section 8 "Exposure Controls/Personal Protection" for specific details. See section 13 for disposal information.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling
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. Otherwise it is recommended to handle the material 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.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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. 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.

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.

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

Aromatic hydrocarbons: 100 ppm (Total hydrocarbon)
Trimethyl benzene: 25 ppm (TLV-TWA, ACGIH)

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*	-
Maleic anydride 108-31-6	-	STEL 3 mg/m³ TWA 1 mg/m³ Sen+	STEL 1 mg/m³ All**	TWA 0.1 ppm TWA 0.4 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*
Maleic anydride 108-31-6	-	TWA 0.1 ppm S+ C(A4)	-	TWA 0.1 ppm TWA 0.41 mg/m³ Ceiling 0.2 ppm Ceiling 0.81 mg/m³	TWA 0.1 ppm TWA 0.4 mg/m³
Chemical name	**Austria**	**Switzerland**	**Poland**	**Norway**	**Ireland**
Dimethoate 60-51-5	-	-	TWA 0.2 mg/m³ STEL 0.6 mg/m³	-	-
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
Maleic anydride 108-31-6	STEL 0.2 ppm STEL 0.8 mg/m³ TWA 0.1 ppm TWA 0.4 mg/m³ Sa/Sah** Sh/Sah**	SS-C** S+ TWA 0.1 ppm TWA 0.4 mg/m³ STEL 0.1 ppm STEL 0.4 mg/m³	TWA 0.5 mg/m³ STEL 1 mg/m³	TWA 0.2 ppm TWA 0.8 mg/m³ A+ STEL 0.6 ppm STEL 2.4 mg/m³	TWA 0.01 ppm STEL 0.03 ppm Sensitizer

Chemical name	**European Union**	**The United Kingdom**	**France**	**Spain**	**Germany**
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	-	2	-	80 8	-
Chemical name	**Austria**	**Switzerland**	**Poland**	**Norway**	**Ireland**
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	-	100 12	-	-	-

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) .

Freshwater 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	Aromatic, Almond
Color	Blue
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	3.14 at 25°C (1% solution in water)
Melting point/freezing point	< 0 °C
Boiling Point/Range	Dimethoate : decomposes Cyclohexanone : 156°C Aromatic hydrocarbons : 155 - 181°C
Flash point	48 °C Seta Closed Cup
Evaporation Rate	Cyclohexanone : 0.3 Aromatic hydrocarbons : 0.15
Cyclohexanone : 0.3 Aromatic hydrocarbons : 0.15	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit:	Cyclohexanone : 9.4 vol% Aromatic hydrocarbons : 7.0 vol%
Lower flammability limit:	Cyclohexanone : 1 vol% Aromatic hydrocarbons : 0.8 vol%
Vapor pressure	Dimethoate : 1.35 x 10^{-4} Pa at 25°C Cyclohexanone : 0.47 kPa at 20°C Aromatic hydrocarbons : 0.20 kPa at 20°C 0.71 kPa at 38°C
Vapor density	Cyclohexanone : 3.4 Aromatic hydrocarbons : > 1
Specific gravity	No information available
Water solubility	Dimethoate Water: 39.8 g/l (25°C)
Solubility in other solvents	Dimethoate: cyclohexanone 1220 g/l (25°C) n-heptane 0.242 g/l (25°C) methanol 1590 g/l (25°C) xylene 313 g/l (25°C)
Partition coefficient	Dimethoate : log Kow = 0.704 Cyclohexanone : log Kow = 0.86 at 25°C Aromatic hydrocarbons : log Kow = 3.4 - 4.1
Autoignition temperature	310° C
Decomposition temperature	No information available
Viscosity, kinematic	No information available
Viscosity, dynamic	6.4 mPa.s at 20°C, 4.0 mPa.s at 40°C
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 None known.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None known.

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
Product does not present an acute toxicity hazard based on known or supplied information.

LD50 Oral	550 mg/kg (rat) (Method OECD 425)
LD50 Dermal	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (Method: OECD 402)
LC50 Inhalation	~ 3 mg/L 4 hr (rat) (Based on a similar product) (Method FIFRA 81.03)

Skin corrosion/irritation	No skin irritation. (Method: OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Moderately irritating to eyes. (Method: OECD 405).
Sensitization	Weakly sensitizing. (Method OECD 429)
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	Dimethoate: : 25 ppm (2.5 mg/kg bw/day- minor cholinesterase inhibition was found), 90-day, rat LOEL: ~ 40 mg/kg bw/day.
Symptoms	On contact, the first symptoms 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 Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) .....96-h LC50: > 100 mg/l
- Invertebrates Daphnids (Daphnia magna) .....48-h EC50: 8.9 mg/l
- Algae Green algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) .....72-h IC50: 246 mg/l
- Bees Honeybee (Apis mellifera) .....48-h LC50, contact: 0.37 µg/bee

48-h LC50, oral: 0.29 µg/bee

.

Chemical name	Toxicity to algae	Toxicity to fish	Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
Dimethoate	72 h EC50: = 282.3 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 96 h EC50: = 36 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) static 72 h EC50: = 35 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	96 h LC50: = 26.11 mg/L (Cyprinus carpio) static 96 h LC50: = 6 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) static 96 h LC50: 4.1 - 9.3 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss) static 96 h LC50: = 340 mg/L (Poecilia reticulata) 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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Dimethoate: Biodegradable in water. Degradation occurs both aerobically and anaerobically, biologically as well as abiologically.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

See section 9 for n-octanol/water partition coefficient.

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

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	1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s (cyclohexanone, alkyl(C3-C4)benzenes 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	1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s (cyclohexanone, alkyl(C3-C4)benzenes 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 1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name Flammable liquid, n.o.s (cyclohexanone, alkyl(C3-C4)benzenes 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 1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name Flammable liquid, n.o.s (cyclohexanone, alkyl(C3-C4)benzenes 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)
Dimethoate 60-51-5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Petroleum naphtha, light aromatic 64742-95-6	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Maleic anydride 108-31-6	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
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
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: Read Across Data
Eye irritation: test data
Sensitisation – skin: test data
Aspiration hazard: Test data
Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: calculation method

Revision date: 2018-11-12

Reason for revision: Format Change.

Disclaimer
FMC Corporation believes that the information and recommendations contained herein (including data and statements) are accurate as of the date hereof. NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN. The information provided herein relates only to the specified product designated and may not be applicable where such product is used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Use of this product is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Further, since the conditions and methods of use are beyond the control of FMC

Corporation, FMC corporation expressly disclaims any and all liability as to any results obtained or arising from any use of the products or reliance on such information.

Prepared By:

FMC Corporation

FMC Logo - Trademark of FMC Corporation

End of Safety Data Sheet