SAFETY DATA SHEET

This safety data sheet was created pursuant to the requirements of:
The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

METHOMEX 900 SP

Revision date: 19 September 2024 **Version:** 4 **Supersedes Date:** 10 December 2022

Print date: 19 September 2024

1. Product and Company Identification

Identification of the product/preparation

Product Name	METHOMEX® 900 SP
Trade Name/Synonyms	None
Registration Number	L5254
Product Description and Formulation Type	A water-soluble powder insecticide for the control of pests in crops.

Active Ingredient

Methomyl

Formula	$C_5H_{10}N_2O_2S$
CAS Number	16752-77-5

Relevant restrictions on use***

THIS REMEDY MAY ONLY BE SOLD TO AND USED BY A REGISTERED PEST CONTROL OPERATOR, OR BY SOMEONE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A REGISTERED PEST CONTROL OPERATOR, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE PEST CONTROL OPERATOR'S SCOPE OF REGISTRATION, AND ONLY AS DIRECTED ON THE LABEL.

Supplier, Manufacturer, and/or Importer

Supplier

Company Name	ADAMA SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD
Address	Ground Floor, Simeka House The Vineyards Office Estate 99 Jip de Jager Drive Belville 7530
Phone Number	+27 21 982 1460
Web-Address	www.adama.com

Emergency Phone Numbers

Nature of Emergency	Emergency Operator	Telephone Number
24 Hour Poisoning Emergency Helplines – National Advisory Bodies	Griffon Poison Information Centre	+27(0)82 446 8946
	Tygerberg Poison Information Centre:	+27(0)21 931 6129
Spill Response and Transport Incidents	SPILL TECH®	+27(0)86 100 0366; +27 (0)83 253 6618
Product Properties and Hazards	ADAMA South Africa (Pty) Ltd	+27(0)21 982 1460

Relevant identified uses of the product and uses advised against

METHOMEX 900 SP is an oxime carbamate insecticide used to control a wide range of foliar and soil-borne insects. The product is for professional use only.

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria in South Africa - GHS classification and labelling of chemicals – SANS10234 and the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents - 2021.

GHS Classification:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Number
Acute Toxicity, Oral	2	H300
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	2	H330
Acute Aquatic Toxicity	1	H400
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	1	H410

Label Elements

Pictograms:

Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statements:

Statement Number	Hazard Statement
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

General –

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Prevention -

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory equipment.

Response -

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P320	Specific treatment is urgent – see information on the label and Section 4 of this SDS.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301 + P316	IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency help immediately.
P304 + P340 + P316	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get emergency help immediately.

Storage -

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P405	Store locked up.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal -

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement

P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste facility and in accordance with local and national regulatory requirements.

Other Hazards

Dust explosion hazard. Dust could form explosive mixture with air and will ignite if exposed to intense heat or fire

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Mixture

Common Name: METHOMEX 900 SP
IUPAC/Chemical Name-Active ingredient: Methyl (1*E*)-*N*-(methylcarbamoyloxy)ethanimidothioate
Chemical Family: Carbamate ester
Formulation: Methomyl 900g/kg – Soluble powder

Ingredients with Hazard Concerns (GHS)

According to UN GHS criteria.

Hazardous Component – Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight - %	International GHS Classification
Methomyl	16752-77-5	90	Acute Toxicity, Oral, Category 2. Acute Toxicity Inhalation, Category 2. Aquatic Toxicity Acute, Category1. Aquatic Toxicity Chronic, Category 1.

NOTE: The other ingredients do not cause or contrinute toward the correct GHS classification of METHOMEX 900 SP and are therefore, in terms of the South African Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents - 2021; Regulation 14(b), not listed in the table above.

4. First-Aid Measures

Description of First-aid Measures

General Advice

Acute exposure to METHOMEX 900 SP may require decontamination and life support for the victims. Provide this SDS to medical personnel for treatment. Emergency personnel should wear protective clothing appropriate to the type and degree of contamination.
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and remove the affected person from the contamination area. Keep the person warm, calm and covered up. First Aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety.

Eye Contact

Rinse/flush the eyes gently with water from the eye wash fountain for several minutes (at least 15 minutes), while holding the eyelids apart. Check for and remove contact lenses if easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.

Skin Contact	Remove all contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse the skin with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes under the safety shower. Contact a poison control centre or medical practitioner if irritation occurs or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Inhalation	Immediately remove the affected victim from exposure to an area with fresh air. If breathing is difficult have qualified personnel administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the product; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Obtain immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Obtain immediate medical attention - call a poison control centre or medical practitioner immediately for treatment advice. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a medical professional. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomits. Rinse mouth.
Emergency Responders	Use Personal Protective equipment as required.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Methomyl symptoms of toxicity include, but are not limited to, increased salivation, weakness, blurred vision, pupillary constriction, twitching of muscle and loss of coordination, confusion, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, slow heart rate, shortness of breath, and vomiting.

After severe poisoning, symptoms of twitching, giddiness, confusion, muscle incoordination, heart irregularities, loss of reflexes, slurred speech, paralysis of the muscles of the respiratory system, and death. The target organs of Methomyl toxicity include nerves, cardiovascular system, liver, and kidneys.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician:

Cholinesterase inhibitor. Administer Atropine sulphate intravenously (1-4 mg) every 5-15 minutes until signs of atropinisation (dry flushed skin and tachycardia) appear. Pralidoxime (2-PAM, Protopam) and other oximes are contra-indicted.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or foam. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Do not use high volume water jets due to potential contamination.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical including thermal decomposition products	Fires involving the product may produce irritating or poisonous vapours (e.g., toxic oxides of nitrogen, sulphur, and carbon), mists or other products of combustion. Use extreme caution as heat may decompose material and rupture containers - containers may also explode in the heat of the fire.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Firefighters must wear emergency equipment including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face mask. Remove unaffected containers from fire area if possible.

Additional provisions	Stay at maximum distance. Act in accordance with the site's Internal Emergency Plan and the Workplace Specific Procedures for actions to be taken after an accident or other emergencies. Keep container cool by spraying with water.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures	Eliminate all ignition sources. Do not breathe in dust/fumes/vapour and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothes. Evacuate personnel to a safe area when necessary. Ventilate the area of the spill or leak, especially when in confined areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material as it could be slippery when spilt. Contain spills if it can be done without risk and clean-up immediately. Wear appropriate protective clothing recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Prevent spillage or further leakage if safe to do so. Do not allow the spilt product to enter water courses and drains and avoid contact with soil. Do not allow the spilt product to spread to other areas - keep the spilt material contained and isolated. Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities if the spilt product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, water ways, soil or air).
Methods for cleaning up	***For small spills***, sweep up with damp non-combustible absorbent material using spark-resistant tools. Place into a labelled waste container with a shovel and cover for subsequent disposal. Dispose of collected spilt material as hazardous waste. Clean the contaminated surface with water to remove any residues of the spilt product. Keep the wash water out of drains, sewers and waterways. ***For large spills***, do not wash away into sewers. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Cover the spill with a plastic sheet or a tarpaulin to minimize dust formation and spreading. Collect the spilt product in suitable containers for proper disposal. If spill is in water, contain contaminated water for disposal as hazardous waste.
Reference to other SDS sections	See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling	Dust explosion hazards: during the routine handling of this material there should be little risk of a dust explosion. There are though indications that an explosive dust mixture can develop. The generation of dust must therefor be prevented during handling. If a large dust cloud develops, turn

off any device that may cause spark and leave the area until the cloud dissipates.
Always provide good ventilation in the work area.
Prevent contact with eyes and contact with skin and clothing. Do not breathe in dust/spray mist.
Wear protective clothing and equipment during handling as described in Section 8 of the SDS. Do not eat or drink during use. Wash the hands and face thoroughly with soap after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Do not permit smoking in use or storage areas.
Locate emergency showers and eye-rinsing facility near the work/handling area. Maintain good normal industrial hygiene and housekeeping practices in areas where the product is used/handled.
Remove contaminated clothing immediately if the product gets inside. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Regular cleaning of work area and work clothing is recommended.
Keep unprotected persons away from the area where the product is being applied.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store away from potential ignition sources. The entrance to storage facilities should be granted only to appropriately trained personnel. Always store locked up and keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
Store only in properly labelled containers. Check storage containers regularly for leaks.
The formulation is stable if stored well ventilated, out of direct sunlight, cool and free of moisture and high humidity. Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals. Protect containers from physical damage. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Avoid cross contamination with other agricultural products.
Store away from incompatible materials like strong alkalis and oxidizing agents.
It is recommended to have appropriate spill control equipped near storage areas (see Section 6).
Store in accordance with national and local regulations.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Components with workplace control parameters – National Occupational Exposure Limits

This product, as supplied, contains Methomyl for which an occupational exposure limit has been established by the South African Department of Labour and Employment.

Component	Type	Control Parameter	Update	Basis
Methomyl	OEL – eight- hour TWA	0.4mg/m^3 (Inhalable fraction and vapour)	2021	South African RELs*

*REL: Recommended Exposure Limit.

OEL-eight hour TWA:	Occupational Exposure Limit- Time Weighted Average. Calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

Personal Protective Equipment

Engineering controls:	This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the legal limit. If necessary, use a fan/local exhaust ventilation.
Respiratory protection:	Respiratory protection selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. An approved respirator (full face mask) with a particulate filter and an organic vapour cartridge or supplied air respirator should be used. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form and concentration. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Skin and hand protection:	Select skin and hand protection based on the task being performed and the risks involved with the task. Elbow length impervious chemical resistant gloves recommended for hand protection (e.g., butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, etc.). Consider the glove penetration time - information on glove penetration time is available from the manufacturer of the glove. The gloves should be replaced immediately in case of damage or signs of wear. It is recommended to use preventative skin protection (skin cream). Impervious coveralls, apron, shoes and socks as required to prevent skin contact and contamination of personal clothing. Overalls must be buttoned to the neck and sleeves worn over the gloves.
Eye/face protection:	Eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with a face shield when a full-face respirator is not used. All surrounding skin areas must be covered.
General safety and hygiene measures:	The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Handle the product in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. An eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available and easily accessible. Keep the product away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Wash the hands and/or face before breaks, eating, smoking or using the lavatory and at the end of the shift/working period.
Environmental exposure controls	In accordance with the local legislation for the protection of the environment it is recommended to avoid environmental spillage or releases of both the product and its container.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Unless otherwise stated, the data is applicable to the formulation.

Physical or Chemical Property		Value	Test Method or Remarks
Appearance	Appearance/physical state	Solid - powder	
	Odour characteristics	Slightly sulphurous	
	Colour	White	
Volatility	Melting point (°C)	78 - 79	Methomyl
	Vapour pressure (mPa) at 25°C	Negligible	Methomyl
	Evaporation Rate at 20 ºC	Not determined	
Product Descriptors	Solubility in water (g/L at 20 °C)	54.92	Methomyl
	Decomposition temperature (°C)	136	
	Melting point (°C)	78 - 79	Methomyl
	pH	Not applicable	
	Density (g/cm^3) at 20°C	Not determined	
	Bulk Density/relative density (g/mL)	0.481 – 0.609	
	Particle characteristics	Not determined	
	Octanol/water partition coefficient	Log P_{OW} 0.11 @ 25.2 °C	Methomyl
Flammability	Flammable (Y/N)	No data available	
	Flash point (°C)	No data available	
	Flammable limits-LEL	No data available	
	Flammability limits -UEL	No data available	
	Auto-ignition Temperature (°C)	No data available	

Other Hazard Information
None known for the product.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	The product is not reactive under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Decomposes at elevated temperatures.
Chemical Stability	Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Stable under normal ambient conditions of use, storage and transport.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None known under conditions of normal use.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Does not decompose when used for intended uses. Can decompose under fire or during burning and at high temperatures releasing toxic oxides of nitrogen, sulphur, and carbon.

Conditions to Avoid

Shock and Friction	Contact with Air	Heat and Ignition Sources	Sunlight	Humidity or Moisture Conditions
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Avoid exposing to excessive heat and ignition sources.	Do not store in direct sunlight.	Avoid moisture conditions during storage.

Incompatible Materials
Incompatable with:

Strong Acids	Water	Combustive Materials	Strong Alkalis	Other Incompatible Substances
No information available.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Avoid strong oxidising agents.

11. Toxicological Information

Information on likely routes of exposure
The product has high oral, moderate inhalation toxicity and low skin toxicity.
The product may come into contact with the skin or eyes.

Information on toxicological effects
Specific test data for the product is not available. The classification is based on the data of the ingredients/components.

Acute toxicity:

Product Information	Fatal	Toxic	Harmful	May be Harmful	Not classified
Ingestion - Oral	√				
Dermal/Skin Contact					√
Inhalation	√				

Assessment of acute toxicity:

Product/ingredient Name	Dose Acute -	Species	Test Result
METHOMEX 900 SP	20 mg/kg	Rat	$ATE_{(MIX)}$ Oral
Methomyl	>5 000mg/kg	Rat	LD_{50} Dermal
METHOMEX 900 SP	0.30 mg/L	Rat (4h)	$ATE_{(MIX)}$ Inhalation *(Dust/Mist)*

Irritation – Dermal/Skin and Eyes:
Assessment of irritation effects (skin/eyes):
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Corrosion – Dermal/Skin and Eyes:
Assessment of corrosion/damage (skin/eyes):
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:
Assessment of sensitization:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity:
Assessment of mutagenicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:
Assessment of carcinogenicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity:
Assessment of reproduction toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Developmental toxicity:
Assessment of teratogenicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):
Assessment of STOT (single):
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Repeated dose toxicity and Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard:
Assessment of aspiration toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin/Respiratory Sensitization:
Assessment of skin sensitization:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:	See Section 4 of this SDS.
Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure:	Repeated exposure to small amounts of methomyl may cause an unsuspected inhibition of cholinesterase, resulting in flu-like symptoms, such as weakness, lack of appetite, and muscle aches. Cholinesterase-inhibition may persist for two to six weeks. This condition is reversible if exposure is discontinued.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
METHOMEX 900 SP is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The information below refers to Alachlor

Species and Genus	Exposure (hours/days)	Result in fresh water
Crustacea (Daphnia magna)	48h	Acute EC_{50} 0.0287 mg/L (ETOXNET[1])
Fish (Lepomis macrochirus)	96h	Acute LC_{50} 0.80 mg/L (ETOXNET[2])

ETOXNET[1]: Howard, P. H. Handbook of Environmental Fate, and Exposure Data for Organic Chemicals: Pesticides. Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1991. 3-15.
ETOXNET[2]: Kidd, H. and James, D. R., Eds. The Agrochemicals Handbook, Third Edition. Royal Society of Chemistry Information Services, Cambridge, UK, 1991 (as updated). 3-11.

Toxicity to Other Species:

Methomyl is highly toxic to birds and highly toxic to bees both by direct contact and through ingestion.

Other Environmental and Adverse Effects:

Environmental effect	Environmental Effect Applicable to Ingredient	Description
Persistence and degradability:	Methomyl	Methomyl has low persistence in the soil environment, with a reported half-life of approximately 14 days. If released into water, methomyl is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the K_{oc}. Hydrolysis occurs slowly in water with half-lives of 56, 54, 38, and 20 weeks at pH's of 4.5, 6.0, 7.0, and 8.0, respectively.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Methomyl	Methomyl is broken down rapidly in the environment and does not bio-accumulate. Only very low levels have been found in soil, water, and plant foliage. An estimated BCF of 3 suggests the potential for bio-concentration in aquatic organisms is low.
Mobility in soil:	Methomyl	Because of its high solubility in water, and low affinity for soil binding Methomyl may have potential for groundwater contamination. It is very mobile in sandy loam and silty clay loam soils, but only slight leaching was observed in a silt loam and in a sandy soil. Methomyl is rapidly degraded by soil microbes and is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based on its vapour pressure.
Other adverse effects:	Methomyl	None known.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste handling and disposal

Avoid and minimize the generation of waste.
Dispose product related waste in accordance with all local regulations and prevent the contamination of water, food, or feed by storage or disposal of the waste. Do not use empty containers for any other purpose. The product or empty containers must not be disposed of as part of general waste.
Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will supply general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers.

General container handling	Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Empty containers and offer for recycling if an available option. Recondition if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a hazardous waste landfill, or by other procedures approved by the local authorities. Contaminated packaging: Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and disposed of in the same manner as the product.
Additional special precautions	The product and its container must always be disposed of in a safe manner. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport Information

	Land Transport (ADR/RID)	**Inland Waterways (AND/ADNR)**	**See Transport (IMDG)**	**Air Transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)**
UN Number	2757	2757	2757	2757
UN Proper Shipping Name	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Methomyl)	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Methomyl)	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Methomyl)	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Methomyl)
Transport Hazard Class	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Transport Hazard Class Pictogram				
Transport Subsidary Class				
Packaging Group	II	II	II	II
Environmental Hazard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Precautions	-	-	Marine pollutant	-

15. Regulatory Information

Symbol

T – Toxic, N – Dangerous for the Environment.

R- Phrase Number	R Phrase
R26	Very toxic by inhalation
R28	Very toxic if swallowed.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

No known specific country national and/or local regulations applicable to the product (including its ingredients). A summary of country specific general laws/regulations are supplied below.

Country Specific Registration Requirements

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED
South Africa	Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947)	Registration to manufacture or sell an agricultural remedy.

Country Specific Pesticide Handling and Storage Safety

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED
South Africa	SANS10206: 2020.	The Handling, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides.

Country Specific Safety Data Sheet and Occupational Exposure Limit Requirements

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED
South Africa	Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents – 2021 – SA Occupational Health and Safety Act.	Handling, labelling and Safety Data Sheets for hazardous and GHS classified substances and mixtures. Occupational Exposure Limits.
	SANS11014:2010.	Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products – Content and Order of Sections.

Country Specific control of handling of poisonous/hazardous and non-poisonous/non-hazardous substances/chemicals in industry and the workplace

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED

South Africa	**Hazardous Substances Act,** 1973 (Act No.15 of 1973).	Requirements on the prohibition and control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of **hazardous substances.**
	Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993.	Occupational Health and Safety Standards for employers and users working with and around hazardous chemical substances.

16. Other Information

Key to Abbreviations

AND	European Provisions concerning the International Carraige od Dangerous Goods by inland Waterways
ADR	The European Agreement concerning the International Carraige of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Number
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
Log_{Pow}	Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose 50
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration 50
RID	The Regulations concerning the International Carraige of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STOT	SpecificTarget Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations

Document Control

Date of preparation of the SDS	15 December 2019
Revision date	19 September 2024
Revision Note	Changes made to the last version are labelled with the sign ***. NOTE: Previous revision incorporates the GHS requirements for **METHOMEX 900 SP** and therefore the total content of the SDS has been revised.

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Classification of the Mixture - Classification Procedure

H Statement Number	**H Statement**	**Classification Basis: Test Data/Calculation Method**

H300	Fatal if swallowed.	Calculated for active ingredient.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.	Calculated for active ingredient.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.	Data for technical product.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	Data for technical product.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of Safety Data Sheet