

# 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: 10 December 2022 Version: 3 Supersedes Date: 15-December

2019

Print date: 10 December 2022

## 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<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S **CAS Number** 16752-77-5

# 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 1460Web-Addresswww.adama.com

## **Emergency Phone Numbers**

Nature of Emergency Emergency Operator Telephone Number 24 Hour Poisoning Emergency Griffon Poison Information +27(0)82 446 8946

Helplines – National Advisory Bodies Centre

Tygerberg Poison Information +27(0)21 931 6129

Centre:

 Spill Response and Transport
 SPILL TECH®
 +27(0)86 100 0366;

 Incidents
 +27 (0)83 253 6618

Product Properties and Hazards ADAMA South Africa (Pty) Ltd +27(0)21 982 1460

ADAMA Page 1 of 17



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

\_\_\_\_\_



# **Precautionary Statements:**

## General -

Statement
Number
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	Precautionary Statement
Number	
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	Precautionary Statement
Number	
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 +	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get
P316	emergency help immediately.

# Storage - Statement

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

**Precautionary Statement** 

# 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

ADAMA Page 3 of 17



# 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

#### **Mixture**

Common Name: METHOMEX 900 SP

IUPAC/Chemical Name-Active ingredient: Methyl (1E)-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.

ADAMA Page 4 of 17



Listen - Learn - Deliver

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-tomouth resuscitation if victim indested 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) Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or foam. Contain fire control water for later disposal. extinguishing media

Do not use high volume water jets due to potential contamination.

Fires involving the product may produce irritating or poisonous vapours Specific hazards arising from the (e.g., toxic oxides of nitrogen, sulphur, and carbon), mists or other chemical including thermal products of combustion. Use extreme caution as heat may decompose decomposition products material and rupture containers - containers may also explode in the heat

of the fire.

Special protective equipment Firefighters must wear emergency equipment including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face mask. Remove and precautions for fire-fighters 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.

**ADAMA** Page **5** of **17** 



### 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.

ADARA

ADAMA Page 6 of 17



#### Listen - Learn - Deliver

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	Туре	Control Parameter	Update	Basis
Methomyl	OEL – eight- hour TWA	0.4mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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.

Eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant **Eye/face protection:** 

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** 

In accordance with the local legislation for the protection of the environment it is recommended to avoid environmental spillage or releases of both the controls

product and its container.

**ADAMA** Page **8** of **17** 



# 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Physical or Chem	ical Property	Value	Test Method or Remarks
	Appearance/physical state	Solid - powder	
Appearance	Odour characteristics	Slightly sulphurous	
	Colour	White	
	Melting point (°C)	78 - 79	Methomyl
Volatility	Vapour pressure (mPa) at 25°C	Negligible	Methomyl
	Evaporation Rate at 20 °C	Not determined	
	Solubility in water (g/L at 20 °C)	54.92	Methomyl
	Decomposition temperature (°C)	136	Mounding
	Melting point (°C)	78 - 79	Methomyl
Product Descriptors	рН	Not applicable	
	Density (g/cm³) at 20°C	Not determined	
	Bulk Density/relative density (g/mL)	0.481 – 0.609	
	Particle characteristics	Not determined	
	Octanol/water partition coefficient	Log Pow 0.11 @ 25.2 °C	Methomyl
	Flammable (Y/N)	No data available	
	Flash point (°C)	No data available	
Flammability	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.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Stable under normal ambient **Chemical Stability** 

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

ignition sources.

## **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.

		to		

Product Information	Fatal	Toxic	Harmful	May be Harmful	Not classified
Ingestion - Oral	$\sqrt{}$				



Dermal/Skin Contact √

Inhalation

# Assessment of acute toxicity:

Product/ingredient Name METHOMEX 900 SP	<b>Dose Acute -</b> 20 mg/kg	<b>Species</b> Rat	Test Result ATE <sub>(MIX)</sub> Oral
Methomyl	>5 000mg/kg	Rat	LD <sub>50</sub> Dermal
METHOMEX 900 SP	0.30 mg/L	Rat (4h)	ATE <sub>(MIX)</sub> 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.

\_\_\_\_\_

ADAMA Page 11 of 17



# 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**

Species and Genus

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

## The information below refers to Alachlor

•	•	•	• ,
Crustacea (Daphnia magna)	48h		Acute EC $_{50}$ 0.0287 mg/L (ETOXNET $^{1}$ )
Fish (Lepomis macrochirus)	96h		Acute LC <sub>50</sub> 0.80 mg/L (ETOXNET <sup>2</sup> )

**Exposure (hours/days)** 

ETOXNET¹: Howard, P. H. Handbook of Environmental Fate, and Exposure Data for Organic Chemicals: Pesticides. Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1991. 3-15.

ETOXNET<sup>2</sup>: 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.

Result in fresh water



## 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 Koc. 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.

**ADAMA** Page **13** of **17** 



# Listen - Learn - Deliver

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	TÖXÎC 6	TOXIC	TOXIC 6	TOXIC 6
Transport Subsidary Class	¥2>	¥2>	¥2>	¥2>
Packaging Group	II	II	11	II
Environmental Hazard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Precautions for User	-	-	Marine pollutant	-

ADAMA Page 14 of 17



## 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, Registration to manufacture or sell an agricultural

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**

SANS11014:2010.

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 Handling, labelling and Safety Data Sheets for

Chemical Agents – 2021 – SA hazardous and GHS classified substances and

Occupational Health and Safety mixtures. Occupational Exposure Limits.

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, Requirements on the prohibition and control of the 1973 (Act No.15 of 1973). Importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation,

importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping

Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products - Content and

of hazardous substances.

Occupational Health and Safety Occupational Health and Safety Standards for

Act No. 85 of 1993. employers and users working with and around

hazardous chemical substances.

ADAMA Page 15 of 17



### 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<sub>Pow</sub> Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

LD<sub>50</sub> Lethal Dose 50

LC<sub>50</sub> 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 10 December 2022

Revision Note Changes made to the last version are labelled with the

sign \*\*\*.

NOTE: This 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**