

Material Safety Data Sheet



PRODUCT NAME **ChemAg Dimethoate 400 Insecticide**
APVMA Product Code: 51545

1 - IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Supplier Name **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address 17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167
Telephone (08) 9419 0333
Fax (08) 9419 7516
Emergency In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade
Email sales@imtrade.com.au
Web site http://www.imtrade.com.au
Product Use: Agricultural insecticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **May, 2008**
This version issued: **First issue: May, 2008**
Product type: Dimethoate is an organophosphorus insecticide.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: T, Toxic. N, Dangerous to the environment. F, Flammable. Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC.

Dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R10, R20, R57, R65, R24/25. Flammable. Harmful by inhalation. Toxic to bees. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Safety Phrases: S16, S20, S23, S38, S45, S1/2, S24/25, S36/37. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe spray mists. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show this MSDS where possible). Keep locked up and out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

SUSDP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Class 6.1: Toxic Substances. Sub Risk: Class 3, Flammable liquids.

UN Number: 3017, ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Blue liquid.

Odour: Mercaptan odour.

Major Health Hazards: Symptoms of acute exposure to organophosphate or cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds may include the following: numbness, tingling sensations, incoordination, headache, dizziness, tremor, nausea, abdominal cramps, sweating, blurred vision, difficulty breathing or respiratory depression, and slow heartbeat. Very high doses may result in unconsciousness, incontinence, and convulsions or fatality. Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed, harmful if inhaled, if aspirated, may cause lung damage. Signs and symptoms associated with mild exposures to organophosphate and carbamate pesticides include: headache, fatigue, dizziness, loss of appetite with nausea, stomach cramps and diarrhoea; blurred vision associated with excessive tearing; contracted pupils of the eye; excessive sweating and salivation; slowed heartbeat, often fewer than 50 per minute; rippling of surface muscles just under the skin. These symptoms may be mistaken for those of flu, heat stroke or heat exhaustion, or upset stomach. Moderately severe organophosphate and carbamate insecticide poisoning cases exhibit all the signs and symptoms found in mild poisonings, but in addition, the victim: is unable to walk; often complains of chest discomfort and tightness; exhibits marked constriction of the pupils (pinpoint pupils); exhibits muscle twitching; has involuntary urination and bowel movement. Severe poisonings are indicated by incontinence, unconsciousness and seizures.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

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Issued by: Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd

Phone: (08) 9419 0333

Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Carcinogen Status:

ASCC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by ASCC.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Dimethoate	60-51-5	400g/L	not set	not set
Liquid hydrocarbon	64742-88-7	564g/L	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The ASCC TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Atropine tablets 0.6mg and activated charcoal should be available in the area where this product is used, or in a nearby unlocked medicine cabinet. If swallowed, splashed on skin or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, use of activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed. The usual instruction is to give one atropine tablet every 5 minutes until dryness of the mouth occurs.

Inhalation: If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Skin Contact: Quickly and gently blot away excess liquid. Flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (eg watchbands and belts). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Eye Contact: No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting; rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Give activated charcoal if instructed. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: This product is classified as flammable. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Extinguishing Media: Suitable extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: 39°C
Upper Flammability Limit: No data.
Lower Flammability Limit: No data.
Autoignition temperature: No data.
Flammability Class: Flammable

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type G cartridge, suitable for agricultural chemicals. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this MSDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

ASCC Exposure Limits **TWA (mg/m³)** **STEL (mg/m³)**
Exposure limits have not been established by ASCC for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Dimethoate is set at 0.02mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.2mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2006.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being used.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Blue liquid.
Odour:	Mercaptan odour.
Boiling Point:	Approx 150°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.05
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep away from heat, flames and sparks. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Oxides of phosphorus and other phosphorus compounds. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: An information profile for Dimethoate is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Dimethoate may be toxic by ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. The reported acute oral LD₅₀ values for the technical product range from 180 to 330 mg/kg in the rat. Reported oral LD₅₀ values in other species are 160 mg/kg in mice and 400 to 500 mg/kg in rabbits. In guinea pigs, the oral toxicity is reported as 550 to 600 mg/kg for the pure and laboratory grade of the compound, but for the technical grade is only 350 to 400 mg/kg. Reported dermal LD₅₀ values for Dimethoate are 100 to 600 mg/kg in rats, again with a much lower value for an earlier product. Dimethoate is reportedly not irritating to the skin and eyes of lab animals. Severe eye irritation has occurred in workers manufacturing Dimethoate, although this may be due to impurities. Via the inhalation route, the reported 4-hour LC₅₀ is greater than 2.0 mg/L, indicating slight toxicity. Effects of acute exposure are those typical of organophosphates. Symptoms of acute exposure to organophosphate or cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds may include the following: numbness, tingling sensations, incoordination, headache, dizziness, tremor, nausea, abdominal cramps, sweating, blurred vision, difficulty breathing or respiratory depression, and slow heartbeat. Very high doses may result in unconsciousness, incontinence, and convulsions or fatality.

Chronic toxicity: There was no cholinesterase inhibition in an adult human who ingested 18 mg (about 0.26 mg/kg/day) of Dimethoate/day for 21 days. No toxic effects and no cholinesterase inhibition were observed in individuals who ingested 2.5 mg/day (about 0.04 mg/kg/day) for 4 weeks. In another study with humans given oral doses of 5, 15, 30, 45 or 60 mg/day for 57 days, cholinesterase inhibition was observed only in the 30 mg/day and higher dosage groups. Repeated or prolonged exposure to organophosphates may result in the same effects as acute

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

exposure, including the delayed symptoms. Other effects reported in workers repeatedly exposed include impaired memory and concentration, disorientation, severe depression, irritability, confusion, headache, speech difficulties, delayed reaction times, nightmares, sleepwalking, and drowsiness or insomnia. An influenza-like condition with headache, nausea, weakness, loss of appetite, and malaise has also been reported.

Reproductive effects: Impaired reproductive function in humans is not likely under normal conditions.

Teratogenic effects: Dimethoate is teratogenic in cats and rats at 12 mg/kg/day. There were no teratogenic effects seen in the offspring of mice given 9.5 to 10.5 mg/kg/day Dimethoate in their drinking water. It is not likely that teratogenic effects will be seen in humans under normal circumstances.

Mutagenic effects: Mutagenic effects due to Dimethoate exposure were seen in mice. They were more prominent in male mice given a single high dose of Dimethoate than in male mice given one twelfth of the same dose daily for 30 days. Mutagenic effects are unlikely in humans under normal circumstances.

Carcinogenic effects: An increase in malignant tumours was reported in rats given oral doses of 5, 15 or 30 mg/kg/day Dimethoate for over a year. The increases were not, however, dose dependent. That is, higher doses did not necessarily result in higher tumour rates. Thus the evidence of carcinogenicity, even with high-dose, long-term exposure, is inconclusive. This suggests carcinogenic effects in humans are unlikely.

Organ toxicity: Target organs as determined through animal tests include the testicles, kidneys, liver, and spleen.

Fate in humans and animals: Dimethoate is rapidly metabolized by mammals. Rats excreted about 50 to 60% of administered doses in urine, expired air and faeces within 24 hours. Human volunteers excreted 76 to 100% of administered Dimethoate within 24 hours.

There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Dimethoate	Conc>=25%: Xn; R21/22
Liquid Hydrocarbon	Conc>=10%: Xn; R65

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is toxic to bees. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Effects on birds: Dimethoate is moderately to very highly toxic to birds. In Japanese quail, a 5-day dietary LC₅₀ of 341 ppm is reported. It may be very highly toxic to other birds; reported acute oral LD₅₀ values are 41.7 to 63.5 mg/kg in mallards and 20.0 mg/kg in pheasants. Birds are not able to metabolize Dimethoate as rapidly as mammals do, which may account for its relatively higher toxicity in these species.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Dimethoate is moderately toxic to fish, with reported LC₅₀ values of 6.2 mg/L in rainbow trout, and 6.0 mg/L in bluegill sunfish. It is more toxic to aquatic invertebrate species such as stoneflies and scuds.

Effects on other organisms: Dimethoate is highly toxic to honeybees. The 24-hour topical LD₅₀ for Dimethoate in bees is 0.12 µg per bee.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Dimethoate is of low persistence in the soil environment. Soil half-lives of 4 to 16 days, or as high as 122 days have been reported, but a representative value may be on the order of 20 days. Because it is rapidly broken down by soil microorganisms, it will be broken down faster in moist soils. Biodegradation may be significant, with a 77% loss reported in a nonsterile clay loam soil after 2 weeks.

Breakdown in water: In water, Dimethoate is not expected to adsorb to sediments or suspended particles, nor to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms. It is subject to significant hydrolysis, especially in alkaline waters. The half-life for Dimethoate in raw river water was 8 days, with disappearance possibly due to microbial action or chemical degradation. Photolysis and evaporation from open waters are not expected to be significant.

Breakdown in vegetation: Dimethoate is not toxic to plants.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

This product may be destroyed as follows: Add 3kg either slaked, hydrated or quick lime per 1000L of dip solution in a separate vessel to the dipping tank. Leave that mix for 1 or two hours to neutralise the chemical component. The inactivated mix can then be poured into a trench or sprayed on grass. DO NOT flush to rivers, creeks or drains.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG Code: 3017, ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE

Hazchem Code: 3W

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Special Provisions: 61, 223, 274

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 6.1: Toxic Substances.

Sub Risk: Class 3, Flammable liquids.

Packaging Group: III

Packaging Method: P001, IBC03

Class 6 Toxic Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 3 (Flammable Liquids where the Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes, 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids, except where the flammable liquid is nitromethane), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 7 (Radioactive Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods)

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredients: Dimethoate, Liquid hydrocarbon, are mentioned in the SUSDP.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASCC Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council

CAS number Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

Hazchem Code Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

NOS Not otherwise specified

NTP National Toxicology Program (USA)

R-Phrase Risk Phrase

SUSDP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons

UN Number United Nations Number

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information on the product, and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made the user should contact Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, or in the event of an emergency, 000. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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End of Report

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