

CYMOXANIL

Indofil Industries Ltd

Chemwatch: 4696-44
 Version No: 4.1
 Safety Data Sheet

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 23/12/2022
 Print Date: 08/05/2024
 L.GHS.IND.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	CYMOXANIL
Chemical Name	Not Available
Synonyms	C7-H10-N4-O3; 2-cyano-N-[(ethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(methoxyimino)acetamide; 2-cyano-N-ethylcarbamoyl-2-methoxyiminoacetamide; 1-(2-cyano-2-methoxyiminoacetyl)-3-ethylurea; 1-[(EZ)-2-cyano-2-methoxyiminoacetyl]-3-ethylurea; DPX-3217; Biozate; Curzate; aliphatic nitrogen fungicide
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains cymoxanil)
Chemical formula	C7-H10-N4-O3
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	57966-95-7

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Systemic fungicide primarily for potato blight.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Indofil Industries Ltd
Address	Kalpataru Square, 4th Floor, Kondivita Road, Off. Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (E) Maharashtra, India. Mumbai 400 059 India
Telephone	1800-120-003-004
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.indofil.com
Email	customercare@indofil.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+918000403230
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	2
Toxicity	2	3
Body Contact	0	0
Reactivity	1	2
Chronic	2	3

0 = Minimum
 1 = Low
 2 = Moderate
 3 = High
 4 = Extreme

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

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Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

Signal word **Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57966-95-7	>98	<u>cymoxanil</u>

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

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- ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- ▶ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Combustion products include:
- carbon monoxide (CO)
 - carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
 - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

Continued...

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
CYMOXANIL	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
cymoxanil	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
cymoxanil	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	NOTE: ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Solid; does not mix well with water. Solubilities (g/l): water 0.9, pH 5, 0.8 pH 7; acetone 62.4; acetonitrile 57.0; dichloromethane 133; ethyl acetate 28.0; hexane: 0.037; methanol: 22.9; toluene: 5.29; octanol 1.43 pKa 9.7 +/- 0.2		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.32
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	3.9
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	159-160	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	198.2
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available

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Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.13 x 10 ⁻⁶ mm Hg, 25 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
cymoxanil	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 860 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

CYMOXANIL	Subchronic Toxicity: In a subchronic oral study in mice, the NOEL was 8.25 mg/kg/day for males and 11.3 mg/kg/day for females. Chronic Toxicity: In a combined chronic/carcinogenicity study, the NOEL was 4.08 mg/kg/day for males and 5.36 mg/kg/day for females. Carcinogenicity: Cymoxanil showed no evidence of carcinogenic potential and was classified as a ?Not Likely? carcinogen. Developmental Toxicity: In a prenatal developmental toxicity study in rats, the maternal and developmental NOEL was 10 mg/kg/day. Reproductive Toxicity: In a two-generation reproduction study in rats, the parental systemic NOEL was 100 ppm (6.5 mg/kg/day for males and 7.9 mg/kg/day for females) and the offspring NOEL was 100 ppm. Neurotoxicity Toxicity: In the neurotoxicity portion of the subchronic/neurotoxicity study in rats, the NOEL for neurotoxicity was 224 mg/kg/day for males and 333 mg/kg/day for females. In the combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity study in rats, sciatic nerve axon/myelin degeneration was reported in females at dose levels of 30.3 and 90.1 mg/kg/day and hyperactivity and aggressiveness were reported in males at 30.3 and 90.1 mg/kg/day. Mutagenicity: Gene mutation assays in bacterial and mammalian cells, a mouse micronucleus assay and an in vivo/in vitro unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) assay in rats were negative. In the rat metabolism study, radioactive cymoxanil administered by gavage as a single dose was readily absorbed through the intestines. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
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Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
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Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
cymoxanil	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.067mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.35mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.66mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	27mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	17.82mg/L	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Environmental fate: Cymoxanil degrades rapidly in the environment. In addition to CO₂ (the primary soil degradate), eight degradates have been identified in laboratory studies. Cymoxanil hydrolysis is pH dependent. Cymoxanil photodegrades quickly in aqueous media. Mobility: Cymoxanil appeared to be mobile in the four soils tested with Freundlich adsorption (Kads) values of 0.29 in the Sassafras sandy loam soil (1.3% OM), 2.86 in the Fargo clay loam soil (4.5% OM), 1.38 in the Mississippi silt loam soil (1.0% OM), and 0.79 in the Tama silt loam soil (1.3% OM). Bioaccumulation: The low octanol/water partition coefficient (Kow) for cymoxanil (3.9-4.7) indicates a very low potential for cymoxanil to bioaccumulate in fish. Field Dissipation: The low persistence predicted by laboratory studies was confirmed in the field (the observed half-life of cymoxanil in Elkton, MD was < 1 day; the calculated half-lives averaged 8.7 days in mader, ca). no detections of cymoxanil were observed below the 0-15 cm soil depth. although no degradates were monitored in these studies, the major degradates observed in the hydrolysis and photolysis water studies were not observed in large amounts in the aerobic soil metabolism study. therefore, epa believes that cymoxanil degradates will not persist in the environment. 1 day; the calculated half-lives averaged 8.7 days in mader, ca). no detections of cymoxanil were observed below the 0-15 cm soil depth. although no degradates were monitored in these studies, the major degradates observed in the hydrolysis and photolysis water studies were not observed in large amounts in the aerobic soil metabolism study. therefore, epa believes that cymoxanil degradates will not persist in the environment. > Ecotoxicity: Cymoxanil was shown to be practically nontoxic to avian species and bees, and minimally toxic to mammals. Bird Acute LD50: bobwhite quail 2847 ppm, mallard duck >10000 ppm Bird Subacute LC50: bobwhite quail, mallard duck >5620 mg/kg Fish LC50: 13 mg/l Fish LC50 (96 h): bluegill sunfish 13.5 ppm; rainbow trout 18.7 ppm, 61 mg/l; sheepshead minnow > 47.5 ppm Daphnia LC50 (48 h): 27 mg/l Eastern oyster LC50 (96 h): >46.9 ppm; NOEC 28.2 ppm Mysid shrimp EC50: >44.4 ppm; NOEC 17.6 ppm Algae LC50: 5.2 mg/l Algae EC50 (72 h): Selenastrum capricornutum <0.66 mg/l Earthworm LC50: 2109 ppm Honeybee LD50: >25 ug/kg

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cymoxanil	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cymoxanil	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2436)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cymoxanil	LOW (Log KOC = 38)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

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Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
- ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (UN)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains cymoxanil)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274; 331; 335; 375
	Limited quantity	5 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (contains cymoxanil)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A179 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	956
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	956
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y956
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains cymoxanil)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable

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14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 966 967 969
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
cymoxanil	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
cymoxanil	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

cymoxanil is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (cymoxanil)
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (cymoxanil)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (cymoxanil)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (cymoxanil)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	23/03/2010

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	26/07/2020	Hazards identification - Classification
4.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

Continued...

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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