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READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

USE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

SLASH 40 EC



INGREDIENTS

Dimethoate40%
Other ingredients60%

SLASH 40 EC is an organophosphate insecticide used to kill mites and insects systemically and on contact. It is used against a wide range of insects, including aphids, thrips, planthoppers, and whiteflies on ornamental plants, alfalfa, apples, corn, cotton, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, melons, oranges, pears, pecans, safflower, sorghum, soybeans, tangerines, tobacco, tomatoes, watermelons, wheat, and other vegetables. It is also used as a residual wall spray in farm buildings for house flies. SLASH 40 EC has been administered to livestock for control of botflies.

SLASH 40 EC is available in aerosol spray, dust, emulsifiable concentrate, and ULV concentrate formulations.

Trade Names Of Other Firms: Trade names for products containing Dimethoate include Trade names include Cekuthoate, Chimigor 40, Cygon 400, Daphene, De-Fend, Demos NF, Devigon, Dicap, Dimate 267, Dimet, Dimethoat Tech 95%, Dimethopgen, Ferkethion, Fostion MM, Perfekthion, Rogodan, Rogodial, Rogor, Roxion, Sevigor, Trimetion.

DIRECTIONS OF USE

SLASH 40 EC are recommended on a per 100 gallons of dilute spray, except where indicated. Application rates applied by concentrate methods should equal the total amount of SLASH 40 EC applied per acre on the per 100 gallon basis except where the actual concentrate rates are specified. (If a dilute application is recommended at 1 pint per 100 gallons and it requires 400 gallons per acre for proper coverage, the

What is Dimethoate 40 EC and how does it work?

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Key Benefits of SLASH 40 EC:

1. Quick knockdown effect.
2. Highly effective against target pests
3. Available in other formulations for application flexibility

PRECAUTIONS

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or vapor. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep children or pets away from treated area until dry.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Irritation on skin or eyes.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Treatment is symptomatic.

FIRST AID

If swallowed, call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or if available, by administering syrup of ipecac. Administer 1 tablespoon (15 ml) of syrup of ipecac followed by 1 to 2 glasses of water. If vomiting does not occur within 20 minutes, repeat the dose once. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If on skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. If in eyes, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water.

concentrate rate would equal 4 pints per acre. Typical spray gallonages per acre range from, but are not limited to 100-600 gallons for dilute spray, 20-100 gallons for concentrate and 1-25 gallons for aerial. Do not apply when weather conditions favour drift of spray from areas treated. Repeat applications as necessary unless otherwise specified. Consult your state experimtn station or state extension service for proper timing of applications.

CROP	PEST	RATE	COMMENTS
Pears	Aphids, leafhoppers, leafrollers, mites (except rust mites), pear psylla	0.5-1 pt per 100 gallons water	Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated orchards.
Citrus, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, tangerines	aphids – ground equipment	0.5-1 pt per 100 gallons of water	Apply as an outside coverage spray. Mites (except rust mites) - ground equipment 0.5-1 pt per 100 gallons water. Apply as a thorough distribution coverage spray. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Scales (except black or snow) - ground equipment 1-1.5 pt per 100 gallons water. Apply as a thorough coverage spray. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. Thrips - ground equipment 0.5-1 pt per 100 gallons water. Apply as mist spray. Whiteflies - ground equipment 1 pt per 100 gallons water. Apply as a thorough distribution coverage spray. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. Do not use on citrus seedlings. Make no more than 2 applications to mature fruit. Do not enter treated groves within 4 days of last application. Do not graze livestock or cover crops in treated orchards.
NUTS PECANS	Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers— Ground Equipment	2/3 pt. per acre	Do not graze livestock in treated groves. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
	Aphids—Aerial Equipment	2/3 pt. per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray	
VEGETABLE CROPS BEANS (GREEN, LIMA, SNAP, DRY)	Aphids, Bean Leaf Beetle, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, LeafMiners, Lygus Bugs, Mexican Bean Beetle, Mites	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Do not feed treated vines. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
CELERY	Leaf Miners, Carmine Mite, Two-spotted Spider Mite	Ground Equipment: 1 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
LEAF LETTUCE, KALE, TURNIP (GREENS AND ROOTS), MUSTARD GREENS, SWISS CHARD, ENDIVE	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf Miners	1/2 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

(ESCAROLE)			
LENTILS	Lygus Bugs	1 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not feed or graze treated plants. Do not make more than two applications per growing season. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom.
	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	
LUPINE	Aphids, Lygus Bugs	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Apply when Aphids first appear. Make only 2 applications per season. Lupine may be harvested on day of application. Do not feed or graze, forage or hay. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom.
MELONS (except Watermelons)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf Miners, Thrips	1 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
MELONS (Watermelons)	Aphids, Leafminers, Leafhoppers, Maggots	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
PEAS	Aphids	1/3 pt. per acre	Do not feed or graze hay within 21 days after last application when a stationary viner is used. Do not feed or graze when a mobile viner is used. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Do not make more than one application per season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Lygus	1 pt. per acre	
PEPPERS	Aphids, Leaf Miners, Maggots	1/2 to 2/3 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
POTATOES	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leaf Miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
TOMATOES	Aphids, Leaf Miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Where cabbage worms and cabbage loopers are a problem, the above rates are compatible with endosulfan, malathion or parathion. Use in accordance with the manufacturer's directions for control of these insects.
FIELD CROPS ALFALFA	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Plant Bugs including Lygus Bugs, Reduction of Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest or pasturing. Make only one application per cutting. Effective only on cutting to which applied.
FIELD CORN	Banks Grass Mites Aphids, Bean Beetle, Corn Rootworm Adult*, Two-spotted Spider Mite	2/3 to 1 pt. per acre	Aerial Application: Spray over the foliage when mites appear. Apply above rates in 1 or more gallons of water per acre.
	Grasshoppers	1 pt. per acre	Ground Application: Apply above rate in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Aerial Application: Apply above rate in 1 or more gallons of water per acre. Apply as

			necessary. Make no more than three applications per year. Do not feed or graze within 14 days of last application. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to corn during the pollen-shed period if bees are visiting the area.
COTTON	Plant Bugs including Lygus Bugs, Leafhoppers, Black Fleahoppers	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
	Aphids, Mites, Thrips, Fleahoppers	1/4 to 1/2 pt. per acre	Plant Bugs including Lygus Bugs—1/2 pt. per acre. Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
SAFFLOWER	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Plant Bugs including Lygus and Thrips	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
SORGHUM (MILO)	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	Ground Application: Apply above rates in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Aerial Application: Apply above rates in 1 or more gallons of water per acre. Banks GrassMites,
	Grasshoppers, Spider Mites	1 pt. per acre	Ground Application: Apply above rate in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Aerial Application: Apply above rate in 1 or more gallons of water per acre.
	Sorghum Midge	1/4 to 1/2 pt. per acre	Aerial Application: Apply above rates in 1 or more gallons of water per acre. Do not feed or graze within 28 days of last application. Make no more than 3 applications as needed per season.
SOYBEANS	Mexican Bean Beetle, Leafhopper, Spider Mites, Bean Leaf Beetle, Grasshoppers, Three Cornered Alfalfa Hopper*	1 pt. per acre	Aerial Application: Apply recommended rate in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
	Grasshoppers	1 pt. per acre	Ground Application: Apply rate in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Aerial Application: Apply rate in 1 or more gallons of water per acre. Do not feed or graze within 5 days of last application. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
WHEAT	Aphids (Greenbugs)	1/2 to 3/4 pt. per acre	Do not apply within 14 days of grazing immature plant. Do not harvest grain within 35 days of last application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
	Brown Wheat Mite	1/3 to 1/2 pt. per acre	
	Grasshoppers	3/4 pt. per acre	
SEED CROPS ALFALFA	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs, Grasshoppers, Reduction of Alfalfa	1/2 to 1 pt. per acre	This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Do not feed or graze livestock in treated crops, hay, threshings or stubble

	Weevil Larvae		within 10 days of application.
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ATTENTION: DO NOT USE ON SEED ONIONS, SEED CARROTS, OR SEED BERMUDA GRASS!

CITRUS TREES—NONBEARING AND NURSERY STOCK

Consult your state agricultural experimental station or state agricultural extension service for proper timing of applications.

CROP	PEST	RATE	COMMENTS
CITRUS, GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES, TANGERINES	Aphids, Thrips	Foliar Spray: 1 pint per acre	Repeat applications as necessary. May be applied in the year grapefruit, lemon, orange and tangerine trees begin to bear fruit. Do not enter treated groves within 4 days of last application. Soil Drench (Trees 1 to 3 years old): 2 quarts per acre applied in the furrow or basin around the base of tree. Apply when insect injury to new growth appears. Do not apply to trees that will bear fruit within one year. Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated orchards.
ORNAMENTALS			SLASH 40 EC is effective in controlling many sucking, piercing and chewing insects that attack valuable ornamental plantings. Apply sprays uniformly and thoroughly to foliage, except as otherwise directed, when insects or their damage is first observed. Repeat applications as needed. Do not overdose or overspray. Use only on the ornamental plants listed below. IMPORTANT—When making soil injections, use a low pressure soil injection device. DO NOT inject into soil areas where children or pets may dig or exhume treated soil. Do not make soil injections within 20 feet of edible crop gardens. A small test area should always be sprayed first before general use. Do not use on any ornamental stock plants grown as a source of propagation material, such as cuttings, layers, root stocks or scions for grafting or budding. Do not use in spray mixtures containing oil. Do not use on ornamental plants grown in greenhouses, shade houses, Christmas tree and conifer plantations, landscapes, interiorscapes and residential, public, recreational, commercial, industrial and institutional establishments.
HACKBERRY	Hackberry Nipplegall Psyllid, Hackberry Budgall Psyllid	Soil injection: Use a 1:3 dilution. (1 part SLASH 40 EC to 3 parts water)	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 fl. oz. of dilution, 6 inches below ground, for each 1/2 inch of trunk diameter. Make insertions within dripline of tree. Apply prior to bud break. Do not apply to plants that have not been established for at least 3 years.
HONEYSUCKLE	Honeysuckle Aphid	Soil injection: Use a 1:3 dilution	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 1/4 fl. ozs. of dilution, 6 inches

			beneath ground surface, for each 1/2 inch of trunk diameter. Do not apply to plants that have not been established for at least 3 years.
PINYON PINE	Pinyon Needle Scale	25 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	Apply spray to egg masses at the base of the trees and to all rough bark and crotches that can be reached from the ground. Make this bark application when crawlers start to emerge from the eggs. Use hydraulic or backpack sprayer. Do not spray leaves or needles since phytotoxicity may result.
	Pinyon "Pitch Mass" Borer, Pinyon Spindle Gall Midge, Tip Moth	Soil injection: Use a 1:3 dilution.	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 1/2 fl. ozs. of dilution, 6 inches below ground surface, for each 1 inch of trunk diameter. Make insertions within dripline of tree. For Spindle Gall Midge and Tip Moth, apply in mid to late spring. For Pinyon Borer make application in early summer.
DOUGLAS FIR	Fir Cone Midge	6 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	Make thorough coverage application when cones are closed and pendant. Use hydraulic or backpack sprayer.
PINES	Loblolly Pine Sawfly, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth	6 ozs. in 10 gals. water	Apply when most larvae are in the second and third instars.
	Zimmerman Pine Moth	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water.	Spray in mid-April and/or in early September for larvae control.
ARBORVITAE	Aphids, Bagworm, Mites	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water.	
AZALEAS	Aphids, Lace Bug, Leafminers, Mites, Tea Scale, Thrips, Whiteflies	13/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water.	
BIRCH	Aphids, Leafminers	13/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	For leafminers, apply when leaves are expanded, about mid-May, and repeat in early July.

DISPOSAL METHODS

Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

STORAGE CONDITION

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, flood, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsing to spray tank.

For More Details including effects on environment email contact@ivorychem.com with Subject

"SLASH 40 EC DETAILS"

More Details:

TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Acute toxicity:** Dimethoate is moderately 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; although an oral LD50 of as low as 28 to 30 mg/kg has been reported, it is regarded by some as less reflective of the toxicity of current products [2,13]. Reported oral LD50 values in other species are 160 mg/kg in mice and 400 to 500 mg/kg in rabbits [2,13]. 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 [2]. It is not clear whether the increased toxicity results from impurities present initially in the

- technical product or whether these may be formed from degradation over time [2]. Reported dermal LD50 values for dimethoate are 100 to 600 mg/kg in rats, again with a much lower value for an earlier product [2,13]. Dimethoate is reportedly not irritating to the skin and eyes of lab animals [8,13]. Severe eye irritation has occurred in workers manufacturing dimethoate, although this may be due to impurities [2]. Via the inhalation route, the reported 4-hour LC50 is greater than 2.0 mg/L, indicating slight toxicity [13]. 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. Persons with respiratory ailments, recent exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors, impaired cholinesterase production, or liver malfunction may be at increased risk from exposure to dimethoate. High environmental temperatures or exposure of dimethoate to visible or UV light may enhance its toxicity [2].
- **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 [2]. Repeated or prolonged exposure to organophosphates may result in the same effects as acute 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 [2].
 - **Reproductive effects:** When mice were given 9.5 to 10.5 mg/kg/day dimethoate in their drinking water, there was decreased reproduction, pup survival, and growth rates of surviving pups. Adults in this study exhibited reduced weight gain, but their survival was not affected. In a three-generation study with mice, 2.5 mg/kg/day did not decrease reproductive performance or pup survival [2]. Once in the bloodstream, dimethoate may cross the placenta [2]. Impaired reproductive function in humans is not likely under normal conditions.
 - **Teratogenic effects:** Dimethoate is teratogenic in cats and rats [8,2]. A dosage of 12 mg/kg/day given to pregnant cats increased the incidence of extra toes on kittens [2,8]. The same dosage given to pregnant rats produced birth defects related to bone formation, runting and malfunction of the bladder. Dosages of 3 or 6 mg/kg/day were not teratogenic in cats or rats [2]. No effects were observed in cats and rats at doses of 2.8 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 [2]. 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 [2]. Mutagenic effects are unlikely in humans under normal circumstances.
 - **Carcinogenic effects:** An increase in malignant tumors 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 [2]. That is, higher doses did not necessarily result in higher tumor 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 [2].
 - **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 feces within 24 hours [2]. Human volunteers excreted 76 to 100% of administered dimethoate within 24 hours [2]. The rate of metabolism and elimination varied in several species tested. Amongst several mammalian species tested, dimethoate appears to be less toxic to those animals with higher liver-to-body weight ratios and to those with the highest rate of dimethoate metabolism [2]. Following application of dimethoate to the backs of cows at 30 mg/kg, the concentration of dimethoate reached a maximum level of 0.02 ppm in blood and milk in about 3 hours, and decreased to 0.01 ppm within 9 hours [2].

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- **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 [14]. 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 [6]. Birds are not able to metabolize dimethoate as rapidly as mammals do, which may account for its relatively higher toxicity in these species [26].
- **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 [16]. It is more toxic to aquatic invertebrate species such as stoneflies and scuds [16].
- **Effects on other organisms:** Dimethoate is highly toxic to honeybees. The 24-hour topical LD50 for dimethoate in bees is 0.12 ug per bee [13].

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 [12,19]. Because it is rapidly broken down by soil microorganisms, it will be broken down faster in moist soils. Dimethoate is highly soluble in water, and it adsorbs only very weakly to soil particles so it may be subject to considerable leaching [12,19]. However, it is degraded by hydrolysis, especially in alkaline soils, and evaporates from

dry soil surfaces. Losses due to evaporation of 23 to 40% of applied dimethoate have been reported [12]. Biodegradation may be significant, with a 77% loss reported in a nonsterile clay loam soil after 2 weeks [12].

- **Breakdown in water:** In water, dimethoate is not expected to adsorb to sediments or suspended particles, nor to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms [12]. 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 [12]. Photolysis and evaporation from open waters are not expected to be significant [12].
- **Breakdown in vegetation:** Dimethoate is not toxic to plants [13].

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND GUIDELINES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- **Appearance:** Dimethoate is a grey-white crystalline solid at room temperature [13].
- **Chemical Name:** O,O-dimethyl S-methylcarbamoylmethyl phosphorodithioate [13]
- **CAS Number:** 60-51-5
- **Molecular Weight:** 229.28
- **Water Solubility:** 25 g/L @ 21 C [13]
- **Solubility in Other Solvents:** s. in methanol and cyclohexane; s.s in aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, diethyl ether, carbon tetrachloride, hexane, and xylene; v.s. in chloroform, benzene
- **Melting Point:** 43-45 C (technical) [13]
- **Vapor Pressure:** 1.1 mPa @ 25 C [13]
- **Partition Coefficient:** 0.6990 [13]
- **Adsorption Coefficient:** 20 [19]

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

- **ADI:** 0.01 mg/kg/day [38]
- **MCL:** Not Available
- **RfD:** 0.0002 mg/kg/day [53]
- **PEL:** Not Available
- **HA:** Not Available
- **TLV:** Not Available



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