



## ROGOR

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Skin sensitisation, Sub-category 1B	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity, Sub-category 1B	H350: May cause cancer.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 2.2 Label elements

## Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H350 May cause cancer.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

**Prevention:**

- P261 Avoid breathing mist.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

**Response:**

- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
- P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

**Storage:**

- P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal:**

- P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved facility in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

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Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

cyclohexanone  
dimethoate (ISO)  
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.  
maleic anhydride

### Additional Labelling

EUH401      To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
cyclohexanone	108-94-1 203-631-1 606-010-00-7	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 30 - < 50
dimethoate (ISO)	60-51-5 200-480-3 015-051-00-4	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410  M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 30 - < 50
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6 265-199-0 649-356-00-4	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Muta. 1B; H340 Carc. 1B; H350 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 2.5 - < 10
alkoxylated short fatty alcohol	Not Assigned	Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 2.5 - < 10

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maleic anhydride	108-31-6 203-571-6 607-096-00-9 01-2119472428-31-0132	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 STOT RE 1; H372 (Inhalation, Respiratory system)	>= 0.1 - < 1
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For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.  
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.  
Do not leave the victim unattended.
- If inhaled : Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.  
If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.  
If on skin, rinse well with water.  
If on clothes, remove clothes.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.  
Remove contact lenses.  
Protect unharmed eye.  
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.  
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.  
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.  
If symptoms persist, call a physician.  
Take victim immediately to hospital.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Risks : Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause cancer.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazardous combustion products : Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapours.  
Oxides of phosphorus  
Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)  
Carbon oxides  
Sulphur oxides

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.  
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.  
For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.  
Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.  
Ensure adequate ventilation.  
Remove all sources of ignition.  
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.  
Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.  
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.  
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

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**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Methods for cleaning up : Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

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**SECTION 7: Handling and storage****7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.  
Do not breathe vapours/dust.  
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
For personal protection see section 8.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.  
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.  
Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.  
Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material.  
Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.  
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Requirements for storage areas and containers : No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.

Recommended storage temperature : 25 °C

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : The product is an approved pesticide and can only be used for the purposes for which it is approved, according to the conditions contained in the label approved by the competent authorities.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1 Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	TWA	10 ppm 40.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	20 ppm 81.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	50 ppm	ACGIH
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH

## Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	1,2-Cyclohexanediol: 80 mg/l (Urine)	End of shift at end of workweek	ACGIH BEI
		Cyclohexanol: 8 mg/l (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	ACGIH BEI
dimethoate (ISO)	60-51-5	Acetylcholinesterase activity: 70 % of an individual's baseline (In red blood cells)	End of shift	ACGIH BEI
		Butyrylcholinesterase activity: 60 % of an individual's baseline (In serum or plasma)	End of shift	ACGIH BEI

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

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Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
cyclohexanone	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	80 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	80 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	4 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	1 mg/kg
	Consumers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	1 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	1.5 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Acute systemic effects	1.5 mg/kg
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	25 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	32 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	11 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	11 mg/kg bw/day
maleic anhydride	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.190 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	0.800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.320 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.200 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	0.200 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.050 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.080 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.100 mg/kg bw/day



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	Consumers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	0.100 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	0.060 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Oral	Acute systemic effects	0.100 mg/kg bw/day

### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
cyclohexanone	Fresh water	0.033 mg/l
	Intermittent use (freshwater)	0.329 mg/l
	Marine water	0.003 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.249 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0.025 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0.03 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
dimethoate (ISO) maleic anhydride	Fresh water	0.0008 mg/l
	Fresh water	0.075 - 0.100 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0075 - 0.010 mg/l
	Intermittent use (freshwater)	0.4281 - 0.750 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	4.46 - 44.6 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.060 - 0.334 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.006 - 0.0334 mg/kg
	Soil	0.010 - 0.0415 mg/kg
	Oral	6.67 mg/kg

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Personal protective equipment

- Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water  
Tightly fitting safety goggles  
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
- Hand protection  
Material : Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber.
- Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.
- Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing  
Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
- Respiratory protection : In case of mist, spray or aerosol exposure wear suitable per-

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sonal respiratory protection and protective suit.

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	blue
Odour	:	aromatic
pH	:	3.14 (25 °C)
Flash point	:	48 °C Method: closed cup
Density	:	1,060 g/l
Solubility(ies)	:	
Water solubility	:	emulsifiable
Viscosity	:	
Viscosity, dynamic	:	6.4 mPa.s (20 °C) 4 mPa.s (40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	Non-oxidizing

#### 9.2 Other information

Flammability (liquids)	:	Sustains combustion
Surface tension	:	42.1 mN/m, 20 °C
Self-ignition	:	310 °C

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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
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Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

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### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.  
Temperatures greater than recommended storage temperature.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents  
Strong bases  
Strong acids

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

#### Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 550 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): ca. 3 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

#### Components:

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,890 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 6.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.

##### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 500.0 mg/kg  
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

LD50 (Rat): 387 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): ca. 1.6 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg  
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 3,492 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

LD50 (Rat, male): 6,984 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 6.193 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity  
Remarks: no mortality

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 3,160 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

### **alkoxylated short fatty alcohol:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

### **maleic anhydride:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 1,090 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, female): 2,620 mg/kg

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Product:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

#### **Components:**

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result : Skin irritation

Remarks : Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.

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### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Method : FIFRA 81.05  
Result : slight irritation

### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result : Mild skin irritation

### **maleic anhydride:**

Species : Rabbit  
Exposure time : 4 h  
Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation.

### **Product:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405  
Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Remarks : May cause irreversible eye damage.

### **Components:**

#### **cyclohexanone:**

Method : Hen egg chorioallantoic membrane bioassay  
Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Remarks : May cause irreversible eye damage.

#### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Species : Rabbit  
Result : slight irritation

#### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Species : Rabbit  
Result : No eye irritation

#### **maleic anhydride:**

Species : Rabbit  
Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

#### **Skin sensitisation**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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**Respiratory sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)  
Species : Mouse  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429  
Result : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Remarks : Causes sensitisation.

**Components:****dimethoate (ISO):**

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429  
Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Test Type : Maximisation Test  
Exposure routes : Skin contact  
Species : Guinea pig  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406  
Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

**alkoxylated short fatty alcohol:**

Test Type : Maximisation Test  
Species : Guinea pig  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406  
Result : negative

**maleic anhydride:**

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)  
Exposure routes : Dermal  
Species : Mouse  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429  
Result : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Exposure routes : Inhalation  
Species : Rat  
Result : May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:****cyclohexanone:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: in vitro DNA damage and/or repair study  
Test system: human diploid fibroblasts  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 482  
Result: negative

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Test Type: reverse mutation assay  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476  
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: chromosome aberration assay  
Species: Rat (male and female)  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 475  
Result: negative

Test Type: dominant lethal test  
Species: Rat (male and female)  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 478  
Result: negative

Species: Drosophila melanogaster (vinegar fly) (male and female)  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 477  
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

**dimethoate (ISO):**

Genotoxicity in vivo : Method: OECD Test Guideline 478  
Result: negative

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: in vitro DNA damage and/or repair study  
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells  
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation  
Result: negative

Test Type: reverse mutation assay  
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation  
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Bone marrow chromosome aberration  
Species: Rat (male and female)  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Result: negative

**maleic anhydride:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Result: negative

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Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Bone marrow chromosome aberration  
Species: Rat (male and female)  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 475  
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

### **Carcinogenicity**

May cause cancer.

#### **Components:**

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Species : Rat  
Application Route : Oral  
Exposure time : 104 weeks  
Dose : (462 and 910 mg/kg/d)  
LOAEL : 3,300 ppm  
Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

##### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

##### **maleic anhydride:**

Species : Rat, male and female  
Application Route : Oral  
Exposure time : 2 Years  
Dose : 0, 10, 32, 100 mg/kg body weight  
NOEL : 10 mg/kg body weight  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 451  
Result : negative

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study



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Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Dose: 1.02, 2.04, 4.1 mg/l  
General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 4.1 mg/l  
General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 2.04 mg/l  
General Toxicity F2: NOAEC: 2.04 mg/l  
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rabbit  
Application Route: Oral  
Dose: 50, 250, 500 mg/kg b.w.  
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 250 mg/kg body weight  
Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 500 mg/kg body weight  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414  
Result: No teratogenic effects

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity.

### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Three-generation study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Fertility: NOAEC Mating/Fertility: 7.5 mg/l  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development : Species: Mouse  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEC: 500 part per million  
Symptoms: Maternal effects

### **maleic anhydride:**

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study  
Species: Rat, male and female  
Application Route: Oral  
Dose: 0, 20, 55, and 150 milligram per kilogram  
General Toxicity - Parent: LOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight  
Fertility: NOEL: 55 mg/kg body weight  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416  
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat  
Application Route: Oral  
Duration of Single Treatment: 15 d  
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: >= 140 mg/kg body weight  
Teratogenicity: NOAEL: >= 140 mg/kg body weight  
Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: >= 140 mg/kg body weight  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

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Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive toxicity

### STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

##### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

##### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

##### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

##### **maleic anhydride:**

Exposure routes : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Target Organs : Respiratory system  
Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 1.

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Species : Rat, male and female  
NOAEL : 143 mg/kg  
Application Route : Oral  
Exposure time : 90 d  
Dose : 40, 143 and 407 mg/kg b.w.  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

##### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Species : Rat  
LOAEL : 2.5 mg/kg bw/day

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Exposure time : 90 days  
Symptoms : cholinesterase inhibition

### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Species : Rat, male and female  
: 0.8 - 0.9 mg/l  
Application Route : Inhalation  
Test atmosphere : vapour  
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat, male  
NOAEL : 600 mg/kg  
Application Route : Oral  
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### **maleic anhydride:**

Species : Dog, male and female  
NOAEL : 60 mg/kg  
Application Route : Oral  
Exposure time : 90 d  
Dose : 0, 20, 40, or 60 mg/kg bw/day  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 409

Species : Rat, male and female  
NOEL : 10 mg/kg  
Application Route : Oral  
Exposure time : 2 years  
Dose : 0, 10, 32, and 100 mg/kg bw  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 452

Species : Rat, male and female  
: 0.0011 mg/l  
Application Route : Inhalation  
Exposure time : 6 months  
Target Organs : Respiratory system

### **Aspiration toxicity**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### **Components:**

#### **dimethoate (ISO):**

The substance does not have properties associated with aspiration hazard potential.

### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### **Further information**

#### **Product:**

Remarks : Solvents may degrease the skin.

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information****12.1 Toxicity****Product:**

- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 8.9 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : IC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 246 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h
- Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : LC50: 0.37 µg/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
End point: Acute contact toxicity  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)
- LC50: 0.29 µg/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
End point: Acute oral toxicity  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

**Components:****cyclohexanone:**

- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 527 - 732 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: flow-through test
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l  
Exposure time: 30 min  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

**dimethoate (ISO):**

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- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Salmo gairdneri*): 30.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : IC50 (*Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae)): 90.4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: *Salmo gairdneri*
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.04 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)
- M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1
- Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50:  
31 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)  
Exposure time: 14 d  
Species: *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms)
- Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : LD50: 42 mg/kg  
Species: *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck)
- LD50: 10.5 mg/kg  
Species: *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail)
- LD50: 84 mg/kg  
Species: *Coturnix japonica* (Japanese quail)
- LD50: 14.1 mg/kg  
Species: *Phasianus colchicus* (ring-necked pheasant)
- LD50: 0.12 µg/bee  
Species: *Apis mellifera* (bees)  
Remarks: Contact
- LD50: 0.15 µg/bee  
Species: *Apis mellifera* (bees)  
Remarks: Oral

### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

- Toxicity to fish : NOEC (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 4.5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: semi-static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- LL50 (*Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

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Test Type: semi-static test  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 3.1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 15.41 mg/l  
Exposure time: 40 h  
Test Type: Growth inhibition  
Remarks: The value is given based on a SAR/AAR approach using OECD Toolbox, DEREK, VEGA QSAR models (CAESAR models), etc.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOELR: 2.6 mg/l  
Exposure time: 14 d  
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 204  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOELR: 2.6 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

### **alkoxylated short fatty alcohol:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

### **maleic anhydride:**

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 42.81 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11.8 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 74.35 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 44.6 mg/l  
Exposure time: 18 h  
Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 10 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

##### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Biodegradability : Result: Not rapidly biodegradable

##### **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Biodegradability : Concentration: 49.2 mg/l  
Result: Inherently biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: 77.05 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

##### **alkoxylated short fatty alcohol:**

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

##### **maleic anhydride:**

Biodegradability : Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted  
Result: Readily biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: > 90 %  
Exposure time: 25 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Components:

##### **cyclohexanone:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.86 (25 °C)

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### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Bioaccumulation : Species: *Salmo gairdneri*  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 1,000  
Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate.  
See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficient.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.704

### **maleic anhydride:**

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -2.61

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

### Components:

#### **dimethoate (ISO):**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: Highly mobile in soils

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

### Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Additional ecological information : An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.  
Toxic to aquatic life.  
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Components:

#### **cyclohexanone:**

Additional ecological information : No data available



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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

- Product : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.  
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.  
Send to a licensed waste management company.
- Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.  
Dispose of as unused product.  
Do not re-use empty containers.  
Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.
- 

**SECTION 14: Transport information****14.1 UN number**

- IMDG : UN 1993  
IATA : UN 1993

**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

- IMDG : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Cyclohexanone, Naptha Aromatic, Dimethoate)
- IATA : Flammable liquid, n.o.s.  
(Cyclohexanone, Naptha Aromatic, Dimethoate)

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

- IMDG : 3  
IATA : 3

**14.4 Packing group**

- IMDG**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3  
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
- IATA (Cargo)**  
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366  
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344  
Packing group : III  
Labels : Flammable Liquids
- IATA (Passenger)**  
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355  
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344  
Packing group : III  
Labels : Flammable Liquids

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

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### IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

### IATA (Passenger)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

### IATA (Cargo)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TCSI	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
TSCA	:	Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.
AIIC	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
DSL	:	This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL.  alkoxylated short fatty alcohol Alkoxylated surfactant O,O-DIMETHYL S-METHYLCARBAMOYLMETHYL PHOSPHORODITHIOATE
ENCS	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
ISHL	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
KECI	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
PICCS	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
IECSC	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
NZIoC	:	Not in compliance with the inventory

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

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**SECTION 16: Other information****Full text of H-Statements**

H226	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	: Harmful if swallowed.
H304	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	: Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	: Causes skin irritation.
H317	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	: Causes serious eye damage.
H332	: Harmful if inhaled.
H334	: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	: May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	: May cause genetic defects.
H350	: May cause cancer.
H372	: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Full text of other abbreviations**

Acute Tox.	: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	: Aspiration hazard
Carc.	: Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	: Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	: Flammable liquids
Muta.	: Germ cell mutagenicity
Resp. Sens.	: Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Corr.	: Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	: Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	: Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2000/39/EC	: Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
2000/39/EC / TWA	: Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/EC / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS -

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Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Acute Tox. 4	H302
Acute Tox. 4	H332
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Skin Sens. 1B	H317
Carc. 1B	H350
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

### Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

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