

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**Molinate**Revision Date:2023-05-20 Revision Number:1

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**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****Product identifier**

Product name : Molinate  
CBnumber : CB4768126  
CAS : 2212-67-1  
EINECS Number : 218-661-0  
Synonyms : Molinate,oxonate

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

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral  
Skin sensitization, Category 1  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation  
Carcinogenicity, Category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1  
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

☐☐

Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

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)**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### **Prevention**

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### **Response**

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P317 Get medical help.

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P391 Collect spillage.

#### **Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

#### **Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

#### **Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## Substance

Product name	: Molinate
Synonyms	: Molinate, oxonate
CAS	: 2212-67-1
EC number	: 218-661-0
MF	: C9H17NOS
MW	: 187.3

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

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

Excerpt from ERG Guide 151 [Substances - Toxic (Non-combustible)]: Highly toxic, may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid any skin contact. Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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

Treatments for oral, percutaneous, or inhalation toxicity are listed for molinate.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 151 [Substances - Toxic (Non-combustible)]: SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or water spray. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. (ERG, 2016)

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 151 [Substances - Toxic (Non-combustible)]: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. (ERG, 2016)

### **Advice for firefighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### **Precautions for safe handling**

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

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

Store away from food and feedstuffs and out of reach of children.

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## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

no data available

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

### **Exposure controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

## Individual protection measures

### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/ flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Amber
Odour	Aromatic
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	202°C (10 mmHg)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	122.6°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Miscible with acetone, ethanol, kerosene, 4-methylpentan-2-one, xylene
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 3.21
Vapour pressure	0.00412mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	1.06
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Water soluble. Thio and dithiocarbamates slowly decompose in aqueous solution to form carbon disulfide and methylamine or other amines. Such decompositions are accelerated by acids.

### **Chemical stability**

Stable at 100 deg c for 16 hours

### **Possibility of hazardous reactions**

FIRE POINT= 143 DEG C.MOLINATE is a thiocarbamate. Flammable gases are generated by the combination of thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates with aldehydes, nitrides, and hydrides. Thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates are incompatible with acids, peroxides, and acid halides.

### **Conditions to avoid**

no data available

### **Incompatible materials**

no data available

### **Hazardous decomposition products**

When heated to decomposition it emits very toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides/.

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## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 720 mg/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 Rabbit percutaneous >4640 mg/kg

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

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

no data available

### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

Cancer Classification: Suggestive Evidence of Carcinogenicity to Humans

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

## STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

## Aspiration hazard

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 *Salmo gairdneri* (Rainbow trout) 0.21 mg/l/96 hr @ 12 deg C (95% confidence limit 0.16-0.29 mg/l), wt 1.6 g. Static bioassay without aeration, pH 7.2-7.5, water hardness 40-50 mg/l as calcium carbonate and alkalinity of 30-35 mg/l. /Technical, 98.6%

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 *Daphnia magna* 600 ug/l/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### Persistence and degradability

*Micrococcus* sp. 22r degraded Ordram via S-ethyl-1-(2-hydroxy)-hexa-methyleniminothiocarbamate, 1-hexamethyleniminothiocarbamic acid, S-ethyl-(1,2-2-hydroxy)-hexamethyleniminothiocarbamate, S-ethyl-(2-oxo)-1-hexamethyleniminothiocarbamate. With *Bacillus* sp. 24 and *Nocardia* sp. 119, Ordram gave rise to oxo- and dioxo metabolites. Oxidation of the ethyl group to a carboxyl group was observed. There was no hydrolysis of the ethyl group.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Using a continuous-flow water system and a 14 day exposure period, a molinate BCF of 26 was measured in a freshwater fish (topmouth gudgeon)(1). Avg BCFs of 48 and 18 were calculated for pale chub and ayu sweetfish, respectively, collected from Japanese rivers by measuring the water concn and the fish concn(2). BCF values of 30 in Japanese carp, 25.2 for striped bass, 19.7 for white sturgeon, 30.5 in common carp have been reported(3). Average BCFs from fish samples, pale chub and ayu sweetfish, from seven rivers flowing into Lake Biwa from April 1995 to March 1996 were 16 and 13, respectively(4). According to a classification scheme(5), these BCF values suggest bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low to moderate.

### Mobility in soil

Koc values of 80 and 89 were measured for molinate in two Japanese soils (respective organic carbon contents of 1.35 and 4.24%)(1). The US Dept of Agric's Pesticide Properties Database reports a molinate Koc value of 190(2). According to a classification scheme(3), these measured Koc values suggest that molinate is expected to have high mobility in soil. Molinate readily leaches in mineral soils, slightly more than EPTC(7). In lysimeter leaching studies using a mineral alluvial soil and a humic volcanic ash soil, molinate leached more rapidly than simetryne, thiobencarb and chlornitrofen(4). In soil column leaching studies, molinate leached more readily than other thiocarbamate herbicides (EPTC, vernolate, pebulate, R-2063)(5); very little of the molinate applied to the surface remained in the upper 3 inches of soil columns(5). Molinate was observed to have high mobility in a chernozem soil(6).

### Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

## Disposal methods

### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2991 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2991 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2991 (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, flash point not less than 23 °C (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, flash point not less than 23 °C (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, flash point not less than 23 °C (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

### Special precautions for user

no data available

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available



## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

#### European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

#### EC Inventory

Listed.

#### United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Not Listed.

#### China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

#### New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Not Listed.

#### PICCS

Not Listed.

#### Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

#### IECSC

Not Listed.

#### Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

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