

SECTION 1: Identification of the Substance and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name	Methyl Bromide
Chemical Name	Bromomethane
Synonyms	Methylbromide; Methane, bromo-; Monobromomethane; halon-1001; 1-Bromomethane; Methane monobrome; Methylum bromatum; Embafume; Pestmaster
Molecular Formula	CH ₃ Br
Molecular Weight	94.94 g/mol
CAS Number	74-83-9
EC Number	200-813-2
Index Number	602-002-00-2
UN Number	1062
Purity	100%

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses

Relevant Identified Uses	Pesticide/fumigant (soil, structural, and commodity fumigation); laboratory chemical; manufacture of other substances; synthetic/analytical chemistry intermediate.
Uses Advised Against	Consumer use; any use inconsistent with the end-use pesticide label where applicable.

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Company Name	Intech Organics Limited
Registered Office	Plot No. 27, Sector-34, Gurugram, Haryana-122004, India
Manufacturing Site	Intech Organics Limited 33/1A, Dhargal Industrial Estate, Dhargal, Pernem, Goa, India Emergency telephone number: +91-832-2240819 91-832-2240919
Telephone	+91-124-4407000
E-mail	info@intech.in
Website	www.intech.in
SDS Responsible Person	Quality Control Department

1.4 Emergency Telephone Numbers

CHEMTREC (US, 24 hr)	1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC (outside US)	1-703-527-3887

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance

Classification according to GHS Flammable Gas — Category 2 (H221)

Gases Under Pressure — Liquefied Gas (H280)
Acute Toxicity (Oral) — Category 3 (H301)
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) — Category 2 (H330)
Skin Irritation — Category 2 (H315)
Eye Irritation — Category 2A (H319)
Germ Cell Mutagenicity — Category 2 (H341)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure, Category 3 (H335)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure, Category 2 (H373)
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment — Acute Category 1 (H400)
Hazardous to the Ozone Layer — Category 1 (EUH059)

2.2 Label Elements

Hazard Pictograms



GHS04



GHS06



GHS08



GHS09

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H221 — Flammable gas
H280 — Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H301 — Toxic if swallowed.
H315 — Causes skin irritation.
H319 — Causes serious eye irritation.
H330 — Fatal if inhaled.
H335 — May cause respiratory irritation.
H341 — Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373 — May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 — Very toxic to aquatic life.
EUH059 — Hazardous to the ozone layer.

Precautionary Statements

P201 — Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 — Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 — Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 — Do not breathe gas.
P264 — Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 — Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 — Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 — Avoid release to the environment.
P280 — Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
P284 — [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P301+P310+P330 — IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 — IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340+P310 — IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
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.
P332+P313 — If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 — If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 — Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 — Collect spillage.
P403+P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 — Store locked up.
P410+P403 — Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501 — Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national and international regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards

PBT/vPvB Assessment	The substance does not meet the criteria for classification as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).
Endocrine Disrupting Properties	The substance is not identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties based on the available information.
Other Hazards	Methyl bromide is a highly toxic, compressed/liquefied gas and may present a significant inhalation hazard. It may accumulate in low-lying or poorly ventilated areas because its vapour is heavier than air.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Structural Formula	Br-CH ₃	Chemical Family	Halogenated hydrocarbon (alkyl halide)
CAS No.	74-83-9	Molecular Weight	94.94 g/mol
Name	CAS No.	Concentration	Classification
Methyl Bromide / Bromomethane	74-83-9	≤ 100%	Press. Gas (Liquefied); Acute Tox. 2-3 (Oral, Inhalation);

			Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Muta. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 2; Ozone 1
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For full text of H-statements, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

General advice	First aiders must protect themselves first. Show this data and/or product SDS to the attending physician. Have the product container or label available when calling a poison center or physician.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air immediately. Call a physician/poison center immediately. Keep patient warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing has stopped or is irregular, give artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Rescuer should use self-contained breathing apparatus if fumes may still be present; mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may be dangerous to the rescuer. Symptoms may be delayed — keep exposed persons under medical surveillance.
Skin contact	Take off all contaminated clothing and shoes immediately (soak thoroughly with water first to avoid static ignition risk). Wash/rinse skin with plenty of water or shower for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. Liquid contact can cause frostbite/burns — warm frozen tissue slowly with lukewarm water; do not rub affected area. Wash clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing. Get medical attention/ophthalmologist immediately.
Ingestion	Get medical attention immediately. Rinse mouth; give water to drink (two glasses at most) if conscious. Do not induce vomiting except in exceptional cases (only if medical care unavailable within one hour, only in fully conscious persons, with activated charcoal 20–40 g in 10% slurry) — otherwise avoid inducing vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms/effects	May be delayed. Dizziness, blurred vision, weakness, staggering gait, slurred speech, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, headache, confusion, tremors, convulsions, pulmonary edema, cyanosis, coma, possible death. Liquid contact may cause frostbite-like burns.
Special treatment	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. Obtain medical assistance at once for illness after exposure or persistent eye/respiratory irritation.

SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray, foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), dry chemical/powder, alcohol-resistant foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	None specifically identified by sources.
Specific hazards	Container/cylinder may explode if heated (contains gas under pressure). Additionally classifies the gas itself as flammable (Category 2) — see Section 2 discrepancy note. Burning/thermal decomposition produces noxious and toxic fumes (hydrogen bromide, carbon oxides, halogenated compounds, carbonyl halides). Vapor is heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Very toxic to aquatic life — contain firefighting runoff.
Firefighter protective equipment	Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full facepiece, positive-pressure mode, and full protective/turnout gear.
Firefighting precautions	Stay upwind. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot; fight from maximum distance or use unmanned monitor nozzles. Evacuate at least 100 m initially for a cylinder fire; isolate 800 m (1/2 mile) in all directions for a tank/rail car/tank truck fire. Cool closed containers with water spray. Prevent extinguishing water from contaminating surface/ground water. ERG Guide 123.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	Evacuate unnecessary personnel and keep people away from the release area. Keep upwind and avoid breathing vapours or gas. Methyl bromide is heavier than air and may accumulate in low-lying or confined areas such as sewers, basements, and tanks. Use personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Emergency responders should use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Ensure adequate ventilation before re-entry. Eliminate all ignition sources in the affected area.
Environmental precautions	Prevent release to the environment. Do not allow the substance to enter soil, surface water, groundwater, drains, or sanitary sewers. Methyl bromide is very toxic to aquatic life. Notify the appropriate authorities if a significant release cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment	Stop or isolate the source of the release only if this can be done safely. Restrict access to the affected area and prevent entry into confined or low-lying spaces. Do not enter the contaminated area without appropriate respiratory protection and protective equipment.
Methods and materials for cleanup	Allow the released gas to disperse only under controlled and adequately ventilated conditions. Use suitable gas detection equipment to confirm that the area is safe before re-entry. Do not wash the released material into drains or watercourses. Contaminated protective equipment should be appropriately decontaminated or disposed of.
Reference to other sections	For personal protective equipment, refer to Section 8. For disposal considerations, refer to Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling	Handle only by trained and authorized personnel. Obtain and follow safety instructions before use. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Keep cylinder valve protection caps in place when the cylinder is not connected for use. Secure cylinders in an upright position and close the valve when not in use. Do not drag, slide, roll, or drop cylinders; use suitable handling equipment. Do not insert objects into valve or cap openings. Open valves slowly and carefully. Do not heat cylinders or use external heat sources to increase discharge rate. Avoid breathing gas or vapour and prevent contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use only in a well-ventilated area or under suitable local exhaust ventilation. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store cylinders in a cool, dry, well-ventilated and secure area accessible only to authorized personnel. Store cylinders upright and properly secured against falling or movement. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect from direct sunlight, heat, and other sources of temperature rise. Do not expose cylinders to temperatures exceeding the limits specified by the cylinder manufacturer or applicable regulations. Keep away from ignition sources, combustible materials, and incompatible materials specified in Section 10. Protect cylinders from physical damage and corrosion. Do not store near food, beverages, animal feed, or other materials that may become contaminated.
Specific end use(s)	Industrial chemical use, chemical synthesis, manufacture of brominated compounds, and other applications identified in Section 1.2. Use only for approved and identified applications.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

US OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1000)	Ceiling: 20 ppm (80 mg/m ³)
ACGIH TLV	TWA: 1 ppm (3.9 mg/m ³); Skin notation
NIOSH IDLH	250 ppm (970 mg/m ³)
Skin notation	Methyl bromide can be absorbed through the skin. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent skin exposure.

8.2 Exposure Controls

Engineering controls	Provide effective local exhaust ventilation and adequate general ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below applicable occupational exposure limits. Use closed systems wherever practicable. Provide suitable gas detection and alarm systems in areas where methyl bromide may be released. Emergency eyewash and safety shower facilities shall be readily accessible.
Eye/face protection	Wear chemical safety goggles or tightly fitting safety goggles. Where there is a risk of significant exposure or splashing of liquefied product, use a suitable face shield in addition to eye protection.
Hand protection	Use chemical-resistant gloves suitable for methyl bromide and the specific exposure conditions. Glove selection shall be based on the manufacturer's permeation and breakthrough-time data. Gloves shall be inspected before use and replaced immediately if damaged or contaminated.
Body protection	Wear suitable chemical-resistant protective clothing appropriate to the potential exposure. For operations involving potential contact with liquefied methyl bromide or contaminated equipment, use appropriate chemical-resistant coveralls and protective footwear.
Respiratory protection	Where engineering controls are insufficient to maintain exposure below applicable occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate approved respiratory protection system selected according to the measured or anticipated exposure concentration. For emergency response, uncontrolled releases, oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or concentrations that may be immediately dangerous to life or health, use a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent supplied-air respiratory protection.
Hygiene measures	Avoid breathing gas or vapour and prevent contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling and before breaks. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling the substance.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state	Liquefied gas under pressure	Appearance/Color	Colorless gas
Odor	Sweet, chloroform-like odor; odor may not be detectable at hazardous concentrations	Odor threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable	Melting/freezing point	-93.7 °C
Initial boiling point	Approximately 3.6 °C	Flash point	Not applicable

Flammability	Not ordinarily combustible; may burn under high-energy ignition conditions	Lower/upper flammability or explosive limits	Lower: approximately 8.6% (v/v); Upper: approximately 20% (v/v)
Autoignition temperature	Approximately 537 °C	Vapor pressure	Approximately 1,900 hPa at 20 °C
Vapor density (Air = 1)	Approximately 3.3	Relative density	Approximately 1.73 at 20 °C
Density	Approximately 1.73 g/cm ³ at 20 °C	Water solubility	Approximately 15–18 g/L at 20 °C
Partition coefficient (log Pow)	1.99	Molecular weight	94.94 g/mol
Decomposition temperature	No data available	Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	Not classified as explosive	Oxidizing properties	Not classified as an oxidizing substance

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reactions are expected under normal conditions of use and storage. Methyl bromide may react with incompatible materials under certain conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous reactions may occur on contact with incompatible materials, particularly strong oxidizing agents, strong bases, alkali metals, and certain reactive metals. Hazardous polymerization is not expected under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, direct sunlight, open flames, sources of ignition, excessive temperature, and physical damage to containers. Do not cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or otherwise modify pressurized containers.
Incompatible materials	Zinc, alkali metals, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, and other chemically incompatible or reactive materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce bromine, hydrogen bromide and other toxic or corrosive halogen-containing compounds. Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide may also be formed under combustion conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of exposure	Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion.
Acute toxicity	Oral: 104–133 mg/kg (rat, two GLP studies). Dermal: 135 mg/kg (acute toxicity estimate).

	Inhalation: 1.46 mg/L vapour (acute toxicity estimate); LC ₅₀ (rat, 8 h): 302 ppm (approximately 1170 mg/m ³); LC ₅₀ (rat, 4 h): 650–900 ppm; LC ₅₀ (rat, 1 h): 850 ppm.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation. Category 2.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation. Category 2A.
Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Suspected of causing genetic defects. Category 2. Positive results have been reported in some in vitro genotoxicity tests, including bacterial mutation assays (<i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>), with and without metabolic activation.
Carcinogenicity	IARC Group 3 (not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans). Not listed by NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. ACGIH A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen).
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
STOT — single exposure	May cause respiratory tract irritation. Category 3.
STOT — repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Target organs reported include the nervous system, lungs, stomach, kidneys, and heart. Category 2. Subchronic inhalation studies in mice, rats, and dogs established reported NOEL values in the range of 20–30 ppm for these target organs.
Aspiration hazard	Not classified for aspiration hazard. No specific aspiration toxicity data available.
Symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Exposure may cause nausea, dizziness, headache, anorexia, vomiting, weakness, blurred vision, confusion, tremors, convulsions, pulmonary edema, cyanosis, coma, and, in severe cases, death. Neurological effects may include headache, nausea, convulsions, cyanosis, central nervous system disturbances, and narcosis. Some effects may be delayed for several hours or days following exposure. Prolonged or severe exposure may affect the kidneys, liver, lungs, and nervous system.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Very toxic to aquatic life. Classified as Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment — Acute Category 1 (H400).
Toxicity to fish	LC ₅₀ : 3.9 mg/L, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout), 96 h (US-EPA). Additional reported data: 300 µg/L, 96 h, <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> (guppy).
Toxicity to invertebrates	EC ₅₀ : 2.6 mg/L, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (water flea), 48 h (US-EPA).
Toxicity to algae	IC ₅₀ : 5 mg/L, <i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i> , 48 h (ECOTOX Database).
Terrestrial toxicity	Toxicity to terrestrial organisms has been reported. Specific quantitative data are not available.
Persistence and degradability	Methyl bromide is not considered readily biodegradable. Available information indicates that it undergoes environmental transformation and atmospheric degradation and is not expected to persist in the environment in the conventional sense.

Bioaccumulative potential	Based on the available information, methyl bromide is not expected to have significant bioaccumulation potential.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Based on available information, methyl bromide does not meet the criteria for classification as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).
Endocrine disrupting properties	No data available.
Other adverse effects	Methyl bromide is an ozone-depleting substance and may contribute to depletion of stratospheric ozone. Applicable regulatory requirements for ozone-depleting substances shall be observed.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

Product disposal	Dispose of the product and contaminated materials in accordance with applicable local, state and national regulations. Do not discharge methyl bromide to drains, sewers, surface water or soil. Disposal shall be carried out by an authorized hazardous-waste disposal facility. Do not release the product intentionally to the environment.
Container/cylinder disposal	Methyl bromide cylinders are pressurized containers. Do not puncture, cut, crush, incinerate or otherwise damage the container, even when apparently empty. Close the valve and fit the valve protection cap/bonnet before transport or return. Wherever practicable, return cylinders to the supplier/manufacturer for reuse or appropriate disposal.
Empty containers	Containers that have not been properly decontaminated shall be treated as containing product and handled accordingly. Do not reuse empty cylinders for any purpose other than their intended service unless they have been inspected and approved by an authorized party.
Contaminated packaging	Dispose of contaminated packaging in accordance with applicable hazardous-waste regulations. Packaging that cannot be adequately decontaminated shall be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Waste treatment	Where recovery, recycling or controlled treatment is not practicable, dispose of the material through an authorized hazardous-waste management facility. Do not mix methyl bromide waste with incompatible chemicals or other waste streams.
Special precautions	Because methyl bromide is a highly toxic, pressurized and ozone-depleting substance, uncontrolled venting or release during disposal shall be avoided. Disposal operations shall be performed only by trained personnel using appropriate engineering controls and respiratory protection.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

UN Number	UN 1062
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UN Proper Shipping Name	METHYL BROMIDE
Transport Hazard Class	Class 2.3 — Toxic Gas
Packing Group	Not applicable for gases of Class 2.
Transport Labels / Placards	Class 2.3 — Toxic Gas. Additional environmental hazard marking may be required depending on the applicable mode of transport and regulatory criteria.
ADR/RID	UN 1062, METHYL BROMIDE, Class 2.3. Apply the applicable ADR/RID provisions for classification, packaging, labelling, transport and tunnel restrictions.
IMDG	UN 1062, METHYL BROMIDE, Class 2.3. Marine Pollutant status shall be determined and declared in accordance with the applicable current IMDG Code requirements.
IATA / ICAO	UN 1062, METHYL BROMIDE, Class 2.3. Air transport is subject to the current IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations / ICAO Technical Instructions, including applicable aircraft limitations and packing instructions.
Environmental Hazards	Methyl bromide is hazardous to the aquatic environment and is an ozone-depleting substance. The applicable environmental hazard / marine pollutant designation shall be determined according to the relevant transport regulation.
Special Precautions for User	Transport only in approved and properly secured cylinders/containers. Keep valves closed and protective caps/bonnets fitted where applicable. Protect containers from physical damage, heat and direct sunlight. Do not transport leaking, damaged or defective containers. Transport personnel shall be appropriately trained in the handling of dangerous goods.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

Indian Regulatory Framework	The manufacture, sale, supply, storage, transport and use of the product shall comply with all applicable Indian statutory and regulatory requirements.
MSIHC Rules, 1989	Methyl bromide is a hazardous chemical and shall be handled, stored and transported in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989, as amended, and other applicable requirements under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
Chemical Accidents Rules, 1996	Where applicable, emergency planning, notification and reporting requirements shall be complied with in accordance with the Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996, as amended.

Insecticides Act / Rules	Where methyl bromide is supplied or used as a fumigant/pesticide, the applicable provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and Insecticides Rules, 1971, as amended, including applicable registration, labeling, packaging and use requirements, shall be followed.
Ozone-Depleting Substance Regulations	Methyl bromide is an ozone-depleting substance controlled under the Montreal Protocol. Applicable Indian regulations and requirements governing production, import, export, use and handling of methyl bromide shall be complied with.
Regulatory Status in India	Methyl bromide is a regulated fumigant/pesticide in India. The manufacture, sale, supply, storage, transport and use of the product shall comply with all applicable Indian statutory and regulatory requirements, including applicable registrations, approvals and product-label requirements. End-use of the product shall be restricted to authorized applications and appropriately trained personnel, where applicable.
Environmental Regulations	Prevent uncontrolled release to the environment. Applicable requirements under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and relevant rules, notifications and consent conditions shall be complied with.
Transportation of Dangerous Goods	Transportation shall comply with applicable Indian requirements for dangerous goods and the requirements of the relevant transport mode. Methyl bromide is transported as UN 1062, METHYL BROMIDE, Class 2.3 — Toxic Gas.
International Conventions	Methyl bromide is controlled under the Montreal Protocol as an ozone-depleting substance. Applicability of other international conventions shall depend on the intended use, destination country and applicable regulatory requirements.
Chemical Weapons Convention	No specific classification under Schedules I, II or III of the Chemical Weapons Convention has been identified for methyl bromide.
Note	Regulatory information provided in this section is intended as general information and does not replace the specific statutory requirements applicable to the manufacture, storage, handling, use, sale, import, export or transportation of the product. Users shall ensure compliance with all applicable local, state, national and international regulations.

SECTION 16: Other Information

16.1 Full Text of H-Statements

H221	Flammable gas.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
EUH059	Hazardous to the ozone layer.

16.2 Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
LC50 / LD50	Lethal Concentration / Lethal Dose, 50%
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
PBT / vPvB	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic / very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
UN	United Nations

16.3 Key References

Primary references	Applicable manufacturer/supplier SDS information, toxicological and ecotoxicological data, occupational exposure-limit references, and applicable regulatory sources used for preparation of this SDS.
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16.4 Revision Information

Revision No.	06
Revision Date	30 July 2026
Previous Revision	05 dated 01 October 2022
Reason for Revision	Revision of classification, regulatory information and safety information.

16.5 Document Information

Prepared for	Intech Organics Limited
Product	Methyl Bromide
CAS No.	74-83-9
Status	Safety Data Sheet prepared in accordance with the applicable GHS classification and relevant regulatory requirements.

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on information and data believed to be reliable as of the date of issue. It is intended to provide guidance for the safe handling, storage, transportation and use of the product. Users are responsible for determining the suitability of the information for their particular application and for complying with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

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