

**Keywords** 

paraquat dichloride; pesticide; herbicide; toxicity; evaluation



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### Paraquat dichloride

# MAK Value Documentation, addendum – Translation of the German version from 2023

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## Abstract

Paraquat dichloride [1910-42-5] is used as a herbicide but is no longer approved in the European Union. The previous MAK value documentations and addenda do not reflect the current data situation of the substance. The MAK Commission decided that a new evaluation is not of high priority. The MAK value and the other classifications are therefore suspended and the substance is listed in the Section II c of the List of MAK and BAT Values for substances no longer evaluated.

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MAK value see Section II c of the List of MAK and BAT Values

Peak limitation -

Absorption through the skin –
Sensitization –
Carcinogenicity –
Prenatal toxicity –
Germ cell mutagenicity –

BAT value -

Synonyms 1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridiniumdichloride

methyl viologen

paraquat

Chemical name (IUPAC) 1-methyl-4-(1-methylpyridin-1-ium-4-yl)pyridin-1-

ium;dichloride

CAS number paraquat ion: 4685-14-7

paraquat dichloride: 1910-42-5

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{Molecular formula} & \mbox{$C_{12}$H}_{14}\mbox{$Cl_2$N}_2 \\ \mbox{Molar mass} & \mbox{257.16 g/mol} \end{array}$ 

Melting point decomposes on heating (IFA 2022)

Vapour pressure at 25 °C 0 Pa (ECHA 2022) log  $K_{OW}$  at 20 °C -4.5 (ECHA 2022) Solubility 620 g/l water (IFA 2022)

This addendum was prepared because the published evaluation no longer reflects the data currently available for the MAK value and for the designation and classification of the substance.

The name paraquat refers to both the cation itself and the dichloride salt.

Paraquat dichloride is a herbicide used in many areas of agriculture to control broad-leaved plants. It readily undergoes reduction followed by oxidation, thereby generating free radicals. In 1973, a MAK value of 0.1 mg/m³ I was established for the substance. In the addendum published in 2000, paraquat dichloride was classified in Peak Limitation Category I with an excursion factor of 1. In 1983, it was designated with an "H" (for substances which can be absorbed through the skin in toxicologically relevant amounts) (Greim 2000, available in German only; Henschler 1973, available in German only).

In the European Union, paraquat salts are not approved for use as herbicides according to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (European Commission 2023; European Parliament and European Council 2009). The substance is still in use in many other countries such as the United States, Japan, Australia and China (AERU 2022 a, b). In the Federal Republic of Germany, paraquat dichloride was approved for use as herbicide in 1971. Approval has been suspended since July 2007. The last authorization was revoked in December 2008. In the former German Democratic Republic, approval was granted even before 1966 (BVL 2010). Paraquat dichloride is on the list of chemicals in Annex I Parts 1 and 2 of the PIC (Prior Informed Consent) Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 (European



Commission 2022). Exporters are thus required to submit notification of their intention to export this substance and receive explicit consent from the importing country prior to export.

The previous evaluation does not reflect the currently available data. However, a re-evaluation of the substance is not a priority. Therefore, the MAK value, the peak limitation and the "H" designation have been withdrawn and the substance has been allocated to Section II c of the List of MAK and BAT Values (DFG 2022). This section lists substances for which the previous MAK values, designations and classifications have been withdrawn and which are no longer being reviewed at present.

#### **Notes**

#### **Competing interests**

The established rules and measures of the Commission to avoid conflicts of interest (www.dfg.de/mak/conflicts\_interest) ensure that the content and conclusions of the publication are strictly science-based.

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