

Product no.	5376	Page 1 of 14
Product name	TRIBENURON-METHYL 600 g/kg + FLORASULAM 200 g/kg WG	December 2013
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes May 2013

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRIBENURON-METHYL 600 g/kg + FLORASULAM 200 g/kg WG

Revision: Sections containing a revision or new information are marked with a ♣.


SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

- 1.1. **Product identifier** **TRIBENURON-METHYL 600 g/kg +
FLORASULAM 200 g/kg WG**
- 1.2. **Relevant identified uses of the
substance or mixture and uses
advised against** Can be used as herbicide only.
- 1.3. **Details of the supplier of the safety
data sheet** **CHEMINOVA A/S**
P.O. Box 9
DK-7620 Lemvig
Denmark
sds@cheminova.dk
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number** ... (+45) 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only)


♣ SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance or
mixture** See section 16 for full text of hazard statements and R-phrases.
- CLP classification of the product
according to Reg. 1272/2008 as amended Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 1 (H410)
- DPD classification of the product
according to Dir. 1999/45/EC as amended N;R50/53
- WHO classification Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use).
Guidelines to Classification 2009
- Health hazards The product may cause mild to moderate irritation.
- Environmental hazards The product is expected to be toxic to most plants.
- 2.2. **Label elements**
According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

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Product identifier	Tribenuron-methyl 600 g/kg + Florasulam 200 g/kg WG
Hazard pictogram (GHS09)	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Supplementary hazard statements EUH208	Contains tribenuron-methyl. May produce an allergic reaction.
EUH401	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.
Precautionary statements P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P391	Collect spillage.
P501	Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

According to Dir. 1999/45/EC as amended

Hazard symbol	N 
	Dangerous for the environment

R-phrase R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
S-phrases S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.
Other mentions	Contains tribenuron-methyl. May produce an allergic reaction. To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.
2.3. Other hazards	None of the ingredients in the product meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances	The product is a mixture, not a substance.
3.2. Mixtures	See section 16 for full text of hazard statements and R-phrases.

Active ingredients

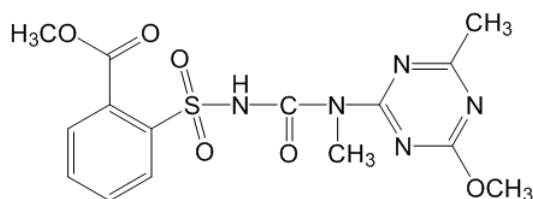
Tribenuron-methyl	Content: 60% by weight
CAS name	Benzoic acid, 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-, methyl ester

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CAS no. 101200-48-0
IUPAC name Methyl 2-[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl(methyl) carbamoylsulfamoyl]benzoate
ISO name/EU name Tribenuron-methyl
EC no. ELINCS no: 401-190-1
List no: 600-172-2
EU index no. In 30th amendment to Dir. 67/548/EEC: 613-265-00-3
In 1st amendment to Reg. 1272/2008: 607-177-00-9
CLP classification of the ingredient Skin sensitisation: Category 1B (H317)
Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 1 (H410)

DSD classification of the ingredient R43 N;R50/53

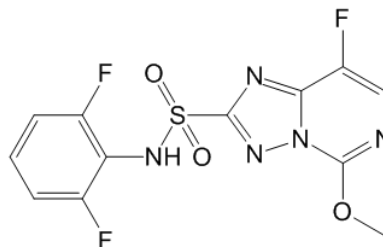
Structural formula



Florasulam Content: 20% by weight
CAS name N-(2,6-Difluorophenyl)-8-fluoro-5-methoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide
CAS no. 145701-23-1
IUPAC name(s) 2',6',8'-Trifluoro-5-methoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine-2-sulfonanilide
ISO name/EU name Florasulam
EC no. List no.: 604-488-1
EU index no. 613-230-00-7
CLP classification of the ingredient Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 1 (H410)

DSD classification of the ingredient N;R50/53

Structural formula



Reportable ingredients

	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no.	CLP classification	DSD classification
Sodium alkylnaphthalene sulphonate- formaldehyde condensate	4	577773-56-9	None	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)	Xi;R36/38 Irritant
Sodium methylnaphthalene sulphonate	max. 4	26264-58-4	EINECS no.: 247-564-6	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)	Xi;R36 Irritant

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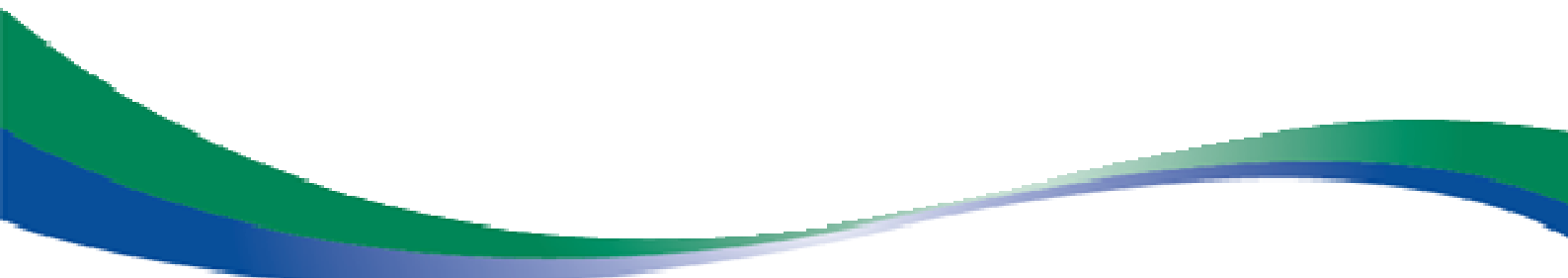
Lignosulfonic acid, 3 68512-34-5 List no.: Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) Xi;R36
sodium salt, 614-547-3 Irritant
sulfomethylated

♣ SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- 4.1. **Description of first aid measures**
- Inhalation If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure. Light cases: Keep person under surveillance. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms develop. Serious cases: Get medical attention immediately or call for an ambulance.
- Skin contact Immediately flush skin with much water while removing contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash with water and soap. See physician if any symptom develops.
- Eye contact Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician if irritation persist.
- Ingestion Inducing vomiting is not recommended. Rinse mouth and drink water or milk. If vomiting does occur, rinse mouth and drink fluids again. Consult a physician.
- 4.2. **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed** Generally, sulphonylurea herbicides cause lethargy, confusion, dizziness, seizures and coma on ingestion.
- 4.3. **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed** Immediate medical attention is required in case of ingestion.
It may be helpful to show this safety data sheet to physician.
- Notes to physician There is no specific antidote against this substance. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- 5.1. **Extinguishing media** Dry chemical or carbon dioxide for small fires, water spray or foam for large fires. Avoid heavy hose streams.
- 5.2. **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture** The essential breakdown products are volatile, toxic, irritant and inflammable compounds such as nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen fluoride and various fluorinated organic compounds.
- 5.3. **Advice for firefighters** Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours and toxic decomposition products. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Dike area to prevent water runoff. Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.



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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 6.1. **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**
- It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, closable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.
- In case of large spill (involving 10 tons of the product or more):
1. Use personal protection equipment; see section 8
 2. Call emergency telephone no.; see section 1
 3. Alert authorities.
- Observe all safety precautions when cleaning up spills. Use personal protection equipment. Depending on the magnitude of the spill this may mean wearing respirator, face mask or safety glasses, chemical resistant clothing, gloves and rubber boots.
- Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Reduce and avoid formation of airborne dust as much as possible, if appropriate by moistening. Remove sources of ignition.
- 6.2. **Environmental precautions**
- Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface, soil or water. Wash waters must be prevented from entering surface water drains. Uncontrolled discharge into water courses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.
- 6.3. **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**
- It is recommended to consider possibilities to prevent damaging effects of spills, such as bunding or capping. See GHS (Annex 4, Section 6).
- If appropriate, surface water drains should be covered. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should immediately be swept up or preferably vacuumed up using equipment with high efficiency final filter. Transfer to suitable containers. Rinse area with strong industrial detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid onto inert absorbent such as universal binder, Fuller's earth, bentonite or other absorbent clay and collect in suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.
- Large spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and placed in suitable containers.
- Spills in water should be contained as much as possible by isolation of the contaminated water. The contaminated water must be collected and removed for treatment or disposal.
- 6.4. **Reference to other sections**
- See subsection 8.2. for personal protection.
See section 13 for disposal.

♣ SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 7.1. **Precautions for safe handling**
- In an industrial environment it is recommended to avoid all personal contact with the product, if possible by using closed systems with remote system control. Otherwise the material should be handled by mechanical means as much as possible. Adequate ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is required. The exhaust gases should be filtered or treated otherwise. For personal

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protection in this situation, see section 8.

For its use as a pesticide, first look for precautions and personal protection measures on the officially approved label on the packaging or for other official guidance or policy in force. If these are lacking, see section 8.

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before removing gloves, wash them with water and soap. After work, take off all work clothes and footwear. Take a shower, using water and soap. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with water and soap after each use.

Do not discharge to the environment. Collect all waste material and remains from cleaning equipment, etc., and dispose of as hazardous waste. See section 13 for disposal.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage.

Store in closed, labelled containers. The storage room should be constructed of incombustible material, closed, dry, ventilated and with impermeable floor, without access of unauthorised persons or children. The room should only be used for storage of chemicals. Food, drink, feed and seed should not be present. A hand wash station should be available.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The product is a registered pesticide which may only be used for the applications it is registered for, in accordance with a label approved by the regulatory authorities.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters
Personal exposure limits

To our knowledge not established for the active ingredients in this product. An exposure limit of 10 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) is recommended for other sulphonylureas. However, personal exposure limits defined by local regulations may exist and must be observed.

Tribenuron-methyl

DNEL, systemic 0.07 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC, aquatic environment 0.1 µg/l

Florasulam

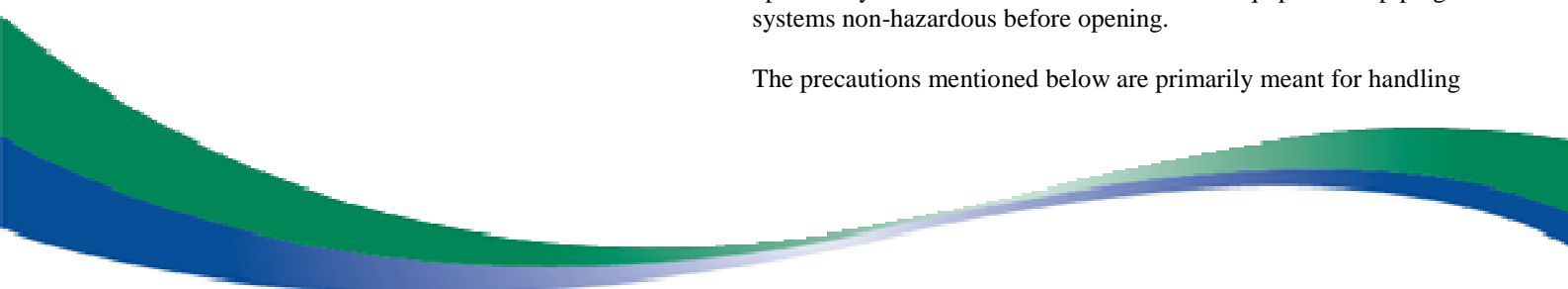
DNEL, systemic 0.05 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC, aquatic environment 0.062 µg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

When used in a closed system, personal protection equipment will not be required. The following is meant for other situations, when the use of a closed system is not possible, or when it is necessary to open the system. Consider the need to render equipment or piping systems non-hazardous before opening.

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling



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of the undiluted product and for preparing the spray solution, but can be recommended for spraying as well.



Respiratory protection

The product is not likely to present an airborne exposure concern during normal handling, but in the event of a discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or dust, workers should put on officially approved face mask or respiratory protection equipment with a universal filter type including particle filter.



Protective gloves

Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton. The breakthrough times of these materials for the product are unknown, but it is expected that they will give adequate protection.



Eye protection

Wear safety glasses. It is recommended to have an eye wash fountain immediately available in the workplace when there is a potential for eye contact.



Other skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact depending on the extent of exposure. During most normal work situations where exposure to the material cannot be avoided for a limited time span, waterproof pants and apron of chemical resistant material or coveralls of polyethylene (PE) will be sufficient. Coveralls of PE must be discarded after use if contaminated. In cases of appreciable or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

♣ SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light brown to brown solid (granules)
Odour	Weak musk-like odour
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	1% dispersion in water: 6.3
Melting point.....	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined; decomposes
Flash point	Not determined
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not flammable
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Florasulam : 7.5×10^{-2} Pa at 25°C Tribenuron-methyl : 5.33×10^{-7} Pa at 25°C
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	Not determined
Solubilities	Pour bulk density: 0.63 g/cm ³ Tap bulk density: 0.66 g/cm ³ Solubility of florasulam at 20°C in: n-heptane 0.000019 g/l acetone 123 g/l dichloromethane 3.75 g/l methanol 9.81 g/l acetonitrile 72.1 g/l ethyl acetate 15.9 g/l

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	xylylene	0.227	g/l
	water	0.084	g/l at pH 5
		6.36	g/l at pH 7
		94.2	g/l at pH 9
	Solubility of tribenuron-methyl in:		
	acetonitrile	54.2	g/l
	acetone	43.8	g/l
	carbon tetrachloride	3.12	g/l
	ethyl acetate	17.5	g/l
	methanol	3.39	g/l
	hexane	0.028	g/l
	water	0.028	g/l at pH 4 and 25°C
		0.050	g/l at pH 5 and 25°C
		0.280	g/l at pH 6 and 25°C
		2.040	g/l at pH 7 and 20°C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Florasulam	: log K _{ow} = 1 at pH 4 and 20°C	
		log K _{ow} = -1.22 at pH 7 and 20°C	
		log K _{ow} = -2.06 at pH 10.0 and 20°C	
	Tribenuron-methyl	: log K _{ow} = 2.3 at pH 1.5	
		log K _{ow} = 2.25 at pH 4.0	
		log K _{ow} = 2.0 at pH 5.0	
		log K _{ow} = 1.25 at pH 6.0	
		log K _{ow} = -0.44 at pH 7.0	
Autoignition temperature	None below 400°C		
Decomposition temperature	Tribenuron-methyl	: 137.5 ± 0.5 °C	
Viscosity	Not determined		
Explosive properties.....	Not explosive		
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising		

9.2. Other information

Miscibility The product is dispersible in water.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. **Reactivity** To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities.
- 10.2. **Chemical stability** Stable at ambient temperatures.
- 10.3. **Possibility of hazardous reactions** None known.
- 10.4. **Conditions to avoid** Heating of the product may product harmful and irritant vapours.
- 10.5. **Incompatible materials** None known.
- 10.6. **Hazardous decomposition products** See subsection 5.2.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 11.1. **Information on toxicological effects** * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product

Acute toxicity The product is not considered as harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * However, it should always be treated with the usual care of handling chemicals. The acute toxicity of the product is measured as:

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Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 425)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.08 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation		The product is moderately irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		The product is mildly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		The product is not sensitising to skin (method OECD 429). *
Aspiration hazards		The product contains no ingredients known to present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed		To our knowledge, adverse effects in humans have not been reported. The product is not expected to cause severe adverse effects to health, but adverse health effects cannot be excluded in case of massive exposure. Generally, sulphonylurea herbicides cause lethargy, confusion, dizziness, seizures and coma on ingestion.

Tribenuron-methyl

Acute toxicity		The substance is not harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 6.5 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation		The substance is not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		The substance may be mildly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		The substance was found to be a weak sensitiser in guinea pigs (method OECD 406).
Germ cell mutagenicity		Tribenuron-methyl is not mutagenic (6 studies). *
Carcinogenicity		No indications of carcinogenic effects are found for tribenuron-methyl (6 studies). *
Reproductive toxicity		No effects on fertility are found for tribenuron-methyl (method OECD 408/415 & 416). No indications of teratogenic (birth defects causing) effects of tribenuron-methyl are found (4 studies). *
STOT – single exposure		To our knowledge, no specific effects have been observed for the substance. *
STOT – repeated exposure		Target organ: liver LOEL: 300 mg/kg bw/day in a 90-day rat study (method OECD 407). At this exposure increased liver weight and serum ALT levels were found. *

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Florasulam

Acute toxicity		The substance is not harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (EU method B.3)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5 mg/l/4 h (EU method B.2)
Skin corrosion/irritation		The substance is not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		The substance is not irritating to eyes (EU method B.5). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		The substance was found not to be a sensitizer in guinea pigs (EU method B.6). *
Germ cell mutagenicity		Not mutagenic in Chinese hamster ovary cells (EU method B.17). *
Carcinogenicity		No indications of carcinogenic effects were found for florasulam in rats and mice (methods OECD 453 and EU method B). *
Reproductive toxicity		No effects on fertility are found for florasulam at maternal non-toxic doses (method OECD 416). No indications of teratogenic (birth defect causing) effects of florasulam are found in rats and rabbits (method OECD 414). *
STOT – single exposure		To our knowledge, no specific effects have been observed for the substance. *
STOT – repeated exposure		Target organ: kidney LOAEL: 500 mg/kg bw/day in a 90-day rat study (renal collecting duct hypertrophy)(EU method B). *

Sodium alkyl naphthalene sulphonate-formaldehyde condensate

Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. *
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 4500 mg/kg
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not available
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation		Irritating to skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation		Irritating to eyes.
STOT – single exposure		Inhalation of dust can cause irritation of airways. It is not clear if the criteria for classification are met.

Sodium methyl naphthalene sulphonate

Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. *
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 5620 mg/kg
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Serious eye damage/irritation		Irritating to eyes.

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Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated

Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. *	
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: not available
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not available
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.	

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is very toxic to algae and aquatic plants. It is not considered as harmful to fish, aquatic invertebrates, birds, insects and soil macro- and microorganisms.

The ecotoxicity measured on the product is:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	96-h LC ₅₀ : > 100 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h LC ₅₀ : > 100 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>) ...	72-h E _r C ₅₀ : 22 µg/l
- Plants	Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i> G3)	7-day E _r C ₅₀ : 2.6 µg/l 7-day NOAEC: 0.52 µg/l
- Insects	Honeybees (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.)	48-h LD ₅₀ , oral: > 111 µg/bee 48-h LD ₅₀ , contact: > 162 µg/bee

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Tribenuron-methyl** is not persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few days to a few weeks in aerobic water and soil. Its metabolites are considered as persistent.

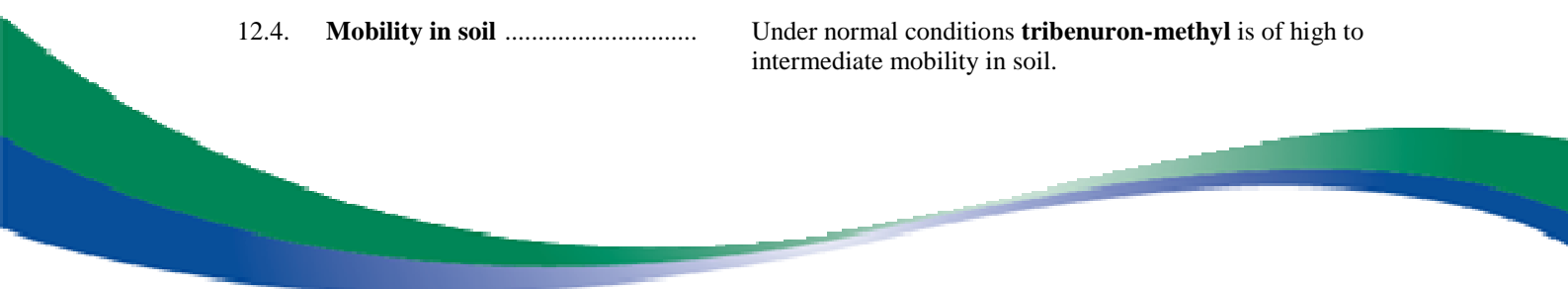
Florasulam does not fulfil the criteria for being readily biodegradable. It is not persistent in aerobic soil or aquatic systems, but is degraded to its major degradate, N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-8-fluoro-5-hydroxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide, which in turn is more slowly biodegraded in soil or even stable in some aquatic systems, and more mobile in soil than florasulam. Primary degradation half-lives of florasulam vary with circumstances, from 2 to 18 days in aerobic soil. Degradation is mainly microbiological.

The product contains minor amounts of not readily biodegradable ingredients which may not be degradable in waste water treatment plants.

12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** See section 9 for n-octanol/water partition coefficients.

Due to their relatively high solubility in water, **tribenuron-methyl** and **florasulam** do not bioaccumulate. Bioconcentration factor (BCF) of florasulam is < 2.21.

12.4. **Mobility in soil** Under normal conditions **tribenuron-methyl** is of high to intermediate mobility in soil.



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Under normal conditions **florasulam** is mobile in soil. It has a potential for leaching to groundwater.

- 12.5. **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.
- 12.6. **Other adverse effects** Other relevant hazardous effects in the environment are not known.

♣ SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 13.1. **Waste treatment methods** Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste.
- Disposal of waste and packagings must always be in accordance with all applicable local regulations.
- Disposal of product According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not feasible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing.
- Disposal of packaging Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.
- Disposal of packaging It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:
1. Reuse or recycling should first be considered. If offered for recycling, containers must be emptied and triply rinsed (or equivalent). Do not discharge rinsing water to sewer systems.
 2. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.
 3. Delivery of the packaging to a licensed service for disposal of hazardous waste.
 4. Disposal in a landfill or burning in open air should only occur if no other possibility exists. For disposal in a landfill containers should be emptied completely, rinsed and punctured to make them unusable for other purposes. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA/ICAO classification

- 14.1. **UN number** 3077
- 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (tribenuron-methyl and florasulam)
- 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** 9
- 14.4. **Packing group** III
- 14.5. **Environmental hazards** Marine pollutant
- 14.6. **Special precautions for user** Do not discharge to the environment.

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14.7. **Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code**

The product is not transported in bulk tankers.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Seveso category in Annex I, part 2, to Dir. 96/82/EC: dangerous for the environment.

All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation.

15.2. **Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product.

♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes to the safety data sheet

Minor corrections only.

List of abbreviations

ALT	Alanine transaminase
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging; refers to EU regulation 1272/2008 as amended
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
DPD	Dangerous Preparation Directive; refers to directive 1999/45/EC as amended
DSD	Dangerous Substance Directive; refers to directive 67/548/EEC as amended
EC	European Community
E ₁ C ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration measured on growth
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC ₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration
LD ₅₀	50% Lethal Dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level
MARPOL	Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
NOAEC	No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
N.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Regulation
R-phr	Risk phrase
S-phr	Safety phrase
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time Weighted Average

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vPvB very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
 WG Water dispersible Granules
 WHO World Health Organisation

References Data measured on the product are unpublished company data. Data on ingredients are available from published literature and can be found several places.

Method for classification Test data

Used CLP hazard statements
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 EUH208 Contains tribenuron-methyl. May produce an allergic reaction.
 EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use

Used R-phrases
 R36 Irritating to eyes.
 R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
 R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
 R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Advice on training This material should only be used by persons who are made aware of its hazardous properties and have been instructed in the required safety precautions.

The information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable, but uses of the product vary and situations unforeseen by Cheminova A/S may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared by: Cheminova A/S
 Safety, Health, Environment & Quality Department / GHB

