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Product name	RIMSULFURON 50% + THIFENSULFURON-METHYL 25% WG	January 2020
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes August 2012

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Rimsulfuron 50% + Thifensulfuron-methyl 25% 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** **Rimsulfuron 50% + Thifensulfuron-methyl 25% 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** **FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S**
 Thyborønvej 78
 DK-7673 Harbøre
 Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number**
Medical emergencies:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Austria: +43 1 406 43 43 | Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500 |
| Belgium: +32 70 245 245 | Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88 |
| Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409 | Norway: +47 22 591300 |
| Cyprus: 1401 | Poland: +48 22 619 66 54 |
| Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293 | +48 22 619 08 97 |
| +420 224 915 402 | Portugal: 808 250 250 (in Portugal only) |
| Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12 | +351 21 330 3284 |
| England and Wales: 111 | Romania: +40 21318 3606 |
| Estonia: +372 7943500 | Scotland: +8454 24 24 24 |
| France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 | Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 |
| Finland: +358 9 471 977 | Slovenia: +386 41 650 500 |
| Greece: 30 210 77 93 777 | South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.) |
| Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99 | Spain: +34 91 562 04 20 |
| Ireland (Republic): +353 1 837 9964 | Sweden: +46 08-331231 |
| Italy: +39 02 6610 1029 | 112 |
| Latvia: +371 670 42 473 | Switzerland: 145 |
| 112 | Turkey: 114 |
| Lithuania: +370 523 62052 | U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331 3148 |
| +370 687 53378 | All other countries: +1 651 / 632 6793 (Collect) |

For fire, leak, spill or other accident emergencies:

U.S.A.: +1 800 / 424 9300 (CHEMTREC)
 All other countries: +1 703 / 741 5970 (CHEMTREC - Collect)

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♣ SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**
- Eye irritation: Category 2 (H319)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)
- WHO classification Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use).
- Health hazards Primarily irritation. The product is not expected to cause severe adverse effects to health, but adverse health effects cannot be excluded in case of massive exposure.
- Environmental hazards The product is expected to be toxic to most plants.
- 2.2. Label elements**
According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended
- Product identifier Rimsulfuron 50% + Thifensulfuron-methyl 25% WG
- Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS09)
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- Signal word Warning
- Hazard statements
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Supplementary hazard statement
- EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.
- Precautionary statements
- P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 Wear eye protection.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
 P501 Dispose of contents and container as hazardous waste.
- 2.3. Other hazards** Excessive dust formation may pose a dust explosion hazard.
- 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.

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3.2. **Mixtures** See section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

Active ingredients

Rimsulfuron Content: 50% by weight
 CAS name 2-Pyridinesulfonamide, N-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-
 CAS no. 122931-48-0
 IUPAC name 1-(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)-3-(3-ethylsulfonyl-2-pyridyl-sulfonyl)urea
 ISO name/EU name Rimsulfuron
 EC no. (EINECS no.)..... None
 EU index no. None
 Molecular weight 431.44
 Classification of the ingredient Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Thifensulfuron-methyl Content: 25% by weight
 CAS name 2-Thiophenecarboxylic acid, 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-, methyl ester
 CAS no. 79277-27-3
 IUPAC name Methyl 3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate
 ISO name/EU name Thifensulfuron-methyl
 EC no. (EINECS no.)..... None
 EU index no. 016-096-00-2
 Molecular weight 387.39
 Classification of the ingredient Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)

<u>Reportable ingredients</u>	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
Sodium alkyl naphthalenesulphonate-formaldehyde condensate	6	577773-56-9	None	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts Reg. no. 01-2119980591-31	Max. 6	1258274-08-6	None	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318)

♣ **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 remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Flush skin with water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if any symptom develops.

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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 persists.
Ingestion	Inducing vomiting is not recommended. Rinse mouth and drink water or milk. If vomiting does occur, rinse mouth and drink fluids again. Call a doctor or get medical attention immediately.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Primarily irritation. Generally, sulphonylurea herbicides cause lethargy, confusion, dizziness, seizures and coma on ingestion of large quantities.
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.
Note to physician	A specific antidote against this substance is not known. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment is supportive and symptomatic. Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING 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 and carbon dioxide.
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.

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 tonnes 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 eye protection, chemical
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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).

Surface water drains should be covered if appropriate. 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. Clean 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 transferred to 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 7.1. for fire prevention.
 See subsection 8.2. for personal protection.
 See section 13 for disposal.

♣ SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Like most organic powders, the product can form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid dust formation and take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use explosion protected equipment. Keep away from sources of ignition and protect from exposure to fire and heat.

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. 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 protection in this situation, see section 8.

For its use as a pesticide, first look for precautions and personal

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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.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

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. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. 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.

Keep 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 or any other component in this product. An exposure limit of 10 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) is recommended for other sulphonylureas. However, other personal exposure limits defined by local regulations may exist and must be observed.

Rimsulfuron

DNEL

Not established

PNEC, aquatic environment

The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.07 mg/kg bw/day
 0.01 µg/l

Thifensulfuron-methyl

DNEL

Not established

PNEC, aquatic environment

The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.07 mg/kg bw/day
 Insufficient data available

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

In cases of incidental high exposure, maximal personal protection equipment may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.



Respiratory protection

The product does not automatically present an airborne exposure concern during normal handling, but in the event of an accidental discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or dust, workers must put on officially approved 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. It is recommended to limit the work to be done manually.



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 excessive 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 grey solid (granules)
Odour	Practically odourless
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	Not determined
Melting point	Rimsulfuron : 172 - 173°C; decomposes
	Thifensulfuron-methyl : 173°C; decomposes
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Decomposes
Flash point	Not determined

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Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not highly flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Rimsulfuron : 8.9×10^{-11} Pa at 20°C Thifensulfuron-methyl : 7.5×10^{-9} Pa at 20°C 1.7×10^{-8} Pa at 25°C
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	Not determined
Solubility(ies)	Light grey solid (granules) Solubility of rimsulfuron at 25°C in: N,N-dimethylformamide 241 g/l acetonitrile 17.2 g/l n-hexane < 0.01 g/l water 0.135 g/l at pH 5 7.3 g/l at pH 7 5.56 g/l at pH 9 Solubility of thifensulfuron-methyl at 25°C in: n-hexane < 0.1 g/l acetonitrile 7.3 g/l water 0.223 g/l at pH 5 and 25°C 2.24 g/l at pH 7 and 25°C 8.83 g/l at pH 9 and 25°C 2.040 g/l at pH 7 and 20°C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Rimsulfuron : $\log K_{ow} = -1.46$ at pH 7 and 25°C Thifensulfuron-methyl : $\log K_{ow} = -1.7$ at pH 7 and 25°C
Autoignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Rimsulfuron : starting from approx. 174°C Thifensulfuron-methyl : 173°C
Viscosity	Not determined
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2. Other information

Miscibility	The product is dispersible in water.
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♣ SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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♣ 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 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:
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 425)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.05 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation	May be mildly irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	May be irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 429). *
Germ cell mutagenicity	The product contains no ingredients known to be mutagenic. *
Carcinogenicity	The product contains no ingredients known to be carcinogenic. *
Reproductive toxicity	The product contains no ingredients found to have adverse effects on reproduction. *
STOT – single exposure	To our knowledge, no specific effects have been observed after single exposure. *
STOT – repeated exposure	The following has been measured on the active ingredient rimsulfuron: Target organs: liver and kidneys NOAEL: 3 to 4 mg/kg bw/day in a 90-day rat study, based on increased liver and kidney weight at higher doses (method FIFRA 82-1). *
Aspiration hazard	The product contains no ingredients known to present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	Possibly irritation. 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.

Thifensulfuron-methyl

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Rimsulfuron is rapidly absorbed and widely and evenly distributed in the body. Excretion is rapid, within 72 hours, largely unchanged, with no indication of a potential for accumulation.
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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 FIFRA 81-1)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg (method FIFRA 81-2)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.4 mg/l/4 h (method FIFRA 81-3)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin (method FIFRA 81.5). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	The substance may be mildly irritating to eyes (method FIFRA 81.4). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	The substance was not a sensitizer to guinea pigs (method OECD 406). *

Thifensulfuron-methyl

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution Thifensulfuron-methyl is rapidly absorbed and excreted following oral administration. It is widely distributed in the body. Metabolism is limited. There is no evidence for accumulation.

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 423)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.03 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation	May cause mild, transient irritation to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	The substance was not sensitising in the Local Lymph Node Assay (method OECD 429). *

Sodium alkyl-naphthalenesulphonate-formaldehyde condensate

Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. *
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not available
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation	May be slightly 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.

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Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts

Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered as harmful by single exposure. *	
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 2000 - 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 402)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating to skin (method OECD 404).	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Severely irritating to eyes (method OECD 437).	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Not sensitising to skin (method OECD 406). *	

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 12.1. **Toxicity** The product is toxic to green algae and highly toxic to aquatic plants, but is considered as non-toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, soil micro- and macroorganisms, birds, mammals and insects.

The ecotoxicity of the active ingredients is measured as:			Rimsulfuron	Thifensulfuron-methyl
- Fish	Rainbow trout (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>)	96-h LC ₅₀	> 390 mg/l	> 100 mg/l
		21-day NOEC	125 mg/l	250 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀	> 360 mg/l	470 mg/l
		21-day NOEC	1 mg/l	100 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>)	72-h IC ₅₀	1.2 mg/l	15.9 µg/l
- Plants	Duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>)	EC ₅₀	0.005 mg/l	
	(<i>Lemna gibba</i>)			9.0 µg/l
- Birds	Mallard duck (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	LD ₅₀	> 2000 mg/kg	> 2510 mg/kg
- Earthworms	<i>Eisenia foetida foetida</i>	LC ₅₀	> 1000 mg/kg soil	> 2000 mg/kg soil
- Insects	Bees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	LD ₅₀ , oral	> 220 µg/bee	> 7.1 µg/bee
		LD ₅₀ , contact	> 200 µg/bee	> 100 µg/bee

- 12.2. **Persistence and degradability** The active ingredients do not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable. However, they are degraded in the environment. Degradation occurs both by chemical hydrolysis and by microbiological degradation.

Rimsulfuron is moderately persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few weeks to a few months in aerobic water and soil.

Thifensulfuron-methyl is not persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary from a few days to a few weeks in aerobic soil and water. Degradation products are not readily biodegradable and remain in soil for a few months.

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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 relatively high solubility in water, none of the active ingredients bioaccumulate. The bioconcentration factors (BCFs) are approx. 1.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Under normal conditions the active ingredients are of high to intermediate mobility in soil. There is 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 possible, 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.

Disposal of packaging

It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:

1. Reuse or recycling should first be considered. Reuse is prohibited except by the authorisation holder. 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 as a last resort. 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.

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♣ 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. (rimsulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl)
- 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** 9
- 14.4. **Packing group** III
- 14.5. **Environmental hazards** Marine pollutant
- 14.6. **Special precautions for user** Avoid any unnecessary contact with the product. Misuse can result in damage to health. Do not discharge to the environment.
- 14.7. **Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code** The product is not transported in bulk by ship.

♣ SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 15.1. **Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture** Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): 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 in the safety data sheet Minor corrections only.

List of abbreviations

AOEL	Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
IC ₅₀	50% Inhibition Concentration

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ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC ₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration
LD ₅₀	50% Lethal Dose
MARPOL	Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPPTS	Office for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Registration, or Regulation
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WG	Water soluble 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 Eye irritation: test data
 Hazards to the aquatic environment: calculation method

Used hazard statements
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

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 FMC Corporation may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

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