

Product code	6508	Page 1 of 14
Product name	Metric	Revision: October 2020
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes June 2020

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Metric

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** **Metric**
- 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 | Malta: 112 |
| 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: 800 250 250 (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 |
| Finland: +358 9 471 977 | Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 |
| France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 | 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) |
| Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500 | |

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** 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 No serious hazards to health are expected.
- Environmental hazards The product is very toxic to aquatic organisms.
- 2.2. **Label elements**
According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended
- Product identifier Metric
- Hazard pictogram (GHS09)
- 
- Signal word Warning
- Hazard statement
 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
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P391 Collect spillage.
 P501 Dispose of contents and container as hazardous waste.
- 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.
- In this product, the active ingredient clomazone is encapsulated in porous microcapsules.
- Active ingredients*
- Metribuzin** Content: 21% w/w
- CAS name 1,2,4-Triazin-5(4H)-one, 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-

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CAS no. 21087-64-9
 IUPAC name(s) 4-Amino-6-(tert-butyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one
 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-methylthio-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one
 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylsulfanyl)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one
 ISO-name/EU name Metribuzin
 EC no. (EINECS no.) 244-209-7
 EU index no. 606-034-00-8
 Molecular weight 214.29
 Classification of the ingredient Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)
 M-factor 10

Clomazone Content: 5% w/w
 CAS name 3-Isioxazolidinone, 2-[(2-chlorophenyl)methyl]-4,4-dimethyl-
 CAS no. 81777-89-1
 IUPAC name(s) 2-(2-Chlorobenzyl)-4,4-dimethyl-1,2-oxazolidin-3-one
 2-(2-Chlorobenzyl)-4,4-dimethylisoxazolidin-3-one
 ISO-name Clomazone
 EC no. (EINECS no.) None
 EU index no. None
 Molecular weight 239.70
 Classification of the ingredient Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302)
 Acute inhalation toxicity: Category 4 (H332)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment,
 acute: Category 1 (H400), M-factor 1
 chronic: Category 1 (H410), M-factor 1

<u>Reportable ingredients</u>	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
Sodium nitrate	10	7631-99-4	231-554-3	Ox. Sol. 3 (H272) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Calcium chloride	9	10043-42-4	231-298-2	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated	2	68512-34-5	None	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)

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. Get medical attention 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. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Ingestion	Let the exposed person rinse mouth and drink several glasses of water or milk, but not induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, let him/her rinse mouth and drink fluids again. Get medical attention immediately.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	No adverse effects to humans are known.
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	A specific antidote for exposure to this material is not known. Gastric lavage and/or the administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

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, malodorous, toxic, irritant and inflammable compounds such as hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and various chlorinated 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.

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. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area.

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 be absorbed onto an absorptive material such as universal binder, Fuller's earth or other absorbent clays. Collect the contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Clean area with detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid with absorbent and transfer to 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 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. 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 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.

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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. Protect from frost and direct sunlight.

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. A warning sign reading "POISON" is recommended. 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 any other ingredient in this product than metribuzin.

		Year	
Metribuzin	ACGIH (USA) TLV	2015	TWA 5 mg/m ³
	OSHA (USA) PEL	2015	Not established
	EU, 2000/39/EC as amended	2017	Not established
	Germany, MAK	2014	Not established
	HSE (UK) WEL	2011	Not established

However, other personal exposure limits defined by local regulations may exist and must be observed.

Metribuzin

DNEL

Not established

PNEC, aquatic environment

The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.02 mg/kg bw/day
 0.2 µg/l

Clomazone

DNEL

Not established

PNEC, aquatic environment

The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.133 mg/kg bw/day
 0.22 mg/l

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Sodium nitrate

DNEL	No hazard identified
PNEC, aquatic environment	No hazard identified

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 may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.



Respiratory protection

The product does not automatically present an airborne exposure concern when handled carefully, but in the event of an accidental discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or mist, 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 or nitrile rubber. 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 excessive or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

♣ SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid, viscous
Colour	Light brown
Odour	Slight, of aromatic hydrocarbons
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined

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Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flammability	May be ignitable
Lower and upper explosive limit ..	Not determined
Flash point	> 61°C
Auto-ignition temperature	330°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
pH	8.27 at 20°C
Kinematic viscosity	161 mm ² /s at 20°C, 51 mm ² /s at 20°C
Solubility	The product is dispersible in water. Organic solvents tend to extract the active ingredient from the microcapsules, thus increasing the toxicity of the product.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Metribuzin : log K _{ow} = 1.6 at 20°C and pH 5.6 Clomazone : log K _{ow} = 2.5
Vapour pressure	Metribuzin : 1.7 x 10 ⁻⁵ Pa at 20°C Clomazone : 1.92 x 10 ⁻² Pa at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	Relative density: 1.2074 at 20°C
Relative vapour density	Not determined
Particle characteristics	Not applicable (liquid)

9.2. **Other information** No more relevant information is available.

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 will evolve 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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008** * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product

Acute toxicity	The product is not considered as harmful by single exposures. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg

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- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin. *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating to eyes. *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Not sensitising. *
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 metribuzin: Target organ: liver LOAEL: 60 ppm (6 mg/kg bw/day) in a 90-day rat study (method similar to OECD 408). At this dose level, increased liver weight was seen.
Aspiration hazard	The product does not present an aspiration hazard. *
<u>Metribuzin</u>	
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Metribuzin is rapidly absorbed after oral intake. It is extensively metabolised and rapidly excreted, almost completely within 4 days. Highest levels were found in the gastrointestinal tract. There is no evidence of accumulation.
Acute toxicity	The substance is harmful by ingestion, but is not considered harmful by inhalation or skin contact. The acute toxicity of the substance is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (female): 322 - 2200 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
	- skin LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
	- inhalation LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 2.045 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) *
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Slightly to moderately irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Not a dermal sensitizer (method OECD 406). *

Clomazone

This formulation contains **microencapsulated clomazone**. The toxicity of encapsulated clomazone is lower than that of clomazone itself. It approaches the toxicity of clomazone only in cases where grinding actions break up the capsules, thus freeing the active ingredient.



Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Clomazone is rapidly absorbed and excreted. It is widely distributed in the body and almost completely metabolised. There is no evidence of accumulation.
Acute toxicity	Clomazone is harmful by ingestion. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (female): 768 mg/kg (method OECD 425)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.02 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) *
Skin corrosion/irritation	Slightly irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Slightly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 429). *
<u><i>Sodium nitrate</i></u>	
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Sodium in ionic form is a normal body constituent and regulated between narrow ranges. These ranges will not be exceeded, except locally in unusual situations such as accidents. Nitrate ion is expected to be absorbed and widely distributed in the body.
Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered as harmful by single exposure. *
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin (measured on a similar product; method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Did not cause sensitisation (method OECD 429). *
<u><i>Calcium chloride</i></u>	
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Calcium in ionic form is a normal body constituent and regulated between narrow ranges. These ranges will not be exceeded, except locally in unusual situations such as accidents. Chloride ion is expected to be absorbed and widely distributed in the body. It will be rapidly excreted.
Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered as harmful by single exposure. *
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404) *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Moderately irritating to eyes. Test results are mixed.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Cases of allergic sensitisation in humans have not been reported. *
<u><i>Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated</i></u>	
Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered as harmful by single exposure. *

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Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

11.2. **Information on other hazards** No more relevant information is available.

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is a herbicide and must therefore be expected to be harmful to all plants. It is considered as non-toxic to daphnids, fish, soil micro- and macroorganisms, birds and insects.

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 EC ₅₀ : 72 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>)	72-h E _r C ₅₀ : 0.151 mg/l

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Metribuzin** is not readily biodegradable. Primary degradation rates in soil are usually several months. It is rapidly degraded photochemically when exposed to light.

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

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

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

Bioaccumulation is not expected for the active ingredients.

12.4. **Mobility in soil** **Metribuzin** is slightly mobile in the environment, but its major metabolites are mobile. Leaching to ground water has occurred.

Under normal conditions **clomazone** is of moderate mobility in soil.

12.5. **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

12.6. **Endocrine disrupting properties** None of the ingredients is known to have endocrine disrupting properties.

12.7. **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.

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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.

♣ SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA/ICAO classification

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14.1. UN number | 3082 |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (metribuzin and clomazone) |
| 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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments .. | The product is not transported in bulk by ship. |

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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.
- 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

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AOEL	Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration
E _r C ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration based on growth
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, seventh revised edition 2017
HSE	Health and Safety Executive, UK
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
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
MAK	Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PEL	Personal Exposure Limit
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Registration, or Regulation
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit
WHO	World Health Organisation

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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 hazard statements
 H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 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.

Prepared by: FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S / GHB