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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product name CIRCUIT® SYNC TEC®

Other means of identification

Product code 50000810

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub- : Herbicide

stance/Mixture

Recommended restrictions

on use

Use as recommended by the label.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<u>Supplier Address</u> FMC Agro Limited

Rectors Lane, Pentre

Flintshire CH5 2DH United Kingdom

Telephone: + 44 1244 537370 E-mail address: SDS-Info@fmc.com .

1.4 Emergency telephone number

For leak, fire, spill or accident emergencies, call: England and Wales: 44-870-8200418 (CHEMTREC)

Medical emergency: England and Wales: 111 Scotland: 84 54 24 2424

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Carcinogenicity, Category 2 H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

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Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate-

gory 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 1

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste in

accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label: metazachlor (ISO)

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains metazachlor (ISO), 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an

allergic reaction.

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instruc-

tions for use.

For special phrases (SP) and safety intervals, consult the label.

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2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
metazachlor (ISO)	67129-08-2 266-583-0 616-205-00-9	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Carc. 2; H351 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 ——— M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	>= 25 - < 30
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5 265-198-5 649-424-00-3	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 10 - < 20
sodium nitrate	7631-99-4 231-554-3	Ox. Sol. 2; H272 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 1 - < 10
clomazone (ISO)	81777-89-1 613-340-00-5	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 ——— M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 2.5 - < 10
calcium chloride	10043-52-4 233-140-8	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 1 - < 10

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	017-013-00-2		
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated	68512-34-5	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 1 - < 10
	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1 specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.036 %	>= 0.0025 - < 0.025

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

Protection of first-aiders : Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

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 ambu-

lance.

In case of skin contact : If on clothes, remove clothes.

If on skin, rinse well with water.

Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

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Get medical attention immediately if irritation develops and

persists.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Take victim immediately to hospital.

Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : Suspected of causing cancer.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

Immediate medical attention is required in case of ingestion.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not spread spilled material with high-pressure water

streams.

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Sodium oxides

Chlorinated compounds Hydrogen chloride Hydrogen cyanide Sulphur oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

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for firefighters essary.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Use personal protective equipment. If it can be safely done, stop the leak.

Do not touch or walk through the spilled material. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

Mark the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to

unauthorized personnel.

Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective

equipment may intervene.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Advice on protection against :

fire and explosion

Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

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Hygiene measures : Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage conditions

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage. Protect from frost and extreme heat. 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.

Further information on stor-

age stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Registered pesticide to be used in accordance with a label

approved by country-specific regulatory authorities.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
1,2-benzisothiazol- 3(2H)-one	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6.81 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.966 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.2 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.345 mg/kg

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Fresh water	0.00403 mg/l

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Marine water	0.000403 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	1.03 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.0499 mg/l
Marine sediment	0.00499 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water

Tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand protection

Material : Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate,

butyl rubber or nitrile rubber.

Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed

with the producers of the protective gloves.

Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing

Choose body protection according to the amount and concen-

tration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection : In case of mist, spray or aerosol exposure wear suitable per-

sonal respiratory protection and protective suit.

Protective measures : Plan first aid action before beginning work with this product.

Always have on hand a first-aid kit, together with proper in-

structions.

Wear suitable protective equipment. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

In the context of professional plant protection use as recommended, the end user must refer to the label and the instruc-

tions for use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid
Colour : light brown
Odour : aromatic, slight
pH : 6.9 - 8.5 (21 °C)

Concentration: 1 %

Melting point/freezing point

Boiling point/boiling range

not determined

not determined

Flash point : > 100 °C

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not determined

not determined

Not available for this mixture.

Evaporation rate : not determined Upper explosion limit / Upper : not determined

flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Vapour pressure : Not available for this mixture.

Relative vapour density : not determined Relative density : 1.132 (20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Decomposition temperature

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 269 - 464 mPa,s (20 °C)

Viscosity, kinematic : 237.63 - 409.89 mm2/s

Explosive properties : Not explosive Oxidizing properties : Non-oxidizing

9.2 Other information

Particle size : Not applicable
Particle Size Distribution : Not applicable
Self-ignition : > 400 °C

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Heating of the product will produce harmful and irritant va-

pours.

The product can be ignited by e.g. flame, spark or hot surface.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Avoid strong acids, bases, and oxidizers

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2,356 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,140 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 34.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 6,810 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

sodium nitrate:

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Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 3,430 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute inhalation toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 0.527 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

clomazone (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 768 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

LD50 (Rat, female): 300 - 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Target Organs: Liver

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

single ingestion.

LD50 (Rat, female): 1,564 mg/kg

Symptoms: ataxia

Acute toxicity estimate: 768 mg/kg

Method: Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC)

No. 1272/2008

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.02 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

LC50 (Rat, female): 4.23 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: EPA OPP 81 - 3 Symptoms: Breathing difficulties

Acute toxicity estimate: 4.85 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC)

No. 1272/2008

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPP 81-2

Assessment: The component/mixture is minimally toxic after

single contact with skin. Remarks: no mortality

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calcium chloride:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 2,120 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 10 g/kg

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Assessment : No skin irritation

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classifica-

tion.

Based on data from similar materials

clomazone (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Not classified as irritant
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : slight or no skin irritation.

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : No skin irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404 Remarks : May cause mild irritation.

Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classifica-

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tion.

calcium chloride:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Result : No skin irritation

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Rabbit Exposure time : 72 h

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Result : No eye irritation

Remarks : Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insuf-

ficient for classification.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : No eye irritation

Remarks : Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classifica-

tion

Based on data from similar materials

sodium nitrate:

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Irritating to eyes.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Eye irritation

clomazone (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Not classified as irritant

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Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : Slight or no eye irritation

GLP : yes

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405 Remarks : May cause mild irritation.

Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classifica-

tion.

calcium chloride:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Result : Eye irritation

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Bovine cornea

Method : OECD Test Guideline 437

Result : No eye irritation

Species : Rabbit

Method : EPA OPP 81-4

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Method : Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.42 (LLNA) Result : Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals.

Remarks : Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insuf-

ficient for classification.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Exposure routes : Dermal Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

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Method **OECD Test Guideline 406**

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Test Type **Maximisation Test**

Species Guinea pig

Result Not a skin sensitizer.

Based on data from similar materials Remarks

sodium nitrate:

Test Type Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species Mouse

Method OECD Test Guideline 429

Does not cause skin sensitisation. Result

clomazone (ISO):

Method **OECD Test Guideline 429** Result Not a skin sensitizer.

Species Guinea pig

Assessment Not a skin sensitizer.

Method US EPA Test Guideline OPP 81-6

Result Not a skin sensitizer.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Species Guinea pig

Result Not a skin sensitizer.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Test Type **Maximisation Test**

Species Guinea pig

Method **OECD Test Guideline 406**

Result May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Species Guinea pig FIFRA 81.06 Method

Result May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As- : Contains no ingredient listed as a mutagen

sessment

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

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Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Bone marrow chromosome aberration

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

sodium nitrate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral

Result: negative

clomazone (ISO):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Cytogenetic assay

Species: Rat

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

calcium chloride:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: No data available

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: gene mutation test

Test system: mouse lymphoma cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Ames test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay

Species: Rat (male) Cell type: Liver cells

Application Route: Ingestion

Exposure time: 4 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 486

Result: negative

Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

The active ingredient metazachlor is a suspected carcinogen.

Increase of various tumour types was observed in rats and

mice.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Species : Rat

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Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : positive Symptoms : Tumour

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time : 12 month(s)
NOAEC : 1.8 mg/l
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

clomazone (ISO):

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 2 Years Result : negative

Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : negative

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Remarks : No data available

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Contains no ingredient listed as toxic to reproduction

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity

sodium nitrate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: reproductive and developmental toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: reproductive and developmental toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Result: negative

clomazone (ISO):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral Symptoms: Maternal effects

Result: negative

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral Symptoms: Maternal effects

Result: negative

calcium chloride:

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: reproductive and developmental toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: No data available

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Remarks: No data available

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat, male

Application Route: Ingestion

General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 18.5 mg/kg body weight

General Toxicity F1: NOAEL: 48 mg/kg body weight

Fertility: NOAEL: 112 mg/kg bw/day

Symptoms: No effects on reproduction parameters

Method: OPPTS 870.3800

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, single exposure.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Remarks : No data available

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Remarks : No data available

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 20 - 30 mg/kg

Exposure time : 90 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs : Liver, Blood

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEC : 0.9 - 1.8 mg/l Application Route : inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time : 12 Months

clomazone (ISO):

Species : Rat, male and female

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NOEL : 1000 ppm Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 90 days

Symptoms : increased liver weight

Species : Rat

LOAEL : 400 mg/kg

Exposure time : 90 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Symptoms : Liver effects

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 15 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 28 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

Symptoms : Irritation

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 69 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 90 d

Symptoms : Irritation, Reduced body weight

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

No aspiration toxicity classification

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

clomazone (ISO):

The substance does not have properties associated with aspiration hazard potential.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Skin contact : Symptoms: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

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cracking.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : No data available

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Remarks : Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels

are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

clomazone (ISO):

Remarks : When fed to animals, clomazone caused decreased activity,

tearing eyes, bleeding from the nose and incoordination.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): > 45 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (algae): 0.209 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 33.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 0.0107 mg/l

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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plants Exposure time: 7 d

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 0.0318 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): > 0.032 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Lemna gibba (duckweed)): 0.0071 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

NOEC (Lemna gibba (duckweed)): 0.00019 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

100

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 2.15 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 6.25 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LD50: > 2,510 mg/kg

Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)

LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

LC50: > 72 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h

End point: Acute oral toxicity Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

LC50: > 100 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h

End point: Acute contact toxicity Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 - 3

mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : LL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 677.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth inhibition

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

EL50: 0.89 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

sodium nitrate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 8,600 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 : > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 157 mg/l

Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

clomazone (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Menidia beryllina (Silverside)): 6.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 45 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 34 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 40.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 5.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 12.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

EC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 9.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

LC50 (Americamysis bahia (mysid shrimp)): 0.57 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 4.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Navicula pelliculosa (Freshwater diatom)): 0.136 mg/l

Exposure time: 120 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba (duckweed)): 13.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

NOEC (Navicula pelliculosa (Freshwater diatom)): 0.05 mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 120 h

NOEC (algae): 0.05 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba (duckweed)): 13.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

EC50 (algae): 0.136 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

: 1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 2.3 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Test Type: flow-through test

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NOEC: 2.29 mg/l Exposure time: 57 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 2.2 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

NOEC: 0.032 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Americamysis bahia (mysid shrimp)

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC: 1.25 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

1

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: 156 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LD50: > 2,510 mg/kg

Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)

LC50: > 5620 ppm

Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)

Remarks: Dietary

LD50: > 2000

Species: Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail)

NOEC: 94 mg/kg

End point: Reproduction Test Species: Colinius virginianus

LC50: > 85.29

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

LC50: > 100

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Remarks: Contact

calcium chloride:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4,630 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,400 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 2,900 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

EC10: 320 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 615 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): 16.7

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2.15 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.070

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.04

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

. 1

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): 24 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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EC50 (activated sludge): 12.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data is available on the product itself.

Product contains minor amounts of not readily biodegradable components, which may not be degradable in waste water

treatment plants.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 58.6 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

sodium nitrate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: The methods for determining biodegradability are

not applicable to inorganic substances.

clomazone (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Substance/product 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.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: < 5 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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Biodegradability : Result: rapidly biodegradable

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: No data is available on the product itself.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Low potential for bioaccumulation

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.49 (21 °C)

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: The product/substance has a potential to bioaccu-

mulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.72

Method: QSAR

clomazone (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 27 - 40

Remarks: Low potential for bioaccumulation

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 2.61 - 2.69 (20 - 21 °C)

octanol/water

pH: 4 - 10

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, A.8

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Low potential for bioaccumulation

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -3.45

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Exposure time: 56 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 6.62 Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Remarks: Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and

toxic (PBT).

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 0.7 (20 °C)

octanol/water

pH: 7

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log Pow: 0.99 (20 °C)

pH: 5

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No data is available on the product itself.

Components:

metazachlor (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: Under normal conditions the active ingredient is

moderately mobile to mobile in soil.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater

solids. Moderately volatile.

clomazone (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 300 ml/g, log Koc: 2.47

Remarks: Moderately mobile in soils

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 9.33 ml/g, log Koc: 0.97 Method: OECD Test Guideline 121 Remarks: Highly mobile in soils

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

This substance/mixture contains no components considered Assessment

> to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

Components:

clomazone (ISO):

Assessment This substance/mixture contains no components considered

> to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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Endocrine disrupting poten-

tial

This substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties for environment

according to UK REACH Article 57(f).

Additional ecological infor-

mation

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components:

clomazone (ISO):

Endocrine disrupting poten-

tial

: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to

REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Additional ecological infor-

mation

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemi-

cal or used container.

Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.

Triple rinse containers.

Do not re-use empty containers.

Packaging that is not properly emptied must be disposed of as

the unused product.

Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADN : UN 3082
ADR : UN 3082
RID : UN 3082
IMDG : UN 3082

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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IATA : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(metazachlor, Clomazone)

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(metazachlor, Clomazone)

RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(metazachlor, Clomazone)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(metazachlor, Clomazone)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(metazachlor, Clomazone)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class Subsidiary risks

ADN : 9
ADR : 9
RID : 9
IMDG : 9
IATA : 9

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9
Tunnel restriction code : (-)

RID

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

IMDG

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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Packing group : III Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen- : 964

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mix-

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17) : Conditions of restriction for the fol-

lowing entries should be considered:

Number on list 3

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified

(Number on list 3)

acetic acid (Number on list 3) octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]

(Number on list 70, 3)

dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane

(Number on list 3)

glyoxal (Number on list 3)

UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high

concern (SVHC) for Authorisation

Not applicable

The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Brit-

ain)

Not applicable

Regulation (EU) No 2024/590 on substances that de-

plete the ozone layer

Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of

explosives precursors

sodium nitrate

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

Not applicable

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations E1

2015 (COMAH)

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils

(including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a)

to (d)

Other regulations:

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to new and expectant mothers at work contained in Regulation 16 to 18) and of the Pregnant Workers Directive 92/85/EEC.

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Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to protection of young people at work contained in Regulation 19) and of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TCSI : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

AIIC : Not in compliance with the inventory

DSL : This product contains the following components that are not

on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL.

2-(2-CHLOROBENZYL)-4,4-DIMETHYLISOXAZOLIDIN-3-

ONE

2-CHLORO-2',6'-DIMETHYL-N-(1H-PYRAZOL-1-

YLMETHYL)ACETANILIDE

ENCS : Not in compliance with the inventory

ISHL : Not in compliance with the inventory

KECI : Not in compliance with the inventory

PICCS : Not in compliance with the inventory

IECSC : Not in compliance with the inventory

NZIoC : Not in compliance with the inventory

TECI: Not in compliance with the inventory

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required for this product (mixture).

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H272 : May intensify fire; oxidizer. H302 : Harmful if swallowed.

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 : Fatal if inhaled.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

H351 : Suspected of causing cancer. H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

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Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox.

Carc.

Eye Dam.

Eye Irrit.

Cx. Sol.

Skin Irrit.

Skin Sens.

Skin irritation

Skin sensitisation

Aspiration hazard

Carcinogenicity

Serious eye damage

Eye irritation

Oxidizing solids

Skin irritation

Skin sensitisation

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration: NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Carc. 2 H351 Calculation method

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Based on product data or assessment

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Calculation method

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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