

Material group	8250 (50001600)	Page 1 of 14
Product name	Thiacloprid 480 g/l SC	Revision: January 2021
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes August 2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Thiacloprid 480 g/l SC

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** **Thiacloprid 480 g/l SC**
Contains thiacloprid
- 1.2. **Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against** Can be used as insecticide 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 | |

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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)

♣ SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302)
 Inhalation toxicity: Category 4 (H332)
 Carcinogenicity: Category 2 (H351)
 Toxicity to reproduction: Category 1 (H360FD)
 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: Category 3 (H336)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)

WHO classification Class II: Moderately hazardous

Health hazards The product is harmful by inhalation and ingestion. Thiacloprid causes damage to fertility and the unborn child. It is a suspected carcinogen.

Environmental hazards The product is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

2.2. Label elements

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier Thiacloprid 480 g/l SC
 Contains thiacloprid

Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS08, GHS09)



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
 H360FD May damage fertility and the unborn child.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary hazard statements

EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.
 EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Precautionary statements

P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
 P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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- P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P312 Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
 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.

Active ingredient

Thiacloprid Content: 41% by weight
 CAS name Cyanamide, [3-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-2-thiazolidinylidene]-
 CAS no. 111988-49-9
 IUPAC name (Z)-3-(6-Chloro-3-pyridylmethyl)-1,3-thiazolidin-2-ylidenecyanamide
 ISO name Thiacloprid
 EC no. (EINECS no.) None
 EU index no. None
 Molecular weight 252.72
 Classification of the ingredient Acute oral toxicity: Category 3 (H301)
 Inhalation toxicity: Category 4 (H332)
 Carcinogenicity: Category 2 (H351)
 Toxicity to reproduction: Category 1 (H360FD)
 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: Category 3 (H336)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment,
 acute: Category 1 (H400), M-factor 100
 chronic: Category 1 (H410), M-factor 100

Reportable ingredient

	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	0.005 - 0.05	2634-33-5	220-120-9	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Irrit 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Skin Sens. 1A (H317) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Specific concentration limit for Skin Sens. 1A (H317): C ≥ 0.05 %

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

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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 irritation develops.
Eye contact	Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician if irritation develops.
Ingestion	Call a doctor or get medical attention immediately. Make the exposed person rinse mouth and then drink 1 or 2 glasses of water or milk. Induce vomiting only if: 1. a significant amount (more than a mouthful) has been ingested 2. patient is fully conscious 3. medical aid is not readily available 4. time since ingestion is less than one hour. Let the patient induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with a finger. If vomiting occurs, let him/her rinse mouth and drink fluids again.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	After oral intake: gastrointestinal discomfort, tremors and difficulty breathing.
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 against this substance is not known. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment is supportive and symptomatic as for a general chemical.

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, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen cyanide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur 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.

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♣ SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, sealable 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 resistant clothing, gloves and boots.

Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Avoid and reduce formation of vapour or mist as much as possible.

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, hydrated lime, Fuller's earth or other absorbent clays. Collect contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Rinse area with industrial detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid onto suitable absorbent as well and collect in suitable containers. The used containers must 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

Pregnant women should not work with this product since it may damage the unborn child.

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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. 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 at temperatures of -10 to 50°C. Protect against extremes of heat and cold.

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, personal exposure limits have not been established for thiacloprid or any other component in this product.

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

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Thiacloprid

DNEL

Not established

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

PNEC, aquatic environment

24 µg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

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

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling 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

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. Generally, however, the use of protective gloves will give only partial protection against dermal exposure. Small tears in the gloves and cross-contamination can easily occur. It is recommended to replace the gloves frequently and to limit the work to be done manually. Wash hands with water and soap immediately after work is finished.



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

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Physical state	Liquid
Colour	White to light beige
Odour	Weak, characteristic
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flammability	May be ignitable
Lower and upper explosive limit ..	Not determined
Flash point	No flash point observed
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
pH	Undiluted: 7.8 at 20°C 1% suspension in water: 7.7 at 20°C
Kinematic viscosity	Pseudoplastic behaviour 134 - 3109 mm ² /s at 20°C 101 - 2437 mm ² /s at 40°C
Solubility	The product is dispersible in water. Solubility of thiacloprid at 20°C in: dimethyl sulfoxide 150 g/l n-hexane < 0.1 g/l water 0.185 g/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Thiacloprid : log K _{ow} = 1.26 at 20°C
Vapour pressure	Thiacloprid : 3 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ Pa at 20°C
Density and/or relative density	Relative density: 1.19 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 produce 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.
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Product

Acute toxicity	The product is harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. The acute toxicity of the product is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 310 mg/kg (method OECD 425)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 4000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: 1.06 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	The product was not sensitising in the Local Lymph Node Assay (method OECD 429). *
Germ cell mutagenicity	The product contains no ingredient known to be mutagenic. *
Carcinogenicity	For thiacloprid, adenomas in follicular cells, adenocarcinomas in the uterus and luteinomas in ovaries have been observed at high doses.
Reproductive toxicity	Thiacloprid damages fertility and the unborn child.
STOT – single exposure	The product may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
STOT – repeated exposure	The following was measured on the active ingredient thiacloprid: Target organs: liver and thyroid NOAEL: 100 ppm, equivalent to 7.5 mg/kg bw/day, based on changes in liver chemistry and thyroid hypertrophy. *
Aspiration hazards	The product does not present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *

Thiacloprid

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	After oral intake, thiacloprid is rapidly absorbed and widely distributed in the body with highest levels found in the liver and kidneys. It is extensively metabolised and rapidly excreted, largely within 24 hours. There is no evidence of accumulation.
Acute toxicity	The substance is harmful by ingestion and inhalation, but is not considered as harmful by dermal contact. The acute toxicity of thiacloprid is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (male): 621 - 836 mg/kg LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (female): 396 - 444 mg/kg
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat (male): 2.535 mg/l/4 h LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat (female): 1.233 mg/l/4 h

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Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin. *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating to eyes. *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Not a skin sensitizer. *
<u><i>1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one</i></u>	
Acute toxicity	The substance is harmful by ingestion.
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (male): 670 mg/kg LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (female): 784 mg/kg (method OPPTS 870.1100, measured on 73% solution)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Slightly irritating to skin (method OPPTS 870.2500).
Serious eye damage/irritation	Severely irritating to eyes (method OPPTS 870.2400).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Moderate dermal sensitizer to guinea pigs (method OPPTS 870.2600). The substance appears to be significantly more sensitising to humans.
11.2. Information on other hazards	No more relevant information is available.

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity	The product is toxic to insects and can be toxic to related organisms. The product is harmful to fish and aquatic plants, but is not considered as harmful to daphnids, birds and soil micro- and macroorganisms.
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The ecotoxicity measured on the product is:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	96-h LC ₅₀ : 41.5 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀ : 296.3 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>)	72-h IC ₅₀ : 48.2 mg/l
- Birds	Japanese quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix japonica</i>)	LD ₅₀ : 232 mg/kg
- Earthworms	<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	14-day LC ₅₀ : 355 mg/kg dry soil
- Bees	Honeybee (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.)	48-h LD ₅₀ , acute oral: 24.2 µg/bee 48-h LD ₅₀ , contact: > 300.2 µg/bee

The following has been measured on the active ingredient **thiacloprid**:

- Invertebrates	Amphipods (<i>Hyalella azteca</i>)	96-h EC ₅₀ : 0.0407 mg/l
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12.2. Persistence and degradability	Thiacloprid is not readily biodegradable. It undergoes slow degradation in the environment and in wastewater treatment plants. Degradation is mainly microbiological and aerobic. Primary degradation half-lives in the environment vary with circumstances, but are usually a few days to a few weeks.
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The product contains minor amounts of ingredients which are not readily biodegradable and may not be degradable in wastewater treatment plants.

- 12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficient.
- Thiacloprid** is not expected to bioaccumulate.
- 12.4. **Mobility in soil** In the environment, **thiacloprid** is of moderate mobility.
- 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.
- 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** 3082
- 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (thiacloprid)
- 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.

♣ 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
- The employer shall assess any risks to the safety or health and any possible effect on the pregnancies or breastfeeding of workers and decide what measures should be taken (Dir. 92/85/EEC).
- Young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the product.
- 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

Classifications have been adapted to EU reg. 2017/776.

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

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GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, seventh revised edition 2017
IC ₅₀	50% Inhibition Concentration
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
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
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.	Regulation
SC	Suspension concentrate
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
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 Acute oral toxicity: test data
 Inhalation toxicity: test data
 Carcinogenicity: calculation method
 Toxicity to reproduction: calculation method
 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: calculation method
 Hazards to the aquatic environment: test data

Used hazard statements
 H301 Toxic if swallowed.
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
 H360FD May damage fertility and the unborn child.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.
 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.

**FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S**

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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