



SAFETY DATA SHEET

PENNANT

DPX-E8698 44SG

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


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|--|--|
| 1.1. Product identifier | PENNANT
DPX-E8698 44SG |
| 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against | Can be used as herbicide only. |
| 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet | CHEMINOVA A/S , a subsidiary of FMC Corporation
Thyborønvej 78
DK-7673 Harbøre
Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com |
| 1.4. Emergency telephone number | |
| <u>Medical emergencies:</u> | |
| Austria: +43 1 406 43 43 | Norway: +47 22 591300 |
| Belgium: +32 70 245 245 | Poland: +48 22 619 66 54 |
| Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409 | +48 22 619 08 97 |
| Cyprus: 1401 | Portugal: 808 250 143 (in Portugal only) |
| Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293 | +351 21 330 3284 |
| +420 224 915 402 | Romania: +40 21318 3606 |
| Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12 | Scotland: +8454 24 24 24 |
| England and Wales: 111 | Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 |
| France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 | Slovenia: +386 41 650 500 |
| Finland: +358 9 471 977 | South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.) |
| Greece: 30 210 77 93 777 | Spain: +34 91 562 04 20 |
| Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99 | Sweden: +46 08-331231 |
| Ireland (Republic): +353 1 837 9964 | 112 |
| Italy: +39 02 6610 1029 | Switzerland: 145 |
| Lithuania: +370 523 62052 | Turkey: 114 |
| +370 687 53378 | U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331 3148 (ProPharma) |
| Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500 | All other countries: +1 651 / 632 6793 (ProPharma - Collect) |
| Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88 | |

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For fire, leak, spill or other accident emergencies:

U.S.A.: +1 800 / 424 9300 (CHEMTREC)
 Dialling from the UK and NI: 0870 820 0418 (CHEMTREC - Collect)
 Dialling from Ireland: 01 901 4670 (CHEMTREC - Collect)

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 The product is not expected to cause severe adverse effects to health.
- Environmental hazards The product is expected to be toxic to most plants.
- 2.2. **Label elements**
- According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended
- Product identifier PENNANT
 DPX-E8698 44SG
- 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/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.

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

Active ingredients

Thifensulfuron-methyl	Content: 40% by weight
CAS name	2-Thiophenecarboxylic acid, 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-, methyl ester
CAS no.	79277-27-3
IUPAC name	Methyl 3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate
ISO name/EU name	Thifensulfuron-methyl
EC no. (EINECS no.)	None
EU index no.	016-096-00-2
Molecular weight	387.4
Classification of the ingredient	Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Metsulfuron-methyl	Content: 4% by weight
CAS name	Benzoic acid, 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-, methyl ester
CAS no.	74223-64-6
IUPAC name	Methyl 2-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)benzoate
ISO name/EU name	Metsulfuron-methyl
EC no. (EINECS no.)	None
EU index no.	613-139-00-2
Molecular weight	381.4
Classification of the ingredient	Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410)

<u>Reportable ingredients</u>	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
Sodium carbonate Reg. no. 01-2119485498-19	10 - 15	497-19-8	207-838-8	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated	1 – 5	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. See physician if any symptom develops.

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Eye contact	Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Inducing vomiting is not recommended. Rinse mouth and drink water or milk. If vomiting does occur, rinse mouth and drink fluids again. Call a doctor or get medical attention immediately.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Possibly irritation.
4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Immediate medical attention is required in case of ingestion It may be helpful to show this safety data sheet to physician.
Note to physician	A specific antidote against this substance is not known. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment is supportive and symptomatic. Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, closable vessels for the collection of spills should be available. In case of large spill (involving 10 tonnes of the product or more): 1. use personal protection equipment; see section 8 2. call emergency telephone no.; see section 1 3. alert authorities. Observe all safety precautions when cleaning up spills. Use personal protection equipment. Depending on the magnitude of the spill this
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may mean wearing respirator, face mask or eye protection, chemical resistant clothing, gloves and rubber boots.

Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Reduce and avoid formation of airborne dust as much as possible, if appropriate by moistening. Remove sources of ignition.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface, soil or water. Wash waters must be prevented from entering surface water drains. Uncontrolled discharge into water courses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

It is recommended to consider possibilities to prevent damaging effects of spills, such as bunding or capping. See GHS (Annex 4, Section 6).

Surface water drains should be covered if appropriate. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should immediately be swept up or preferably vacuumed up using equipment with high efficiency final filter. Transfer to suitable containers. Clean area with strong industrial detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid onto inert absorbent such as universal binder, Fuller's earth, bentonite or other absorbent clay and collect in suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.

Large spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and transferred to suitable containers.

Spills in water should be contained as much as possible by isolation of the contaminated water. The contaminated water must be collected and removed for treatment or disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See subsection 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.

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

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

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage.

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

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

♣ SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Personal exposure limits

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

Thifensulfuron-methyl

DNEL, systemic

Not established

PNEC, aquatic environment

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

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Metsulfuron-methyl

DNEL, dermal	Not established EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.25 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	0.016 µg/l

Sodium carbonate

DNEL, inhalation	10 mg/m ³
PNEC, aquatic environment	No data available

8.2. Exposure controls

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

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling of the undiluted product and for preparing the spray solution, but can be recommended for spraying as well.

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



Respiratory protection

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



Protective gloves

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



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.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light brown solid (granules)
Odour	Slight
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	10 g/l dispersion in water: 8.7 at 25°C
Melting point	Thifensulfuron-methyl : 173°C; decomposes Metsulfuron-methyl : 162°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Decomposes
Flash point	Not determined
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not highly flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Thifensulfuron-methyl : 7.5×10^{-9} Pa at 20°C 1.7 x 10 ⁻⁸ Pa at 25°C Metsulfuron-methyl : 1.1×10^{-10} Pa at 20°C 3.3 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ Pa at 25°C
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	Not determined
Solubility(ies)	Bulk density, packed: 0.696 g/cm ³ Solubility of thifensulfuron-methyl at 25°C in: n-hexane < 0.1 g/l acetonitrile 7.3 g/l water 0.223 g/l at pH 5 and 25°C 2.24 g/l at pH 7 and 25°C 8.83 g/l at pH 9 and 25°C 2.040 g/l at pH 7 and 20°C Solubility of metsulfuron-methyl at 25°C in: n-hexane 0.584 mg/l acetonitrile 25.9 g/l water 0.55 g/l at pH 5 2.79 g/l at pH 7 213 g/l at pH 9
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Thifensulfuron-methyl : log K _{ow} = -1.7 at pH 7 and 25°C Metsulfuron-methyl : log K _{ow} = -1.7 at pH 7 and 25°C
Autoignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Thifensulfuron-methyl : 173°C Metsulfuron-methyl : starting from approx. 162°C
Viscosity	Not determined
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2. Other information

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

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

♣ SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Product

- Acute toxicity The product is not harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * However, it should always be treated with the usual care of handling chemicals. The acute toxicity is measured as:
- Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg
- skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: not available
- 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 ... Not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 406). *
- 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 thifensulfuron-methyl:
 Target organ: no specific target organ

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LOEL: approx. 200 mg/kg bw/day in a 90-day rat study. At this exposure level, reduced body weight was observed (method OJ L133, 1988). *

Aspiration hazard	The product contains no ingredients known to present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	Possibly irritation. To our knowledge, adverse effects in humans have not been reported. The product is not expected to cause severe adverse effects to health, but adverse health effects cannot be excluded in case of massive exposure.
<u><i>Thifensulfuron-methyl</i></u> Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Thifensulfuron-methyl is rapidly absorbed and excreted following oral administration. It is widely distributed in the body. Metabolism is limited. There is no evidence for accumulation.
Acute toxicity	The substance is not harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 423)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.03 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation	The substance is not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	The substance may be slightly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	The substance was not sensitising in the Local Lymph Node Assay (method OECD 429). *
<u><i>Metsulfuron-methyl</i></u> Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Metsulfuron-methyl is rapidly absorbed and excreted following oral administration. It is widely distributed in the body. Metabolism is limited. There is no evidence for accumulation.
Acute toxicity	The substance is not harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method 40 CFR 163-81-1)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg (method 40 CFR 163-81-2)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.3 mg/l/4 h (method EEC B2)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin (method FIFRA 81.5). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... The substance was not a sensitizer to guinea pigs (method OECD 406). *

Sodium carbonate

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Both sodium and carbonate ions are normal constituents in the body and regulated between narrow ranges. These ranges will not be exceeded, except locally in unusual situations such as accidents.

Acute toxicity The substance is not considered to be harmful by ingestion, inhalation or in contact with skin. *

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: 2800 mg/kg
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: not available

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

Serious eye damage/irritation Several tests have been performed with varying results. The weight of evidence is that the substance is irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... To our knowledge, no indications of allergenic effects have been reported. *

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated

Acute toxicity The substance is not considered as harmful by single exposure. *

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: not available
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: not available
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: not available

Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

The ecotoxicity of the product is measured as:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	96-h LC ₅₀ : > 130 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀ : > 130 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>) ...	72-h E _b C ₅₀ : 0.609 mg/l
- Aquatic plants	Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i>)	14-day E _b C ₅₀ : 26 µg/l
- Earthworms	<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	LC ₅₀ : > 1000 mg/kg soil
- Insects	Bees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	LD ₅₀ , oral: > 0.1 mg/kg

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

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

Metsulfuron-methyl 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.

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 n-octanol/water partition coefficients.

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

12.4. Mobility in soil

Under normal conditions, the active ingredients are mobile in soil. The risk of leaching to ground water is very low for the parent substances, but for some degradation products the risk can be high in vulnerable groundwater situations.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other relevant hazardous effects in the environment are not known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste.

Disposal of waste and packagings must always be in accordance with all applicable local regulations.

Disposal of product

According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not feasible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing.

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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 | 3077 |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (thifensulfuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl) |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | 9 |
| 14.4. Packing group | III |
| 14.5. Environmental hazards | Marine pollutant |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Avoid any unnecessary contact with the product. Misuse can result in damage to health. Do not discharge to the environment. |
| 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code | The product is not transported in bulk by ship. |

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture | Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment.

All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation. |
| 15.2. Chemical safety assessment | A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product. |

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♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes in the safety data sheet

Minor corrections only.

List of abbreviations

AOEL	Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration
E _b C ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration based on biomass
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC ₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration
LD ₅₀	50% Lethal Dose
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level
MARPOL	Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Regulation
SG	Water Soluble Granules
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time Weighted Average
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

Test data

Used hazard statements

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



Cheminova A/S
Thyborønvej 78
DK-7673 Harbøre
Denmark
+45 9690 9690
www.fmc.com
CVR No. DK 12 76 00 43

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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 Corporation / Cheminova A/S / GHB