Dow AgroSciences Limited encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

Section 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifiers
Product Name

DURSBAN ™ WG Insecticide

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

Identified uses
Plant Protection Product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Dow AgroSciences Limited
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
Latchmore Court, Brand Street
SG5 1NH Hitchin
United Kingdom

SDSQuestion@dow.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0031 115 694 982
Local Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 69 4982

Section 2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification - REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (Oral)	Category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Xn	R22	Harmful if swallowed.
N	R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may

cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling - REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard statements:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

P391 Collect spillage.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one May produce an allergic reaction.

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

2.3 Other Hazards

No information available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixture

This product is a mixture.

CAS-No. / EC-No. / Index	REACH No.	Amount	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CAS-No. 2921-88-2 **EC-No.** 220-864-4 **Index** 015-084-00-4	—	75.0 %	chlorpyrifos (ISO)	Acute Tox., 3, H301 Aquatic Acute, 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic, 1, H410
CAS-No. 68585-47-7 **EC-No.** 271-557-7	—	< 5.0 %	Sulfuric acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl esters, sodium salts	Skin cor/irr, 2, H315 Eye cor/irr, 2, H319
CAS-No. 67-56-1 **EC-No.** 200-659-6 **Index** 603-001-00-X	—	< 1.0 %	Methanol	Flam. Liq., 2, H225 Acute Tox., 3, H331 Acute Tox., 3, H311 Acute Tox., 3, H301 STOT SE, 1, H370
CAS-No.	—	< 1.0 %	2,3,5,6-	Acute Tox., 4, H302

2402-79-1 **EC-No.** 219-283-9			Tetrachloropyridine	Skin Sens., 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic, 2, H411
CAS-No. 7631-86-9 **EC-No.** 231-545-4	—	< 1.0 %	Silica#	Not classified
CAS-No. 3689-24-5 **EC-No.** 222-995-2 **Index** 015-027-00-3	—	< 0.3 %	sulfotep (ISO)	Acute Tox., 1, H310 Acute Tox., 1, H300 Aquatic Acute, 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic, 1, H410 Acute Tox., 1, H330

CAS-No. / EC-No. / Index	Amount	Component	Classification: 67/548/EEC
CAS-No. 2921-88-2 **EC-No.** 220-864-4 **Index** 015-084-00-4	75.0 %	chlorpyrifos (ISO)	T: R25; N: R50/53
CAS-No. 68585-47-7 **EC-No.** 271-557-7	< 5.0 %	Sulfuric acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl esters, sodium salts	Xi: R38, R41
CAS-No. 67-56-1 **EC-No.** 200-659-6 **Index** 603-001-00-X	< 1.0 %	Methanol	F: R11; T: R23/24/25, R39/23/24/25
CAS-No. 2402-79-1 **EC-No.** 219-283-9	< 1.0 %	2,3,5,6-Tetrachloropyridine	Xn: R22; R43; N: R51/53
CAS-No. 7631-86-9 **EC-No.** 231-545-4	< 1.0 %	Silica#	Not classified.
CAS-No. 3689-24-5 **EC-No.** 222-995-2 **Index** 015-027-00-3	< 0.3 %	sulfotep (ISO)	T+: R26/27/28; N: R50/53

Substance(s) with an Occupational Exposure Limit.
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.
See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

Section 4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Eye Contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration. Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. Attempt seizure control with diazepam 5-10 mg (adults) intravenous over 2-3 minutes. Repeat every 5-10 minutes as needed. Monitor for hypotension, respiratory depression, and need for intubation. Consider second agent if seizures persist after 30 mg. If seizures persist or recur administer phenobarbital 600-1200 mg (adults) intravenous diluted in 60 ml 0.9% saline given at 25-50 mg/minute. Evaluate for hypoxia, dysrhythmia, electrolyte disturbance, hypoglycemia (treat adults with dextrose 100 mg intravenous). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Sulfur oxides. Phosphorous compounds. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, do not permit dust to accumulate. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Soak thoroughly with water

to cool and prevent re-ignition. If material is molten, do not apply direct water stream. Use fine water spray or foam. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Handling
General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Storage
Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Avoid temperatures above 70°C (158°F)

7.3 Specific end uses
Refer to product label.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters
Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
chlorpyrifos (ISO)	Ireland OELV	TWA	0.2 mg/m3 SKIN
	Ireland OELV	STEL	0.6 mg/m3 SKIN
	UK WEL	TWA	0.2 mg/m3 SKIN
	UK WEL	STEL	0.6 mg/m3 SKIN

	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor.	0.1 mg/m3 SKIN, BEI
Methanol	Ireland OELV	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm SKIN Indicative OELV
	Ireland OELV	STEL	310 mg/m3 250 ppm SKIN Indicative OELV
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm SKIN, BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm SKIN, BEI
	EU IOELV	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm SKIN
	UK WEL	TWA	266 mg/m3 200 ppm SKIN
	UK WEL	STEL	333 mg/m3 250 ppm SKIN
2,3,5,6-Tetrachloropyridine	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m3
	AIHA WEEL	TWA	5 mg/m3
Silica	Ireland OELV	TWA Total inhalable dust.	6 mg/m3
	Ireland OELV	TWA Respirable dust.	2.4 mg/m3
	UK WEL	TWA Inhalable dust.	6 mg/m3
	UK WEL	TWA Respirable dust.	2.4 mg/m3
sulfotep (ISO)	Ireland OELV	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 SKIN Indicative OELV
	EU IOELV	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 SKIN
	UK WEL	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 SKIN
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor.	0.1 mg/m3 SKIN, BEI

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.
A BEI notation following the exposure guideline refers to a guidance value for assessing biological monitoring results as an indicator of the uptake of a substance from all routes of exposures.
A “skin” notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.
It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.
Skin Protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or

"NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove is recommended to prevent contact with the solid material. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Granules.
Color	Tan
Odor	Characteristic, slight
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.01 (@ 1 %) *CIPAC MT 75.2* (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting Point	No test data available
Freezing Point	Not applicable
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	Not applicable to solids
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	No *Flammability (solids)*
Flammable Limits In Air	**Lower**: Not applicable **Upper**: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	Dispersible
Autoignition Temperature	none below 400degC
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No, No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

9.2 Other information

Bulk Density	0.58 g/ml @ 20 °C *Tapped Volumetric*

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability
Unstable at elevated temperatures.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Avoid temperatures above 70 °C. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Organic sulfides. Sulfur dioxide. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Observations in animals include: Tremors. Piloerection. Hunched posture.
As product: LD50, rat, female 519 mg/kg

Aspiration hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Dermal

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
As product: LD50, rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

Inhalation is unlikely due to physical state. Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. For respiratory irritation: No relevant data found.
The LC50 has not been determined. Estimated. LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat > 5 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation
Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action. May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Sensitization

Skin

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure to active ingredient may be headache, dizziness, incoordination, muscle twitching, tremors, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, salivation, tearing, tightness in chest, excessive urination, convulsions. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Adrenal gland.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Chlorpyrifos did not interfere with fertility in reproduction studies in laboratory animals. Some evidence of toxicity to the offspring occurred, but only at a dose high enough to produce significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Genetic Toxicology

Based on a majority of negative data and some equivocal or marginally positive results, active ingredient is considered to have minimal genetic toxicity potential.

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg). Material is moderately toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 501 and 1000 ppm).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 h: 0.12 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 0.000036 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 1 mg/l
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth inhibition, 72 h: 1.8 mg/l
Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 740 mg/kg diet.
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 53 mg/kg bodyweight.
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): 1.1 micrograms/bee
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): 0.54 micrograms/bee
Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d: 681 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: **chlorpyrifos (ISO)**

Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
Stability in Water (1/2-life):
72 d
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
22 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
9.0E-11 cm3/s	1.4 h	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.46 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Methanol**

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
99 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	pass

Data for Component: **2,3,5,6-Tetrachloropyridine**

Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
	685 d	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.81 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Silica**

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: **sulfotep (ISO)**

No relevant data found.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: **chlorpyrifos (ISO)**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 4.7 Estimated.

Data for Component: **Methanol**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.77 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 10; Fish; Measured

Data for Component: **2,3,5,6-Tetrachloropyridine**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.32 Measured

Data for Component: **Silica**

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Data for Component: **sulfotep (ISO)**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.99

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data for Component: **chlorpyrifos (ISO)**

Mobility in soil: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 8,151**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 4.78E-01 Pa*m3/mole.

Data for Component: **Methanol**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 0.44 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.40E-06 - 6.94E-06 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Data for Component: **2,3,5,6-Tetrachloropyridine**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 240 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.34E-04 - 3.31E-03 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: **Silica**

Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: **sulfotep (ISO)**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.23E-06 atm*m3/mole

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data for Component: **chlorpyrifos (ISO)**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Data for Component: **Methanol**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Data for Component: **2,3,5,6-Tetrachloropyridine**

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Data for Component: **Silica**

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Data for Component: **sulfotep (ISO)**

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Data for Component: **chlorpyrifos (ISO)**

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Methanol**

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **2,3,5,6-Tetrachloropyridine**

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **Silica**

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Data for Component: **sulfotep (ISO)**

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

Section 14. Transport Information

ADR/RID

14.1 UN number

UN3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Hazard Class: 9

14.4 Packing Group

PG III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous

14.6 Special precautions for user

Special Provisions: no data available
Hazard identification No:90

ADNR / ADN

14.1 UN number

UN3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Hazard Class: 9

14.4 Packing Group
PG III
14.5 Environmental hazards
Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available

IMDG
14.1 UN number
UN3077
14.2 UN proper shipping name
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing Group
PG III
14.5 Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant
14.6 Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-A,S-F
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable

ICAO/IATA
14.1 UN number
UN3077
14.2 UN proper shipping name
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: CHLORPYRIFOS
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing Group
PG III
14.5 Environmental hazards
Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available

Section 15. Regulatory Information

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

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from inventory requirements.

Product Registration Number: MAFF 09153/MAPP 13223/MAPP 12773
Registration Information
MAFF 09153

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

For proper and safe use of this product, please refer to the approval conditions laid down on the product label.

Section 16. Other Information

Hazard statement in the composition section

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Risk-phrases in the Composition section

R11	Highly flammable.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R23/24/25	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R25	Toxic if swallowed.
R26/27/28	Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R39/23/24/25	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R43	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Revision

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

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