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Product name	NICOSULFURON 240 g/l OD	October 2014
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes April 2014

SAFETY DATA SHEET

NICOSULFURON 240 g/l OD

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** **NICOSULFURON 240 g/l OD**
- 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**
P.O. Box 9
DK-7620 Lemvig
Denmark
sds@cheminova.dk
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number** ... (+45) 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture** See section 16 for full text of hazard statements and R-phrases.
- CLP classification of the product according to Reg. 1272/2008 as amended Skin irritation: Category 2 (H315)
Sensitisation – skin: Category 1B (H317)
Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 1 (H410)
- DPD classification of the product according to Dir. 1999/45/EC as amended Xi;R38 R43 N;R50
- WHO classification Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)
Guidelines to Classification 2009
- Health hazards The product is mildly to moderately irritating to skin and may be mildly irritating to eyes. It may cause allergic sensitisation.
- Environmental hazards The product is toxic to most plants.
- 2.2. **Label elements**
According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended
Product identifier Nicosulfuron 240 g/l OD

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Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS09)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H317

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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.

P280

Wear protective gloves.

P302+P352

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P333+P313

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364

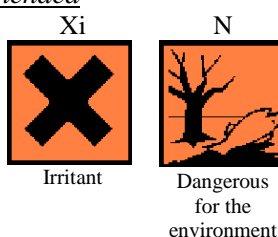
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P501

Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

According to Dir. 1999/45/EC as amended

Hazard symbols



R-phrases

R38

Irritating to skin.

R43

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R50

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

S-phrases

S24

Avoid contact with skin.

S37

Wear suitable gloves.

S61

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

Other mention

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

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.

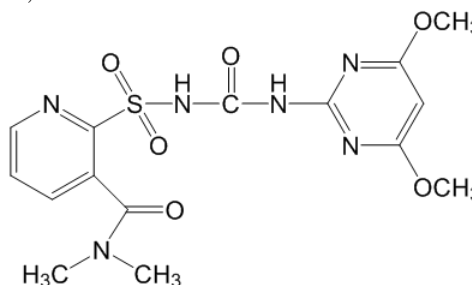
3.2. **Mixtures**

See section 16 for full text of hazard statements and R-phrases.

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Active ingredient

Nicosulfuron	Content: 25% by weight
CAS name	3-Pyridinecarboxamide, 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-N,N-dimethyl-
CAS no.	111991-09-4
IUPAC name	1-(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)-3-(3-dimethylcarbamoyl-2-pyridylsulfonyl)urea
	2-(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)-N,N-dimethylnicotinamide
ISO name	Nicosulfuron
EC no.	None
EU index no.	None
CLP classification of the ingredient	Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410)
DSD classification of the ingredient	N;R51/53
Structural formula	



Reportable ingredients

	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	CLP classification	DSD classification
Calcium dodecylbenzene sulphonate	max. 6	26264-06-2	247-557-8	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)	Xi;R38-41 N;R51/53 Harmful, dangerous for the environment
Polycondensed fatty acid	4	58128-22-6	None	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315)	Xi;R38; irritant
2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	max. 4	104-76-7	203-234-3	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)	Xi;R36; irritant

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 much water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if any symptom 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

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again. Get medical attention 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. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed** Primarily irritation and allergic reactions.

4.3. **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed** Immediate medical attention is required in case of ingestion.

Notes to physician There is no specific antidote for exposure to this material. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment of exposure is as for a general chemical and should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING 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

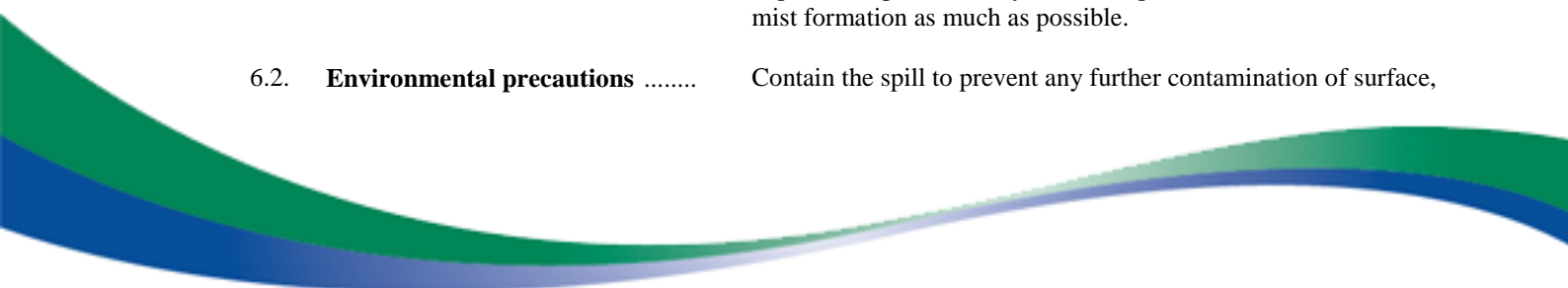
6.1. **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, closable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 10 tons 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. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area. Avoid and reduce mist formation as much as possible.

6.2. **Environmental precautions** Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface,



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soil or water. Wash waters must be prevented from entering surface water drains. Uncontrolled discharge into water courses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

If appropriate, surface water drains should be covered. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be absorbed onto an absorptive material such as universal binder, Fuller's earth, bentonite or other absorbent clays. Collect the contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Clean area with strong industrial detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid with absorbent and transfer to suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.

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
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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. Otherwise, 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.

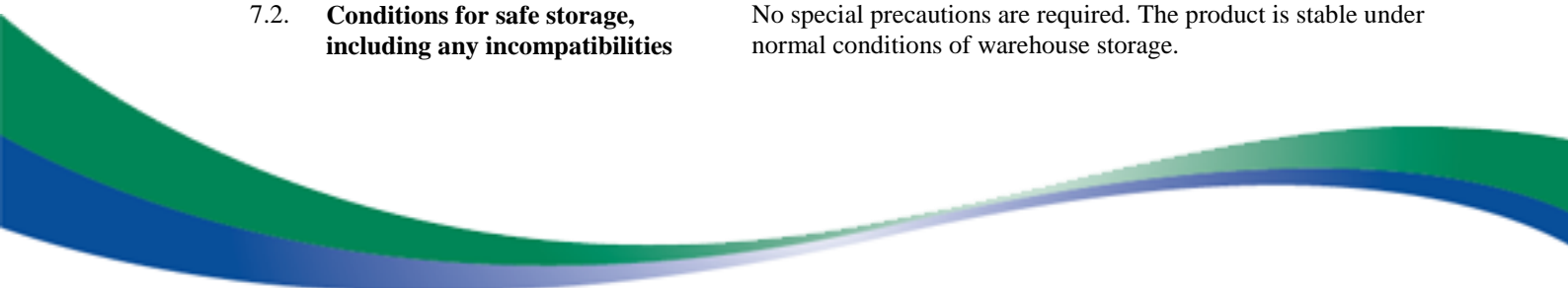
For its use as a pesticide, first look for precautions and personal protection measures on the officially approved label on the packaging or for other official guidance or policy in force. If these are lacking, see section 8.

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. 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

No special precautions are required. The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage.



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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. 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 Not established for nicosulfuron. An exposure limit of 10 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) is recommended by the manufacturer.

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

Nicosulfuron	
DNEL, systemic	0.8 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	0.17 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.



- Respiratory protection The product is not likely to present an airborne exposure concern during normal handling, but in the event of a discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or mist, workers should put on officially approved face mask or 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 nicosulfuron are unknown, but it is expected that they will give adequate protection if the manual work with the product is kept limited.



- 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

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resistant material or coveralls of polyethylene (PE) will be sufficient. Coveralls of PE must be discarded after use if contaminated. In cases of appreciable or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-white liquid
Odour	Odourless
Odour threshold	Not applicable
pH	Undiluted: 4.3 1% dispersion in water: 4.1
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	118°C (Pensky-Martens closed cup)
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Nicosulfuron : 1.6×10^{-14} Pa at 25°C
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	Not determined
Solubility(ies)	Density: 1.02 g/ml at 20°C Solubility of nicosulfuron at 25°C in: dichloromethane 160 g/kg hexane < 0.02 g/kg water 0.4 g/l at pH 5 12 g/l at pH 7 39 g/l at pH 9
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Nicosulfuron : log K_{ow} = -0.36 at pH 4 and 25°C log K_{ow} = -1.77 at pH 7 and 25°C log K_{ow} = -2 at pH 9 and 25°C
Autoignition temperature	308°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	323 mPa.s at 20°C, 137 mPa.s at 40°C
Explosive properties.....	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2. Other information

Miscibility	The product is emulsifiable 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	Stable 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.

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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 considered as harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity of the product is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 425).
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402).
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 2.15 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403).
Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating to skin (method OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/irritation	Mildly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Results from animal tests were mixed. Buehler test: negative (method OECD 406) Local Lymph Node Assay: positive (method OECD 429) The meaning of these results for humans cannot be fully evaluated. To our knowledge, allergic reactions in humans have not been reported.
Aspiration hazard	The product does not present an aspiration hazard.*
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	Primarily irritation and allergic reactions. Poisoning is unlikely, unless very large quantities are ingested. Generally, sulphonylurea herbicides cause lethargy, confusion, dizziness, seizures and coma if swallowed.

Nicosulfuron

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Nicosulfuron is rapidly and moderately absorbed following oral administration. It is widely and evenly distributed in the body. Metabolism is limited. Excretion is rapid as well. There is no evidence for accumulation.
Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered as 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 425).
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402).
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 2.04 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 ...	Not sensitising to skin * (method OECD 406).
Germ cell mutagenicity	Results from tests on germ cells are not available. No indications of mutagenic effects are found for nicosulfuron in a number of other studies. *

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Carcinogenicity	In two animal studies on nicosulfuron, indications of carcinogenic effects were observed at very high dose levels, but these were deemed not to be relevant for humans. *
Reproductive toxicity	No effects on fertility are found for nicosulfuron. Nicosulfuron is not teratogenic (not causing birth defects) (2 studies). *
STOT – single exposure	No specific effects have been observed after single exposure. *
STOT – repeated exposure	Liver: mild hepatotoxicity was seen at very high dose levels (NOEL in dogs: 200 mg/kg bw/day). *

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulphonate

Acute toxicity	The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 4000 mg/kg. *
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not available. *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available. *
Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating to skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Irritating to eyes with the potential to cause permanent eye damage.

Polycondensed fatty acid

Acute toxicity	The measured acute toxicity is:
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg *
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not available *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available *
Skin corrosion/irritation	Mildly irritating to rabbit skin after single exposure. Severely irritating to rabbit skin after repeated exposure.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Mildly irritating to eyes. *
Germ cell mutagenicity	There is no evidence of a mutagenic potential. *

2-Ethylhexan-1-ol

Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered as harmful. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 3290 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 3000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: 0.89 - 5.3 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
	Not harmful at saturated vapour pressure (approx. 0.89 mg/l). Harmful at 5.3 mg/l, a mixture of vapour and droplets.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Mildly irritating to skin. *
Serious eye damage/irritation	Moderately to severely irritating to eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Not a skin sensitizer. *

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Germ cell mutagenicity	Negative in tests on Chinese hamster ovary cells * (methods OECD 473 and 479).
Carcinogenicity	Not carcinogenic to rats and mice * (method OECD 451).
Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to cause harmful effects on reproduction. * NOAEL for maternal toxicity: 130 mg/kg bw/day NOAEL for teratogenicity: 650 mg/kg bw/day (method OECD 414).
STOT – single exposure	Vapour may be irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause headache and dizziness. *
STOT – repeated exposure	Organic solvents generally are suspected to cause irreversible damage to nervous system on repeated exposure. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Target organs: liver and stomach NOEL: 125 mg/kg bw/day (90-day rat study - method OECD 408).
Aspiration hazard	The substance is not of a type normally considered to present an aspiration pneumonia hazard, but it may cause aspiration pneumonia depending on circumstances. *

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 12.1. **Toxicity** Since the product is a herbicide, it is toxic to many plants, including algae. The product 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 : 64.4 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀ : > 10 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>) ...	72-h EC ₅₀ : 0.70 mg/l
	Blue-green algae (<i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>)	72-h EC ₅₀ : 2.22 mg/l
- Plants	Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i>)	7-day EC ₅₀ : 5.81 µg/l
- Earthworms	<i>Eisenia foetida</i>	14-day LC ₅₀ : > 1000 mg/kg dry soil Reproduction EC ₅₀ : 935 mg/ kg dry soil
- Birds	Japanese quails (<i>Coturnix japonica</i>)	LD ₅₀ : > 2000 mg/kg
- Insects	Honey bees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	48-h LD ₅₀ , contact: > 400 µg/bee 48-h LC ₅₀ , acute oral: > 432 µg/bee

- 12.2. **Persistence and degradability** The product is degraded rapidly in waste water treatment plants. **Nicosulfuron** is moderately persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few weeks to a few months in aerobic water and soil.

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

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- 12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficients.
Due to its relatively high solubility in water, **nicosulfuron** does not bioaccumulate.
- 12.4. **Mobility in soil** Under normal conditions **nicosulfuron** is of low to intermediate mobility in soil.
- 12.5. **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.
- 12.6. **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.
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. If offered for recycling, containers must be emptied and triply rinsed (or equivalent). Do not discharge rinsing water to sewer systems.
2. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.
3. Delivery of the packaging to a licensed service for disposal of hazardous waste.
4. Disposal in a landfill or burning in open air should only occur as a last resort. For disposal in a landfill containers should be emptied completely, rinsed and punctured to make them unusable for other purposes. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA/ICAO classification

- 14.1. **UN number** 3082
- 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (nicosulfuron)
- 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** 9

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- 14.4. **Packing group** III
- 14.5. **Environmental hazards** Marine pollutant
- 14.6. **Special precautions for user** 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 tankers.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 15.1. **Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture** Seveso category in Annex I, part 2, to Dir. 96/82/EC: dangerous for the environment.
 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

No changes

List of abbreviations

bw Body weight
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
 CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging; refers to EU regulation 1272/2008 as amended
 Dir. Directive
 DNEL Derived No Effect Level
 DPD Dangerous Preparation Directive; refers to Dir. 1999/45/EC as amended
 DSD Dangerous Substance Directive; refers to Dir. 67/548/EEC as amended
 EC European Community
 EC₅₀ 50% Effect Concentration
 EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
 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
 LC₅₀ 50% Lethal Concentration
 LD₅₀ 50% Lethal Dose
 MARPOL Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
 NO(A)EL No Observed (Adverse) Effect level
 N.o.s. Not otherwise specified
 OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
 PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic

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PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Regulation
R-phrase	Risk phrase
SC	Suspension Concentrate
S-phrase	Safety phrase
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WHO	World Health Organisation
% w/w	% weight/weight

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 CLP hazard statements
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
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.
EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Used R-phrases
R36 Irritating to eyes.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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 Cheminova A/S may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared by: Cheminova A/S
Safety, Health, Environment & Quality Department / GHB

