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Product name	BENEVIA 100 OD	June 2018
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes March 2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

BENEVIA 100 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** **BENEVIA 100 OD**
Contains sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts
- 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** **CHEMINOVA A/S**, a subsidiary of FMC Corporation
 Thyborønvej 78
 DK-7673 Harboøre
 Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com
- Details of the supplier of the product** FMC International Switzerland Sari
 Quai de l'Île 13
 CH-1204 Geneva
 Switzerland
 VAT number: CHE109747063TVA
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number** ... **24H emergencies**
 In case of emergency call toll free numbers 0800 730030/0800 720021 (24hrs)
- For fire, leak, spill or other accident emergencies**
 +1 703 / 527 3887 (CHEMTREC - Collect)

♣ SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture** Skin sensitisation: Category 1 (H317)
 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 may cause allergic sensitisation.
- Environmental hazards The product is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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2.2. Label elements

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier Benevia 100 OD
 Contains sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts

Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS09)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statements

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

P261 Avoid breathing dust.

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.

P501 Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

2.3. **Other hazards** None of the ingredients 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

Cyantraniliprole Content: 10% by weight
 CAS name 3-Bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-N-[4-cyano-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
 CAS no. 736994-63-1
 IUPAC name 3-Bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-4'-cyano-2'-methyl-6'-(methyl-carbamoyl)pyrazole-5-carboxanilide
 ISO name/EU name Cyantraniliprole
 EC no. (EINECS no.) None
 EU index no. None
 Molecular weight 473.7
 Classification of the ingredient Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)

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<u>Reportable ingredients</u>	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	25 - 30	104-76-7	203-234-3	Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) STOT SE 3 (H335)
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts	25 - 30	61789-86-4	263-093-3	Skin Sens. 1B (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.
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. 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. Consult a physician immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin contact may cause 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

A specific antidote against this substance is not known. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered.

♣ 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 bromide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and various

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chlorinated and brominated organic compounds. Traces of hydrogen cyanide may be present.

- 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 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 inert absorbent such as universal binder, Fuller’s earth, bentonite or other absorbent clay. Transfer to suitable containers. Clean area with strong industrial detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid onto suitable absorbent and transfer contaminated absorbent to 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

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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.

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 above 0°C.

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. 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 cyanantraniliprole.

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		Year	
2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	ACGIH (USA) TLV	2015	not established
	OSHA (USA) PEL	2015	not established
	EU, 2000/39/EC as amended	2009	not established
	Germany, MAK	2014	TWA 10 ppm (54 mg/m ³) Peak level 10 ppm (54 mg/m ³)
	HSE (UK) WEL	2011	not established

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

Cyantraniliprole

DNEL	0.01 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	1 µg/l

2-Ethylhexan-1-ol

DNEL, systemic, inhalation	12.8 mg/m ³
DNEL, dermal	23 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, fresh water	0.017 mg/l
PNEC, marine water	0.002 mg/l

Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts

DNEL, inhalation	11.75 mg/m ³
DNEL, dermal	3.33 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, freshwater	1 mg/l
PNEC, marine water	1 mg/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 does not automatically present an airborne exposure concern when handled carefully, but 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, but it is expected that they will give adequate protection.

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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 physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-white liquid
Odour	Mild, oily
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	1% dispersion in water: 5.1
Melting point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	99°C
Flash point	> 99°C
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Cyantranilprole : too low to be measured estimated to 5.13 x 10 ⁻¹⁵ Pa at 20°C
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	0.978
Solubilities	Solubility of cyantranilprole at 20°C in: acetone 6.54 g/l hexane 0.067 mg/l water 17.43 mg/l at pH 4 12.33 mg/l at pH 7 5.94 mg/l at pH 9
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Cyantranilprole : log K _{ow} = 1.97 at pH 4 and 22°C log K _{ow} = 2.07 at pH 7 and 22°C log K _{ow} = 1.74 at pH 9 and 22°C
Autoignition temperature	254°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	345 mPa.s at 25 rpm, 200 mPa.s at 100 rpm
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 will produce harmful and irritant vapours.
- 10.5. **Incompatible materials** Strong acids and alkalis.
- 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 (method OECD 425)
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: > 3.3 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 ... Mild sensitizer (method OECD 429).
- 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 cyantraniliprole:
 Target organ: liver
 NOAEL: > 1000 mg/kg bw/day in a 28-day oral rat study (method

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OECD 407). At this exposure, increased liver weight and altered protein levels were found. *

Aspiration hazards The product contains no ingredients known to present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *

Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed Skin contact may cause allergic reactions. To our knowledge, adverse effects in humans have not been reported.

Cyantraniliprole

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Cyantraniliprole is rapidly absorbed after oral intake and widely distributed in the body with highest concentrations found on liver and kidney. It is extensively metabolised. Excretion is rapid, within a few days. No indication of bioaccumulation is found.

Acute toxicity The substance 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 (method OECD 425)
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: > 5.2 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)

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

Serious eye damage/irritation May be mildly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not a skin sensitizer (methods OECD 406 and 429). *

2-Ethylhexan-1-ol

Acute toxicity

The substance is not considered as harmful. *
 The acute toxicity is measured as:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: 3290 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: > 3000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
 - inhalation LC₅₀, 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. *

STOT – single exposure May cause irritation of airways.

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Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts

Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. *
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (measured on a similar substance, method similar to OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 1.9 mg/l/4 h (method EPA OPP 81-3)
Skin corrosion/irritation		Not irritating to skin (method EPA OPPTS 870.2500). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		Not irritating to eyes (method EPA OPPTS 870.2400). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Skin sensitizer (Buehler test).

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is very toxic to aquatic invertebrates and harmful to fish and algae. It is not considered as harmful to birds, insects and soil macro- and microorganisms.

The ecotoxicity of the product is measured as:

- Fish	Bluegill sunfish (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)	96-h LC ₅₀ : 37 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀ : 0.215 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	72-h E _r C ₅₀ : 63.8 mg/l

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

- Fish	Sheepshead minnow (<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>)	28-day NOEC: 2.9 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	21-day NOEC: 0.0656 mg/l
- Insects	Bees	48-h LD ₅₀ , contact: > 0.0934 µg/bee 48-h LD ₅₀ , oral: > 0.1055 µg/bee

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Cyantraniliprole** is not readily biodegradable. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few to several weeks in aerobic water and soil.

12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** See section 9 for n-octanol/water partition coefficients.

Bioaccumulation of **cyantraniliprole** is not expected.

12.4. **Mobility in soil** **Cyantraniliprole** is not mobile 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.

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♣ 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. 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** 3082
- 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (cyantraniliprole)
- 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.

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- 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.

♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

- Relevant changes in the safety data sheet Numerous changes have been made to apart the format of the safety data sheet, but these do not include new information on hazardous properties.
- List of abbreviations
- ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 - CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
 - Dir. Directive
 - DNEL Derived No Effect Level
 - EC European Community
 - EC₅₀ 50% Effect Concentration
 - E_rC₅₀ 50% Effect Concentration based on growth
 - EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
 - EPA Environmental Protection Agency (US)
 - GHS Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
 - HSE Health & Safety Executive, UK
 - 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
 - MAK Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration
 - MARPOL Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
 - NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration
 - n.o.s. Not otherwise specified
 - OD Oil Dispersion
 - OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
 - OPP Office of Pesticides Program
 - OPPTS Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
 - OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic

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PEL	Personal Exposure Limit
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Regulation
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighed Average
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit
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
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H335 May cause respiratory 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.

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