

Material group	–	Page 1 of 15
Product name	CDQ73 33.3 SG	Revision: March 2021
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes November 2020

SAFETY DATA SHEET

CDQ73 33.3 SG

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** **CDQ73 33.3 SG**
- 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** **FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S**
 Thyborønvej 78
 DK-7673 Harboøre
 Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number**
Medical emergencies:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Austria: +43 1 406 43 43 | Malta: 112 |
| Belgium: +32 70 245 245 | Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88 |
| Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409 | Norway: +47 22 591300 |
| Cyprus: 1401 | Poland: +48 22 619 66 54 |
| Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293 | +48 22 619 08 97 |
| +420 224 915 402 | Portugal: 800 250 250 (in Portugal only) |
| Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12 | +351 21 330 3284 |
| England and Wales: 111 | Romania: +40 21318 3606 |
| Estonia: +372 7943500 | Scotland: +8454 24 24 24 |
| Finland: +358 9 471 977 | Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 |
| France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 | Slovenia: +386 41 650 500 |
| Greece: 30 210 77 93 777 | South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.) |
| Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99 | Spain: +34 91 562 04 20 |
| Ireland (Republic): +353 1 837 9964 | Sweden: +46 08-331231 |
| Italy: +39 02 6610 1029 | 112 |
| Latvia: +371 670 42 473 | Switzerland: 145 |
| 112 | Turkey: 114 |
| Lithuania: +370 523 62052 | U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 331-3148 |
| +370 687 53378 | All other countries: +1 651 632-6793 (Collect) |
| Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500 | |

For fire, leak, spill or other accident emergencies:

U.S.A.: +1 800 424-9300 (CHEMTREC – U.S.A.)
 All other countries: +1 703 741-5970 (CHEMTREC – International)

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SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture** Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Category 2 (H373)
 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 On prolonged or repeated exposure, adverse effects may occur.
- 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 CDQ73 33.3 SG

Hazard pictograms (GHS08, GHS09)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statements

H373 May cause damage through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary hazard statements

EUH208 Contains tribenuron-methyl. May produce an allergic reaction.

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

Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe vapours or spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P314 Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

P391 Collect spillage.

P501 Dispose of contents and container as hazardous waste.

- 2.3. **Other hazards** None of the ingredients in the product meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

- 3.1. **Substances** The product is a mixture, not a substance.

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

Active ingredients

Tribenuron-methyl Content: 22% by weight

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CAS name Benzoic acid, 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methyl-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-, methyl ester
 CAS no. 101200-48-0
 IUPAC name Methyl 2-[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl(methyl)carbamoyl-sulfamoyl]benzoate
 ISO name/EU name Tribenuron-methyl
 EC no. ELINCS no: 401-190-1
 EU index no. In 30th amendment to Dir. 67/548/EEC: 613-265-00-3
 In 1st amendment to Reg. 1272/2008: 607-177-00-9
 Molecular weight 395.39
 Classification of the ingredient Skin sensitisation: Category 1B (H317)
 Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Category 2 (H373)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment,
 acute: Category 1 (H400), M-factor 100
 chronic: Category 1 (H410), M-factor 100

Metsulfuron-methyl Content: 11% 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(s) Methyl 2-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylcarbamoyl-sulfamoyl)benzoate
 ISO name/EU name Metsulfuron-methyl
 EC no. (EINECS no.) None
 EU index no. 613-139-00-2
 Molecular weight 381.26
 Classification of the ingredient Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)
 M-factor 1000

<u>Reportable ingredients</u>	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
Phosphoric acid, trisodium salt, dodecahydrate Reg. no. 01-2119489800-32	10	10101-89-0	231-509-8	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) STOT SE 3 (H335)
Sodium carbonate Reg. no. 01-2119485498-19	6	497-19-8	207-838-8	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated	4	68512-34-5	None	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Sucrose	3	57-50-1	200-334-9	Not classified Personal exposure limits exist.

♣ SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure.

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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. See physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Inducing vomiting is not recommended. Let the exposed person rinse mouth and drink water or milk. If vomiting does occur, let him/her 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	None known.
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.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
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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, carbon dioxide and phosphorous pentoxide.
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.
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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 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.

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.

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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.

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. Storage temperature below 35°C.

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 in this product. An exposure limit of 10 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) is recommended for other sulphonylureas.

		Year	
Sucrose	ACGIH (USA) TLV	2015	TWA 10 mg/m ³
	OSHA (USA) PEL	2015	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
	EU, 2000/39/EC as amended	2017	Not established
	Germany, MAK	2014	Not established

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HSE (UK) WEL 2011 Not established

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

Tribenuron-methyl

DNEL, systemic Not established
 The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.07 mg/kg bw/day
 PNEC, aquatic environment 0.1 µg/l

Metsulfuron-methyl

DNEL, dermal Not established
 The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.25 mg/kg bw/day
 PNEC, aquatic environment 16 ng/l

Sodium carbonate

DNEL, inhalation 10 mg/m³
 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 or nitrile rubber. 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.

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Other skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact depending on the extent of exposure. During most normal work situations where exposure to the material cannot be avoided for a limited time span, waterproof pants and apron of chemical resistant material or coveralls of polyethylene (PE) will be sufficient. Coveralls of PE must be discarded after use if contaminated. In cases of excessive or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Colour	Brown to light brown
Odour	Slightly sour
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Decomposes
Flammability	Not highly flammable; may be ignitable
Lower and upper explosive limit ..	Not determined
Flash point	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	387°C
Decomposition temperature	Tribenuron-methyl : 137.5 ± 0.5°C
pH	10 g/l solution in water: 9.7
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined
Solubility	The product is miscible in water. Solubility of tribenuron-methyl in: acetone 43.8 g/l hexane 0.028 g/l water 0.028 g/l at pH 4 and 25°C 0.050 g/l at pH 5 and 25°C 0.280 g/l at pH 6 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 ethyl acetate 11.1 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 (log value)	Tribenuron-methyl : log K_{ow} = 2.3 at pH 1.5 log K_{ow} = 2.25 at pH 4.0 log K_{ow} = 2.0 at pH 5.0 log K_{ow} = 1.25 at pH 6.0 log K_{ow} = -0.44 at pH 7.0 Metsulfuron-methyl : log K_{ow} = -1.7 at pH 7 and 25°C
Vapour pressure	Tribenuron-methyl : 5.33 x 10 ⁻⁷ Pa at 25°C Metsulfuron-methyl : 1.1 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ Pa at 20°C 3.3 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ Pa at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	Bulk density, packed: 0.690 g/cm ³

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Relative vapour density Not determined
 Particle characteristics Granules

9.2. **Other information** No more relevant information is available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. **Reactivity** To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities.
- 10.2. **Chemical stability** The product is stable during normal handling and storage at ambient temperatures.
- 10.3. **Possibility of hazardous reactions** None known.
- 10.4. **Conditions to avoid** Heating of the product 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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008** * = 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 (fixed dose method)
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rabbit: > 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. *

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STOT – repeated exposure The following has been measured on the active ingredient tribenuron-methyl:
 Target organ: no specific target organ
 LOEL: 80 mg/kg bw/day in a rabbit development study based on maternal toxicity.

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

Tribenuron-methyl

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Tribenuron-methyl is rapidly absorbed after oral intake, widely distributed in the body and 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: > 5.14 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)

Skin corrosion/irritation The substance may be slightly irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... The substance was found to be a weak sensitiser in guinea pigs (method OECD 406). It was not sensitizing in the Local Lymph Node Assay (method OECD 429).

Metsulfuron-methyl

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Metsulfuron-methyl is rapidly absorbed after oral intake. It is widely distributed in the body. It is partially 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 40 CFR 163-81-1)
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg (method 40 CFR 163-81-2)
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: > 5.0 mg/l/4 h (method EEC B2)

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating to skin (method FIFRA 81.5). *

Serious eye damage/irritation The substance may be mildly irritating to eyes (method FIFRA 81.4).
 *

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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 single exposure. *

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. *

Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

11.2. **Information on other hazards** No more relevant information is available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is very toxic to algae and 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 : > 120 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀ : > 120 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>)	72-h E _r C ₅₀ : 0.0213 mg/l
- Earthworms	<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	14-day LC ₅₀ : > 1000 mg/kg soil
- Insects	Bees	48-h LD ₅₀ , oral: > 0.11 mg/kg 48-h LD ₅₀ , contact: > 0.1 mg/kg

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Tribenuron-methyl** is not persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few days to a few weeks in aerobic water and soil. Its metabolites are considered as persistent.

Metsulfuron-methyl does not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable. It is moderately persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few

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weeks to a few months in aerobic soil and water. Degradation occurs both by chemical hydrolysis and by microbiological degradation.

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

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

Due to high solubility in water, none of the active ingredients bioaccumulate.

12.4. **Mobility in soil** Under normal conditions **tribenuron-methyl** is of high to intermediate mobility in soil.

Under normal conditions, **metsulfuron-methyl** is mobile in soil. The risk of leaching to ground water is very low for the parent substance, 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. **Endocrine disrupting properties** None of the ingredients is known to have endocrine disrupting properties.

12.7. **Other adverse effects** Other relevant hazardous effects in the environment are not known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
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13.1. **Waste treatment methods** Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste.

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

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

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Disposal of packaging It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:
 1. Reuse or recycling should first be considered. Reuse is prohibited except by the authorisation holder. If offered for recycling, containers

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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. (tribenuron-methyl, 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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments ..	The product is not transported in bulk by ship.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment. 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	Minor corrections only.
List of abbreviations	ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

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CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration
E _r C ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration based on growth
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European LIst of Notified Chemical Substances
Eye Irrit.	Eye Irritation
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, seventh revised edition 2017
HSE	Health & Safety Executive, UK
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC ₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration
LD ₅₀	50% Lethal Dose
LOEL	Lowest Observed Effect Level
MAK	Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration
M-factor	Multiplication factor
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PEL	Personal Exposure Limit
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Registration, or Regulation
SG	Water Soluble Granules
Skin Irrit.	Skin Irritation
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
STOT SE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity by Single Exposure
TWA	Time Weighted 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 Cause skin irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

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- H373 May cause damage through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- EUH208 Contains tribenuron-methyl. May produce an allergic reaction.
- EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Advice on training This material should only be used by persons who are made aware of its hazardous properties and have been instructed in the required safety precautions.

The information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable, but uses of the product vary and situations unforeseen by FMC Corporation may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared by FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S / GHB