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CVR No. DK 12 76 00 43

SAFETY DATA SHEET

FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL 69 g/l EW

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** ..... **FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL 69 g/l EW**
Contains fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, cloquintocet-mexyl and 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

Trade name ..... **OSKAR**

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**

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SDS.Ronland@fmc.com

1.4. **Emergency telephone number**
Company ..... +45 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only)

Medical emergencies:
Austria: +43 1 406 43 43
Belgium: +32 70 245 245
Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409
Cyprus: 1401
Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293
+420 224 915 402
Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12
England and Wales: 111
Estonia: +372 7943500
France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59
Finland: +358 9 471 977
Greece: 30 210 77 93 777
Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99
Ireland (Republic): +353 1 837 9964
Italy: +39 02 6610 1029
Latvia: +371 670 42 473
112
Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500
Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88
Norway: +47 22 591300
Poland: +48 22 619 66 54
+48 22 619 08 97
Portugal: 800 250 250 (in Portugal only)
+351 21 330 3284
Romania: +40 21318 3606
Scotland: +8454 24 24 24
Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166
Slovenia: +386 41 650 500
South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.)
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+370 687 53378

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All other countries: +1 651 / 632 6793 (Collect)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture** — Sensitisation – skin: Category 1 (H317)
Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 2 (H411)

WHO classification ..... Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)

Health hazards ..... The product may cause allergic sensitisation. It has irritating properties.

Environmental hazards ..... The product is toxic to aquatic organisms.

2.2. **Label elements**

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier ..... Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl 69 g/l EW
Contains fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, cloquintocet-mexyl and 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS09)

Signal word ..... Warning

Hazard statements
H317 ..... May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411 ..... Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary hazard statements
EUH066 ..... Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
EUH401 ..... To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Precautionary statements
P261 ..... Avoid breathing vapours.
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 attention.
P362+P364 ..... Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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.

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♣ 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

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl ..... Content: 7% by weight
CAS name ..... Propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]-, ethyl ester, (R)-
CAS no. 71283-80-2
IUPAC name ..... (R)-Ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate
ISO name ..... Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl
EC no. (EINECS no.) ..... None
EU index no. ..... None
Molecular weight 361.78
Classification of the ingredient ..... Sensitisation – skin: Category 1B (H317)
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Category 2 (H373)
Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Reportable ingredients	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no.	Classification
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, < 1% naphthalene Reg. no. 01-2119451097-39	38		922-153-0	Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	10	68439-46-3	None	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Eye Dam. 1 (H318)
Cloquintocet-mexyl Reg. no. 01-0000012013-89-0000	3	99607-70-2	None	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Sens. 1B (H317) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	0.01	2634-33-5	EINECS no.: 220-120-9	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Skin Sens. 1A (H317) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400)

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.

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Skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Flush skin with water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if irritation 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.
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.

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.

Notes to physician ..... A specific antidote for exposure to this material is not known. Treatment of exposure is as for a general chemical. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered.

The product contains petroleum distillates which may pose a inhalation pneumonia hazard.

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 carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride and various organic chlorinated compounds.

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, sealable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 10 tonnes of the product or more):

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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. Remove sources of ignition. Avoid and reduce mist formation 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 absorptive material such as universal binder, hydrated lime, Fuller's earth or other absorbent clays. Collect the contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Clean area with soda lye and much water. Absorb wash liquid with absorbent and transfer 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 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 important 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.

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.

Inhalation of vapours of the product can cause lowered consciousness, which increases the risks of operating machinery and driving.

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**

No special precautions are required. Extreme heat is to be avoided. Protect against strong heat from sunshine or other source, e.g. fire.

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. 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 .....

To our knowledge, not established for fenoxaprop-P-ethyl.

Aromatic hydrocarbons .....

100 ppm total hydrocarbon is recommended.

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

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Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl

DNEL	Not established EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.014 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	0.01 mg/l

Aromatic hydrocarbons

DNEL, dermal	12.5 mg/kg bw/day
DNEL, inhalation	151 mg/m^3
PNEC, aquatic environment	Not applicable

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 may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.

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.

Eye protection .....

Wear safety glasses. It is recommended to have an eye wash fountain immediately available in the workplace when there is a potential for eye contact.

Other skin protection

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

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. **Information on physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White liquid
Odour	Aromatic
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	6.3 at 25°C
Melting point/freezing point	Below 0°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Approx. 100°C
Flash point	Above 100°C (Pensky-Martens closed cup)
Evaporation rate	(Butyl acetate = 1) **Aromatic hydrocarbons** : < 0.01
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	**Aromatic hydrocarbons** : 0.6 - 7.0 vol% (≈ 0.6 - 0.7 kPa)
Vapour pressure	**Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl** : 5.3 x 10^{-7} Pa at 20°C **Aromatic hydrocarbons** : 13 Pa at 20°C 80 Pa at 55°C
Vapour density	(Air = 1) **Aromatic hydrocarbons** : > 1
Relative density	Not determined Density: approx. 1.03 g/ml
Solubility(ies)	Solubility of **fenoxaprop-P-ethyl** at 20°C in: ethyl acetate > 380 g/l n-hexane 7.0 g/l water 0.7 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	**Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl** : log K_{ow} = 4.28 **Aromatic hydrocarbons** : some of the main components have log K_{ow} = 4.0 - 4.4 at 25°C by model calculation
Autoignition temperature	Above 400°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	140 - 2200 mPa.s at 20°C, depending on shear stress
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2. **Other information**

Miscibility	The product is emulsifiable in water.

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.

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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 ingestion, inhalation or dermal contact. * However, it should always be treated with the usual care of handling chemicals. 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: > 4.96 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... Moderately irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Mildly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Skin sensitizer (method OECD 429).

Germ cell mutagenicity ..... The product contains no ingredient known to be mutagenic. *

Carcinogenicity ..... The product contains no ingredient known to be carcinogenic. *

Reproductive toxicity ..... The product contains no ingredient 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 is valid for the active ingredient fenoxaprop-P-ethyl.
Target organs: liver and kidneys, increased organ weight
NOAEL: 20 ppm (2 mg/kg bw/day) in a 90-day rat study.

Aspiration hazard ..... The product does not present an aspiration hazard. *

Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed ..... Primarily irritation.

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution: Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl is rapidly absorbed after oral intake, but only to a limited extent (approx. 40%). It is widely distributed in the body, with the highest concentrations found in the liver, kidneys, blood and fatty

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tissues. It is extensively metabolised and rapidly excreted. There is no indication of accumulation.

Acute toxicity ..... The substance is not harmful by ingestion, inhalation or dermal contact. * The acute toxicity is measured as:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD_{50}, oral, rat: 3150 - 4000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)

- skin LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method US-EPA 81-2)

- inhalation LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 1.224 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... Slightly irritating to skin (method US-EPA 81-5). *

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Slightly irritating to eyes (method US-EPA 81-4). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Sensitising (method US-EPA 81-6).

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, < 1% naphthalene

Acute toxicity ..... The substance is not considered as harmful. * The acute toxicity as measured on a similar product is:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD_{50}, oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)

- skin LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)

- inhalation LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 4.7 mg/l (method OECD 403)

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... Can cause skin dryness (measured on similar products; method OECD 404).

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (measured on similar products; method OECD 405). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not expected to cause respiratory or skin sensitisation (measured on similar products; method OECD 406). *

Aspiration hazard ..... Aromatic hydrocarbons present an aspiration hazard.

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated

Acute toxicity ..... The product is harmful if swallowed.

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD_{50}, oral, rat: 1000 - 1400 mg/kg

- skin LD_{50}, dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *

- inhalation LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: not available

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... May cause skin irritation. *

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Severely irritating to eyes.

STOT – single exposure ..... Inhalation can be expected to cause irritation of airways.

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Cloquintocet-mexyl

Acute toxicity ..... The substance is harmful by ingestion. The acute toxicity is measured as:

Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat: 1098 mg/kg (method OECD 425)
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 5.05 mg/l (method OECD 403) *

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... Mildly irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Mildly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Skin sensitizer (method OECD 429).

1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

Acute toxicity ..... The substance is harmful by ingestion.

Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat (male): 670 mg/kg
		LD_{50}, oral, rat (female): 784 mg/kg (method OPPTS 870.1100; measured on 73% solution)
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg * (method OPPTS 870.1200, measured on 73% solution)
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: not available

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... Slightly irritating to skin (method OPPTS 870.2500).

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Severely irritating to eyes (method OPPTS 870.2400).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Moderate dermal sensitizer to guinea pigs (method OPPTS 870.2600). The substance appears to be significantly more sensitising to humans.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** ..... The product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. It is not considered as harmful to birds, soil micro- and macroorganisms and insects.

The ecotoxicity of the product is measured as:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	96-h LC_{50}: 3.83 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (*Daphnia magna*)	48-h LC_{50}: 3.1 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (*Desmodesmus subspicatus*)	72-h EC_{50}: 1.85 mg/l
- Birds	Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*)	LD_{50}: > 2250 mg/kg
- Plants	Duckweed (*Lemna gibba*)	7-day LC_{50}: 4.3 mg/l 7-day NOEC: 0.98 mg/l

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- Earthworms	*Eisenia fetida*	.....	14-day LC_{50}: 356.6 mg/kg dry soil
- Bees	Honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.)	.....	72-h LD_{50}, contact: 599 µg/bee 48-h LD_{50}, oral: 356 µg/bee

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** ....

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl is biodegradable, but does not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable. Primary degradation half-lives are found to be less than 1 day in aerobic soil.

Aromatic hydrocarbons are readily biodegradable as measured according to OECD guidelines. However, they are not always rapidly degraded in the environment, but are expected to be degraded at a moderate rate, depending on circumstances.

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

12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** .....

See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficients.

Due to rapid degradation, **fenoxaprop-P-ethyl** does not bioaccumulate.

Aromatic hydrocarbons have a potential to bioaccumulate if continuous exposure is maintained. Most components can be metabolised by many organisms. Bioaccumulation factors (BCFs) of some of the main components are 1200 - 3200 by model calculation.

12.4. **Mobility in soil** .....

The active ingredient **fenoxaprop-P-ethyl** has low mobility in soil.

Aromatic hydrocarbons are not mobile in the environment, but are volatile and will evaporate to the air if released onto water or on the surface of soil. They float and can migrate to sediment.

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 possible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a

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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. (fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and alkyl(C3-C6)benzenes)

14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** 9

14.4. **Packing group** III

14.5. **Environmental hazards** ..... Marine pollutant

14.6. **Special precautions for user** ..... Avoid any unnecessary contact with the product. Misuse can result in damage to health. Do not discharge to the environment.

14.7. **Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code** ..... The product is not transported in bulk by ship.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment

Young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the substance.

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 .....

AOEL	Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC_{50}	50% Effect Concentration
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EW	Emulsion, oil in Water
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System Of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC_{50}	50% Lethal Concentration
LD_{50}	50% Lethal Dose
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
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPPTS	Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Regulation
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
US-EPA	Environmental Protection Agency USA
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WHO	World Health Organisation

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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 .....

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	May cause serious eye damage.
H373	May cause damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
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