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Product name	MARSHAL[®] 480 EC	February 2019
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes June 2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MARSHAL[®] 480 EC

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** **Marshal[®] 480 EC**
Contains carbosulfan, hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, < 1% naphthalene and hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
- 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
- Local contact (South Africa) -** **FMC Chemicals (Pty) Ltd**
Pegasus Building 1, Floor 2
210 Amarand Ave
Menlyn
Pretoria, 0181
South Africa
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number** **For any emergency or poisoning contact:**
Griffon Poison Information Centre (24 hrs)
+27-(0)-82-446-8946
- 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** Flammable liquid: Category 3 (H226)
Acute oral toxicity: Category 3 (H301)
Acute inhalation toxicity: Category 4 (H332)
Eye irritation: Category 2 (H319)
Sensitisation – skin: Category 1 (H317)
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: Category 3 (H336)
Aspiration toxicity: Category 1 (H304)
Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 1 (H410)

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WHO classification	Class II, moderately hazardous
Chemical-physical hazards	The product is flammable.
Health hazards	The product is toxic by ingestion and harmful by inhalation. It has irritating properties. Carbosulfan is a poison (cholinesterase inhibitor). Repeated exposures to cholinesterase inhibitors such as carbosulfan may, without warning, cause increased susceptibility to doses of any cholinesterase inhibitor.
Environmental hazards	The product is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

2.2. **Label elements**

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier	Marshal® 480 g/l EC Contains carbosulfan, hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, < 1% naphthalene and hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
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Hazard pictograms (GHS02, GHS06, GHS08, GHS09)



Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very 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.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P501	Dispose of contents/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.			
<u>Carbosulfan</u>	Content: 48% w/w			
CAS name	2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl [(dibutylamino)thio]-methylcarbamate			
CAS no.	55285-14-8			
IUPAC name	2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate			
ISO name/EU name	Carbosulfan			
EC no. (EINECS no.)	259-565-9			
EU index no.	006-084-00-5			
Molecular weight	380.5			
Classification of the ingredient	Acute oral toxicity: Category 3 (H301) Sensitisation – skin: Category 1 (H317) Acute inhalation toxicity: Category 2 (H330) Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410)			
<u>Reportable ingredients</u>	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no.	Classification
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, < 1% naphthalene Reg. no. 01-2119463583-34	20 - 30		918-811-1	STOT SE 3 (H336) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics Reg. no. 01-2119455851-35	1 - 5		918-668-5	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226) STOT SE 3 (H335) STOT SE 3 (H336) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)

♣ SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures	If exposure has occurred, do not wait for symptoms to develop, but immediately start the procedures described below.
Inhalation	If exposure occurs, immediately remove from it. Light cases: Keep person under surveillance. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms develop. Serious cases: Get medical attention immediately or call for an ambulance. If breathing has stopped, immediately start artificial respiration and maintain until a physician takes charge of the exposed person.
Skin contact	Immediately flush with much water while removing contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash with water and soap. See physician immediately if any symptom develops.
Eye contact	Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains.

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Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician if irritation persists.

Ingestion

Call a doctor or get medical attention immediately. Make the exposed person rinse mouth and then drink 1 or 2 glasses of water or milk. Induce vomiting only if:

1. a significant amount (more than a mouthful) has been ingested
2. patient is fully conscious
3. medical aid is not readily available
4. time since ingestion is less than one hour.

Let the patient induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with a finger. If vomiting occurs, take care that vomit does not enter airways. Let the exposed person rinse mouth and drink fluids again.

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

The first symptom to appear may be irritation. Allergic reactions may occur as well. Symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition: nausea, headache, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, laboured breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If any sign of cholinesterase inhibition occurs, call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to **carbosulfan**, a carbamate insecticide. Describe his/her condition and the extent of exposure. Immediately remove the exposed person from the area where the product is present.

In an industrial setting, the antidote atropine sulphate should be available at the workplace.

It may be helpful to show this safety data sheet to physician.

Notes to physician

Carbosulfan is a cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems producing respiratory depression.

The product contains petroleum distillates which may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

Cholinesterase inhibition – treatment

Much information on (acetyl)cholinesterase inhibition by organophosphate insecticides and its treatment can be found on the internet.

Decontamination procedures such as whole body washing, gastric lavage and administration of activated charcoal are often required.

Antidote: If symptoms (see subsection 4.2.) are present, administer atropine sulphate, which often is a lifesaving antidote, in large doses, TWO to FOUR mg intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as possible. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinisation appear and maintain full atropinisation until all organophosphate is metabolised.

Obidoxime chloride (Toxogonin), alternatively pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM), may be administered as an adjunct to, but not a substitute for atropine sulphate. Treatment with oxime should be maintained as

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long as atropine sulphate is administered.

At first sign of pulmonary oedema the patient should be given supplementary oxygen and treated symptomatically.

Relapse can occur after initial improvement.
VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS, DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF POISONING.

♣ 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, malodorous and inflammable compounds such as hydrogen sulphide, 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, sealable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 1 tonne 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. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area. Remove sources of ignition. Avoid and reduce vapour and 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).

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Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Surface water drains should be covered if appropriate. 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 much water and soda lye. Absorb wash liquid onto 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 7.1. for fire prevention.
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

The product is flammable. Formation of explosive vapour-air mixtures is possible. Fire prevention measures should be taken. Keep away from sources of ignition and protect from exposure to fire and heat. Take precautions against static discharge.

If the temperature of the liquid is below 33°C, which is 10°C below its flash point of 43°C, the fire and explosion hazard is considered minor. At higher temperatures, the hazard gradually becomes more serious.

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.

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.

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from working area.

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. Clothes that have been heavily drenched must be discarded as hazardous waste. Do not wash and reuse them.

Inhalation of vapours of the product can cause lowered consciousness,

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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

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage. Protect against sunshine for prolonged periods.

Keep in tightly 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

		Year	
Carbosulfan	ACGIH (USA) TLV	2015	TWA 0.1 mg/m ³ , inhalable fraction and vapour BEI
	OSHA (USA) PEL	2015	Not established
	EU, 2000/39/EC as amended	2009	Not established
	Germany, MAK	2014	Not established; BAT
	HSE (UK) WEL	2011	Not established

Aromatic hydrocarbons 100 ppm total hydrocarbon is recommended. The mixture contains trimethyl benzene. The ACGIH recommends a TLV-TWA of 25 ppm (123 g/m³) for trimethyl benzene.

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

Monitoring methods

Persons working with this product for a longer period should have frequent blood tests of their cholinesterase levels. If the cholinesterase level falls below a critical point, no further exposure should be allowed until it has been determined by means of blood tests that the cholinesterase level has returned to normal.

Carbosulfan

DNEL, systemic	0.005 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	0.32 µg/l

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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

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 long chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber. The breakthrough times of these materials for the product are unknown. Generally, however, the use of protective gloves will give only partial protection against dermal exposure. Small tears in the gloves and cross-contamination can easily occur. It is recommended to shift the gloves frequently and to limit the work done manually.



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	Brown liquid
Odour	Of aromatic hydrocarbons
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point	Below 0°C

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Initial boiling point and boiling range	Aromatic hydrocarbons : 155 - 230°C
Flash point	43°C (Tag closed cup)
Evaporation rate	(Butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid/gas)	Aromatic hydrocarbons : 0.08 - 0.15
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable (liquid)
Vapour pressure	Aromatic hydrocarbons : 0.6 - 7.0 vol% (\approx 0.6 - 7.0 kPa)
	Carbosulfan : 3.6×10^{-5} Pa at 25°C
	Aromatic hydrocarbons : < 1 kPa at 25°C
Vapour density	(Air = 1)
	Aromatic hydrocarbons : > 1
Relative density	0.995 at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Carbosulfan : miscible with hexane, toluene, acetonitrile
	0.11 mg/l in water at 25°C and pH 9
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Carbosulfan : $\log K_{ow} = 5.4$ at 25°C and pH 9
	Aromatic hydrocarbons : some of the main components have $\log K_{ow} = 3.4 - 4.1$ at 25°C by model calculation
Autoignition temperature	Aromatic hydrocarbons : > 400°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	Not determined
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.
	Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other source of ignition.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	None known.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	Heating of the product will evolve harmful and irritant vapours.
10.5. Incompatible materials	Acids. Contact with acids may produce the more toxic carbofuran.
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 toxic by ingestion and harmful by inhalation. It is considered as less harmful by skin contact. The acute toxicity of the product is measured as:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: 69 mg/kg

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	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2900 mg/kg *
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: 2.15 mg/l/4 h
Skin corrosion/irritation		Slightly irritating to skin. * Can cause dry skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation		Moderately irritating to eyes
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Skin sensitizer.
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		May cause symptoms of nervous system depression.
STOT – repeated exposure		The following was measured on the active ingredient carbosulfan : Target organ: nervous system (cholinesterase inhibition) LOAEL: 500 ppm (50 mg/kg bw/day) in a 90-day dietary study with rats based on acetylcholinesterase inhibition in brain (method OECD 408). *
Aspiration hazard		The product presents an aspiration pneumonia hazard.
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed		On contact, the first symptoms to appear may be irritation. Allergic reactions may occur as well. Symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition: nausea, headache, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, laboured breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.
<u>Carbosulfan</u>		
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution		After oral administration, carbosulfan is rapidly absorbed and widely distributed in the body. It is rapidly metabolised and excreted, almost completely within three days.
Acute toxicity		The substance is toxic by ingestion and inhalation. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (male): 180 mg/kg LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (female): 101 mg/kg
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg *
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat (male): 1.53 mg/l/1 h LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat (female): 0.61 mg/l/1 h
Skin corrosion/irritation		Not irritating to skin. *
Serious eye damage/irritation		Not irritating to eyes. *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Sensitising

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Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, < 1% naphthalene

Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered as harmful. * The acute toxicity as measured on similar products is:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 4.7 mg/l/4 h (vapour, method similar to OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation		Can cause skin dryness (method similar to OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/irritation		May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (method similar to OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		To our knowledge, no indications of allergenic properties have been recorded. Measured on a similar substance: not a skin sensitizer (method similar to OECD 406). *
Aspiration hazard		Aromatic hydrocarbons present an aspiration hazard.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered as harmful. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 3592 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 401)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rabbit: > 3160 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 6.2 mg/l/4 h (method similar to OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation		Mildly irritating to skin at prolonged exposure. Can cause skin dryness (method similar to OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/irritation		May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (method similar to OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Not expected to cause allergic reactions (method similar to OECD 406). *

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is very toxic to aquatic organisms, birds and insects.

The ecotoxicity of the active ingredient **carbosulfan** is measured as:

- Fish	Bluegill sunfish (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)	96-h LC ₅₀ : 0.015 mg/l
	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	14-day NOEC: 0.004 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC ₅₀ : 0.0015 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	96-h E _r C ₅₀ : > 20 mg/l
- Birds	Mallard duck (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	LD ₅₀ : 10 mg/kg
- Bees	Honeybee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	48-h LC ₅₀ , contact: 0.18 µg/bee 48-h LC ₅₀ , oral: 1.035 µg/bee

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- 12.2. **Persistence and degradability** In soil, **carbosulfan** is rapidly degraded to carbofuran, which is not readily biodegradable.
- Aromatic hydrocarbons** are not readily biodegradable. However, they are expected to be degraded in the environment at a moderate rate. When evaporated, they are expected to degrade rapidly in the air.
- 12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficients.
- Bioaccumulation of **carbosulfan** is possible if continuous exposure is maintained. It is rapidly degraded and excreted.
- Aromatic hydrocarbons** have a moderate potential to bioaccumulate if continuous exposure is maintained. Most components can be metabolised by many organisms, bacteria, fungi, etc. Bioaccumulation factors (BCFs) of some of the main components are 246 - 810 (by model calculation).
- 12.4. **Mobility in soil** The first metabolite, **carbofuran**, is mobile in soil and may leak to groundwater.
- Aromatic hydrocarbons** are not mobile in the environment, but they are highly volatile and will rapidly 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
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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 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

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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** 2991
- 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** Carbamate pesticide, liquid, toxic, flammable (carbosulfan and alkyl(C3)benzenes)
- 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** 6.1 (3)
- 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 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): toxic
 Second Seveso category: dangerous for the environment.
 Third Seveso category: flammable

 The Young Worker Directive (94/33/EC) prohibits people under the age of 18 to work with this product.
- 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 adapt the format of the safety data sheet, but these do not concern new information on hazardous properties.
- List of abbreviations
 - ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 - BAT Biologische Arbeitsstoff-Toleranzwert
 - BEI Biological Exposure Index
 - CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
 - Dir. Directive

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DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	Emulsifiable Concentrate, or European Community
EC ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration
E _r C ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration based on growth
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
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 Standardisation
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC ₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration
LD ₅₀	50% Lethal Dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
MAK	Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration
MARPOL	Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PEL	Personal Exposure Limit
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Registration, or Regulation
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
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 Flammable liquid: test data
 Acute oral toxicity: test data
 Acute inhalation toxicity: test data
 Eye irritation: test data
 Sensitisation – skin: test data
 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: calculation rules
 Aspiration toxicity: calculation rules
 Hazards to the aquatic environment: calculation rules

Used hazard statements H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H301 Toxic if swallowed.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H330 Fatal if inhaled.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.

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- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- 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 Corporation / Cheminova A/S / GHB