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CVR No. DK 12 76 00 43

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL 120 g/l ME

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** .....

TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL 120 g/l ME
Contains tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol

1.2. **Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against** .....

Can be used as a plant growth regulator 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

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
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): +352 1 809 2166
Italy: +39 02 6610 1029
Lithuania: +370 523 62052
+370 687 53378
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: 808 250 143 (in Portugal only)
+351 21 330 3284
Romania: +40 21318 3606
Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166
Slovenia: +386 41 650 500
Spain: +34 91 562 04 20
Sweden: +46 08-331231
112
Switzerland: 145
United Kingdom: 0870 600 6266 (in the UK only)
U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331-3148 (ProPharma)
All other countries: +1 651 / 632-6793 (ProPharma - Collect)

♣ SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture** .....

Eye irritation: Category 2 (H319)
Toxic to reproduction: Category 1B (H360Df)

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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 moderate eye irritation. The ingredient tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol may have adverse effects on fetal development and is suspected of damaging fertility.

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

2.2. **Label elements**

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier ..... Trinexapac-ethyl 120 g/l ME
Contains tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol

Hazard pictogram (GHS07, GHS08, GHS09)

Signal word ..... Danger

Hazard statements
H319 ..... Causes serious eye irritation.
H360Df ..... May damage the unborn child and suspected of damaging fertility.
H411 ..... Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Precautionary statements
P201 ..... Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 ..... Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273 ..... Avoid release to the environment.
P280 ..... Wear protective gloves 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.
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.

♣ 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 statement.

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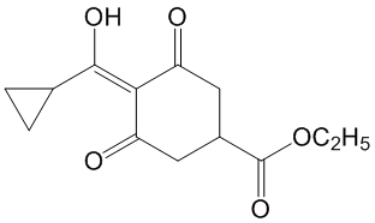
Active ingredient

Trinexapac-ethyl ..... Content: 11% by weight
CAS name ..... Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 4-(cyclopropylhydroxymethylene)-3,5-dioxo-, ethyl ester
CAS no. 95266-40-3
IUPAC name ..... 4-(Cyclopropylhydroxymethylene)-3,5-dioxocyclohexane-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
Ethyl 4-cyclopropyl(hydroxy)methylene-3,5-dioxocyclohexane-carboxylate
ISO name/EU name ..... Trinexapac-ethyl
EC no. (EINECS no.) ..... None
EU index no. ..... None
Classification of the ingredient ..... Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 2 (H411)
Structural formula .....



Reportable ingredients	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification (* = harmonised classification)
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	65 - 75	97-99-4	202-625-6	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Repr. 1B (H360Df) * Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) *
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethane-diyl), α-[2,4,6-tris-(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-	15 - 20	99734-09-5		Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)

♣ SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. **Description of first aid measures**

Inhalation ..... If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure. Get medical attention if discomfort does not disappear.

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

Eye contact ..... Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion ..... Inducing vomiting is not recommended. Rinse mouth and drink several glasses of water or milk. If vomiting does occur, rinse mouth

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and drink fluids again. Consult a physician.

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

To our knowledge, adverse effects in humans have not been reported.

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

Immediate medical attention is required in case of eye contact or ingestion.

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

Note to physician .....

A specific antidote for exposure to this material is not known. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

♣ 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 and carbon dioxide.

5.3. **Advice for firefighters** .....

Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours and toxic decomposition products. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Dike area to prevent water runoff. Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

♣ SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, closable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 10 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. Avoid and reduce vapour and mist formation as much as possible. Remove sources of ignition.

6.2. **Environmental precautions** .....

Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface, soil

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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).

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 industrial detergent. 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 8.2. for personal protection.
See section 13 for disposal.

♣ SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. **Precautions for safe handling** .....

Keep away from sources of ignition and protect from exposure to fire and heat.

In an industrial environment it is recommended to avoid all personal contact with the product, if possible by using closed systems with remote system control. The material should be handled by mechanical means as much as possible. Adequate ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is required. The exhaust gases should be filtered or treated otherwise. For personal protection in this situation, see section 8.

For its use as a plant growth regulator, 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. 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.

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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**

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage.

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 plant growth regulator 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 trinexapac-ethyl.

For tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, the AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) has established a Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL 2011, TWA) of 0.5 ppm.

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

Trinexapac-ethyl

DNEL, systemic ..... 0.34 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment ..... 41 µg/l

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol

DNEL, inhalation ..... 1.4 mg/m^3
PNEC, freshwater ..... 1.9 mg/l
PNEC, marine water ..... 0.19 mg/l

8.2. **Exposure controls** .....

When used in a closed system, personal protection equipment will not be required. The following is meant for other situations, when the use of a closed system is not possible, or when it is necessary to open the system. Consider the need to render equipment or piping systems non-hazardous before opening.

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling of the undiluted product and for preparing the use solution, but can be

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recommended for final use as well.

In cases of incidental high exposure, more personal protection equipment may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask and 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 chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber. The breakthrough times of these gloves for the product are unknown, but it is expected that they will give adequate protection. It is recommended to limit the work to be 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	Liquid. The colour of the product varies. Various shades of green, red, yellow and brown are possible.
Odour	Glue-like smell
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	1% dilution in water: 3.6 at 20°C
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined for product. **Trinexapac-ethyl** : 270 °C **Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol** : 178°C
Flash point	72°C
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	**Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol** : 1.5 - 9.7 vol% (≈ 1.5 - 9.7 kPa)
Vapour pressure	**Trinexapac-ethyl** : 2.16 x 10^{-3} Pa at 25°C **Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol** : 33 Pa at 20°C

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Vapour density ..... (Air = 1)
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol : 3.5

Relative density ..... Not determined
Density: 1.08 g/ml at 20°C

Solubility(ies) ..... Solubility of **trinexapac-ethyl** at 25°C in:

acetone	> 500 g/l
hexane	45 g/l
water	1.1 g/l at pH 3.5
	2.8 g/l at pH 4.9
	10.2 g/l at pH 5.5
	21.1 g/l at pH 8.2

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water **Trinexapac-ethyl** : log K_{ow} = 1.5 at pH 5 and 25°C
log K_{ow} = -0.29 at pH 6.9 and 25°C
log K_{ow} = -2.1 at pH 8.9 and 25°C
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol : log K_{ow} = -0.11

Autoignition temperature ..... 268°C

Decomposition temperature ..... **Trinexapac-ethyl**: decomposition starts at 310°C

Viscosity ..... 18 mPa.s at 20°C, 8 mPa.s at 40°C

Explosive properties..... Not explosive

Oxidising properties ..... Not oxidising

9.2. **Other information**

Miscibility ..... The product is dispersible 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 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 toxicological effects** * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product

Acute toxicity ..... The product is not harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * However, it should always be treated with the usual care of handling chemicals. The acute toxicity of the product is measured as:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD_{50}, oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 420)

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	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 5.33 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation		Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		Moderately irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 429). *
Germ cell mutagenicity		The product contains no ingredients known to be mutagenic. *
Carcinogenicity		The product contains no ingredients known to be carcinogenic. *
Reproductive toxicity		The following was found for the ingredient tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol: decreased weight of testes, necrosis of seminiferous tubular epithelium, early resorption and decreased fetal weight at dosage levels (150 mg/kg bw/day) which also caused other adverse effects (method OECD 421).
STOT – single exposure		Inhalation of vapours may have narcotic effects. *
STOT – repeated exposure		The following was measured on the active ingredient trinexapac-ethyl: Target organ: kidneys, liver NOAEL: 500 ppm (34 mg/kg bw/day) in a 90-day rat study (method OECD 408) based on histological effects on kidneys and increase in liver weight. * The product contains the organic solvent tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol. Generally, organic solvents are suspected to cause irreversible damage to the nervous system on repeated exposure. *
Aspiration hazard		The product does not present an aspiration hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed		To our knowledge, adverse effects in humans have not been reported. Eye contact can result in irritation. In animal tests, reduced activity and shortness of breath were seen at high dosage.

Trinexapac-ethyl

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution		After oral administration, trinexapac-ethyl is rapidly absorbed in the body and mostly distributed to kidneys, liver and plasma. It is only partially metabolised and rapidly excreted. There is no evidence of accumulation.
Acute toxicity		The substance is not harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. *
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat: 4210 mg/kg (method: OECD 401)
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 4000 mg/kg (method: OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 5.3 mg/l/4 h (method: OECD 403)

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

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Not irritation to eyes (method: OECD 405). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not sensitising (method: OECD 406). *

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol

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

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD_{50}, oral, rat: 1600 mg/kg

- skin LD_{50}, dermal, rat: not available

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

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... Not irritating to skin. *

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... No data available.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[2,4,6-tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-

Acute toxicity ..... No available information on acute toxicity, but based on the nature of the polymer no acute toxicity is expected. *

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons. *

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Irritating to eyes. *

STOT – single exposure ..... May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. *

Other endpoints ..... No more information is available.

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** ..... Trinexapac-ethyl has growth inhibiting effects on many plants. The product is considered as non-toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, birds, mammals, insects and soil micro- and macroorganisms.

The ecotoxicity of the product is measured as:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	96-h LC_{50}: 34.1 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (*Daphnia magna*)	48-h EC_{50}: >100 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae *(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)*	72-h IC_{50}: 21.1 mg/l
- Plants	Duckweed (*Lemna gibba*), static test	7-day E_rC_{50}: 149 mg/l 7-day NOE_rC: 3.2 mg/l
- Earthworms	*Eisenia fetida*	14 day LC_{50}: > 1000 mg/kg dry soil

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- Insects Honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) ..... 48-h LC_5, oral: 611.6 µg/l
48-h LC_{50}, contact: 909.1 µg/l

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** .... **Trinexapac-ethyl** does not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable, but it is degraded in the environment. Primary half-life time is usually less than 1 day in soil. Degradation products are further degraded, but slower. Degradation occurs mainly microbiologically.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol is readily biodegradable.

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

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

The potential for bioaccumulation is low, as the bioaccumulation factor of **trinexapac-ethyl** is 6 for whole fish.

Bioaccumulation of **tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol** is not expected.

12.4. **Mobility in soil** ..... Under normal conditions **trinexapac-ethyl** is considered to be moderately mobile in soil.

Due to its miscibility in water, **tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol** is expected to have high mobility in soil.

12.5. **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** ..... None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

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

♣ SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

Disposal of packaging ..... It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the

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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. (trinexapac-ethyl)
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 may cause 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): dangerous for the environment. Young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the product. All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation.
15.2.	**Chemical safety assessment**	A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product.

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♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes in the safety data sheet ..... Minor corrections only

List of abbreviations .....

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC_{50}	50% Effect Concentration
E_rC_{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
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
IC_{50}	50% Inhibition Concentration
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
ME	Micro-Emulsion
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
NOE_rC	No Observed Effect Concentration based on growth
n.o.s.	Not Otherwise Specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Regulation
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time Weighed Average
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
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 ..... Eye irritation: test data
Toxic to reproduction: calculation rules
Hazards to the aquatic environment: calculation rules

Used hazard statements .....

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360Df	May damage the unborn child and suspected of damaging fertility.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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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