

|   |                         |                        |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Material group  | –                       | Page 1 of 14           |
| Product name  | <b>Safari DuoActive</b> | Revision: January 2021 |
| Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended |                         | Supersedes 02.05.2018  |

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Safari DuoActive

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** ..... **Safari DuoActive**  
**Contains lenacil and triflurosulfuron-methyl**
- 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 Harbøre  
 Denmark  
[SDS.Ronland@fmc.com](mailto: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          |   |

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For fire, leak, spill or other accident emergencies:

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

**♣ SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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

Carcinogenicity: Category 2 (H351)  
 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 ..... Both the active ingredients lenacil and triflurosulfuron-methyl are suspected of being carcinogenic.

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

**2.2. Label elements**

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier ..... Safari DuoActive  
 Contains lenacil and triflurosulfuron-methyl

Hazard pictograms (GHS08, GHS09)



Signal word ..... Warning

**Hazard statements**

H351 ..... Suspected of causing cancer.  
 H410 ..... Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Supplementary hazard statement**

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

**Precautionary statements**

P201 ..... Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 ..... Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P280 ..... Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.  
 P308+P313 ..... IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.  
 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.

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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 ingredients

**Lenacil** ..... Content: 71% by weight  
 CAS name ..... 3-Cyclohexyl-6,7-dihydro-1H-cyclopentapyrimidine-2,4(3H,5H)-dione  
 CAS no. .... 2164-08-1  
 IUPAC name(s) ..... 3-Cyclohexyl-1,5,6,7-tetrahydrocyclopentapyrimidine-2,4(3H)-dione  
 ISO name/EU name ..... Lenacil  
 EC no. (EINECS no.) ..... 218-499-0  
 EU index no. .... 613-320-00-6  
 Molecular weight ..... 234.29  
 Classification of the ingredient ..... Carcinogenicity: Category 2 (H351)  
 Hazards to the aquatic environment,  
 acute: Category 1 (H400), M-factor 10  
 chronic: Category 1 (H410), M-factor 10

**Triflurosulfuron-methyl** ..... Content: 7% by weight  
 CAS name ..... Benzoic acid, 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methyl, methyl ester  
 CAS no. .... 126535-15-7  
 IUPAC name ..... Methyl 2-[4-dimethylamino-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylcarbonylsulfamoyl]-*m*-toluate  
 ISO name/EU name ..... Triflurosulfuron-methyl  
 EC no. (EINECS no.) ..... None  
 EU index no. .... None  
 Molecular weight ..... 492.43  
 Classification of the ingredient ..... Carcinogenicity: Category 2 (H351)  
 Hazards to the aquatic environment,  
 acute: Category 1 (H400), M-factor 100  
 chronic: Category 1 (H410), M-factor 10

#### Reportable ingredients

|  | Content<br>(% w/w) | CAS no.    | EC no.<br>(EINECS no.) | Classification  |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------------------|---|
| Kaolin   | 10                 | 1332-58-7  | 310-194-1              | Not classified<br>Personal exposure limits exist.                                     |
| Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated | 8                  | 68512-34-5 | None                   | Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)   |
| Sodium diisopropyl naphthalene-sulphonate        | 1                  | 1322-93-6  | 215-343-3              | Acute Tox. 4 (H302)<br>Acute Tox. 4 (H332)<br>Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)<br>STOT SE 3 (H335) |

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#### ♣ SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

##### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Inhalation .....   | If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure. Light cases: Keep person under surveillance. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms develop. Serious cases: Get medical attention immediately or call for an ambulance. |
| Skin contact ..... | Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Flush skin with water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if any symptom develops.   |
| Eye contact .....  | Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician if irritation develops.                |
| Ingestion .....    | Let the exposed person rinse mouth and drink several glasses of water or milk, but not induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, let him/her rinse mouth and drink several glasses of fluid again. 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

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 5.1. Extinguishing media .....                             | Dry chemical or carbon dioxide for small fires, water spray or foam for large fires. Avoid heavy hose streams.   |
| 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture | The essential breakdown products are volatile, toxic, irritant and inflammable compounds such as nitrogen oxides, hydrogen fluoride, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and various fluorinated organic 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. |

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## ♣ 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. Reduce and avoid formation of vapour and dust 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).

Surface water drains should be covered if appropriate. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be swept up or preferably vacuumed up using equipment with high efficiency final filter.

Transfer to suitable containers. Clean area with 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

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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.

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.

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. 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 the active ingredients in this product.

**Kaolin**

ACGIH (USA) TLV  
 OSHA (USA) PEL

Year

2015 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respirable fraction of the aerosol  
 2015 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, total dust  
 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respirable fraction

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|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| EU, 2000/39/EC<br>as amended | 2017 Not established                       |
| Germany, MAK                 | 2014 Not established                       |
| HSE (UK) WEL                 | 2011 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , respirable dust |

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

#### **Lenacil**

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| DNEL .....                      | Not established  |
| PNEC, aquatic environment ..... | The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.04 mg/kg bw/day<br>0.88 µg/l |

#### **Triflurosulfuron-methyl**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| DNEL .....                      | Not established   |
| PNEC, aquatic environment ..... | The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.04 mg/kg bw/day<br>0.056 µg/l |

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

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

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling of the undiluted product and for preparing the spray solution, but can be recommended for spraying as well.

In cases of incidental high exposure, maximal personal protection equipment 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 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. 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

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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   |
| Odour .....  | Slight  |
| Melting point/freezing point .....                             | Not determined  |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range ..... | Not determined  |
| Flammability .....   | Not ignitable   |
| Lower and upper explosive limit ..                             | Not determined  |
| Flash point .....  | Not determined  |
| Auto-ignition temperature .....                                | Not autoflammable   |
| Decomposition temperature .....                                | Not determined  |
| pH .....   | 8.3   |
| Kinematic viscosity .....                                      | Not determined  |
| Solubility .....   | The product is dispersible in water.<br>Solubility of <b>lenacil</b> at 20°C in:<br>ethyl acetate 500 mg/l<br>hexane 1.3 mg/l<br>water 2.9 mg/l<br>Solubility of <b>triflurosulfuron-methyl</b> at 25°C in:<br>acetone 120 g/l<br>hexane < 0.0016 g/l<br>water 1.0 mg/l at pH 3<br>2.7 mg/l at pH 5<br>110 mg/l at pH 7<br>11000 mg/l at pH 9 |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)              | <b>Lenacil</b> : log K <sub>ow</sub> = 1.70 at 25°C<br><b>Triflurosulfuron-methyl</b> : log K <sub>ow</sub> = 2.3 at pH 5 and 25°C<br>log K <sub>ow</sub> = 0.96 at pH 7 and 25°C<br>log K <sub>ow</sub> = -0.07 at pH 9 and 25°C   |
| Vapour pressure .....  | <b>Lenacil</b> : 1.7 x 10 <sup>-9</sup> Pa at 25°C (by extrapolation)<br><b>Triflurosulfuron-methyl</b> : < 1.3 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> Pa at 25°C   |
| Density and/or relative density .....                          | Bulk density, poured: 0.562 g/cm <sup>3</sup><br>Bulk density, tapped: 0.636 g/cm <sup>3</sup>  |
| 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.



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- 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     LD<sub>50</sub>, oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 425)
- skin             LD<sub>50</sub>, dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation     LC<sub>50</sub>, inhalation, rat: > 5.13 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
- Skin corrosion/irritation ..... Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). \*
- Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Not irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). \*
- Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 429). \*
- Germ cell mutagenicity ..... The product contains no ingredients known to be mutagenic. \*
- Carcinogenicity ..... Results from animal tests on **lenacil** are equivocal: mammary gland tumour in rats (method OECD 453), lung alveolar tumour and hepatocellular adenoma in mice (method OECD 451).
- For **triflusulfuron-methyl**, increased incidence of Leydig cells adenomas was found in male rats at high doses (30 mg/kg bw/day and higher; method OECD 453).
- 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 lenacil:  
Target organ: liver  
NOAEL: 500 ppm (40.6 mg/kg bw/day) in a 90-day rat study (method OECD 408) based on leukopenia and excretion of protein in urine of males. \*

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

#### Lenacil

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Lenacil is rapidly absorbed and excreted, almost completely within a few days. It is uniformly distributed in the body and extensively metabolised. There is no evidence of accumulation.

Acute toxicity ..... The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. \* The acute toxicity is measured as:

|                   |              |  |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| Route(s) of entry | - ingestion  | LD <sub>50</sub> , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 423)   |
|                   | - skin       | LD <sub>50</sub> , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) |
|                   | - inhalation | LC <sub>50</sub> , inhalation, rat: > 5.12 mg/l/4 h (OECD 403) |

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

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 406). \*

#### Triflusalufuron-methyl

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Triflusalufuron-methyl is rapidly absorbed after oral uptake and excreted within a few days. It is widely distributed in tissue with highest concentration found in the liver. It is extensively metabolised. There is no evidence for accumulation.

Acute toxicity ..... The substance is not considered as harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. \* The acute toxicity is measured as:

|                   |              |  |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| Route(s) of entry | - ingestion  | LD <sub>50</sub> , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)         |
|                   | - skin       | LD <sub>50</sub> , dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)    |
|                   | - inhalation | LC <sub>50</sub> , inhalation, rat: > 5.1 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) |

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

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not allergenic in animal tests (method OECD 406). \*

#### Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated

Acute toxicity ..... The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. \*

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Serious eye damage/irritation ..... Causes serious eye irritation.

**Sodium diisopropylnaphthalenesulphonate**

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

Route(s) of entry      - ingestion      LD<sub>50</sub>, oral, rat: > 600 mg/kg  
                                  - skin              LD<sub>50</sub>, dermal, rat: not available  
                                  - inhalation      LC<sub>50</sub>, inhalation, rat: not available

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... May be mildly irritating to skin. \*

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not expected to be sensitising based on QSAR evaluation. \*

STOT – single exposure ..... Irritating to airways.

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 following has been measured on the product:

- Invertebrates      Daphnids (*Daphnia magna*) ..... 48-h EC<sub>50</sub>: 42 mg/l  
 - Algae              Green algae (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*) .. 72-h E<sub>r</sub>C<sub>50</sub>: 17.9 µg/l  
 - Plants              Duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) ..... 7-day E<sub>r</sub>C<sub>50</sub>: 33 µg/l

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** .... **Lenacil** is moderately persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few to several weeks in aerobic soil and water. Degradation is mainly microbiological.

**Triflusulfuron-methyl** does not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable, but it is degraded in the environment. Primary degradation half-life times in soil are a few days. Metabolites are degraded further at a varying rate.

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 n-octanol/water partition coefficients.

Bioaccumulation of **lenacil** is not expected. Due to its solubility in water, **triflusulfuron-methyl** does not bioaccumulate.

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- 12.4. **Mobility in soil** ..... Under normal conditions **lenacil** is of moderate mobility in soil. **Triflurosulfuron-methyl** is moderately mobile in soil at low pH, but very mobile at high pH.
- 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

- 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 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

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- 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** ..... Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (lenacil, triflurosulfuron-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.  
 Dir. 92/85/EEC: The employer shall assess the degree and duration of exposure at the workplace and any possible effect on pregnant women working with this product, and decide which measures should be taken.  
 Young workers under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the 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 involve new information about hazardous properties.
- List of abbreviations ..... ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level  
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service  
 Dir. Directive  
 DNEL Derived No Effect Level  
 EC European Community  
 EC<sub>50</sub> 50% Effect Concentration  
 E<sub>r</sub>C<sub>50</sub> 50% Effect Concentration based on growth  
 EFSA European Food Safety Authority  
 EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

|                |                         |               |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
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|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 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 <sub>50</sub> | 50% Lethal Concentration   |
| LD <sub>50</sub> | 50% Lethal Dose  |
| MAK              | Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration  |
| NOAEL            | No Observed Adverse Effect Level   |
| 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  |
| QSAR             | Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship   |
| Reg.             | Regulation   |
| STOT             | Specific Target Organ Toxicity   |
| TLV              | Threshold Limit Value  |
| 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 ..... Calculation rules

Used hazard statements .....  
H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.  
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

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

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

Prepared by: FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S / GHB