

ROSAN



The Voluntary Initiative
This label is compliant with the
CMA Voluntary Labelling guidance.

Product registration number: MAPP 16591

A water dispersible granule containing 50 g/kg prosulfuron and 500 g/kg dicamba
Herbicide for the control of annual and perennial broadleaved weeds in grain and forage maize (except for seed crops).
The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

Warning

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Avoid release to the environment

Collect spillage: Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with the instructions for use.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (kg product/ha)	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Grain and forage Maize	0.3	1 per crop	Before 6 leaves unfolded

Other Specific Restriction: Do not use on crops grown for seed production

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

NET CONTENTS: 1.8 kg

Authorisation Holder

Syngenta UK Limited
CPC4 Capital Park, Fulbourn,
Cambridge, CB21 5XE,
Tel: (01223) 883400

Marketing Company



Headland Agrochemicals Limited
Rectors Lane, Pentre, Flintshire,
CH5 2DH

In case of toxic or transport emergency ring +44 (0)1484 538444 any time

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD) when handling the concentrate. WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves. AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH SKIN. WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

Environmental protection



To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone distance to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 m from the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water. This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD's published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results from the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years. Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from yards and roads. Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside of the target area.

Storage and disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed in a safe place. RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

Date of manufacture: See neck of bottle
Batch number: See neck of bottle

PROTECT FROM FROST
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be carefully read in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to forage maize and grain maize grown for seed production.

Do not apply with organo-phosphate insecticides.

Only treat healthy maize, preferably in good growing conditions, when the vegetation is dry.

ROSAN is generally highly selective of maize. In exceptional situations (cold, heavy rain), use of ROSAN can temporarily slow down growth.

Do not use during periods of frosty weather, when frost is imminent, or onto crops under stress from frost, water logging, insect attack or drought.

Special care should be taken to avoid damage by drift to broad-leaved plants outside the target area or land intended for cropping e.g. lucerne, sugar beet, sunflower, oilseed rape, peas, vegetable crops, potatoes, soyabean, floral and ornamental crops, vines and fruit trees.

Optimum temperature for application: 10 - 25°C. It is preferable to postpone application if an unfavourable weather period is expected (daily range of temperatures greater than 15°C, cold periods with temperatures lower than 10°C on the 3 days prior to, or following application).

Ensure spraying equipment is thoroughly washed out according to specific instructions after use. Do not allow washings-out to drain onto land intended for cropping or growing crops

Do not mix with adjuvant oils or liquid fertilizers.

Do not apply ROSAN in sequence or in tank-mix with a product containing any other sulfonyl-urea.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

ROSAN is a herbicide based on prosulfuron and dicamba (sodium salt). It is used in maize post-emergence of weeds for the control of annual and perennial dicot weeds.

ROSAN combines two different modes of action: it is absorbed by the leaves and roots of the plant, and it also has a residual activity on some sensitive weeds.

ROSAN is available in the form of dispersible granules.

Always use ROSAN with an approved non-ionic type adjuvant.

ROSAN can be used to control the following weeds in maize. Weeds are best controlled from emergence until the 4 leaf stage.

Weed	ROSAN at 0.300 kg/ha + non-ionic adjuvant
ANNUAL DICOTS	
Common amaranth	S
Common ragweed	S

Fat hen	S
Common fumitory	S
Prickly sow-thistle	S
Linaria sp.	R
Annual mercury	MS
Black nightshade	MS
Field pansy	R
Knotgrass	S
Black bindweed	S
Redshank	S
PERENNIAL DICOTS	
Hedge bindweed	MS
Docks*	MS

*Control of docks is of seedling growth only

KEY: S = susceptible, MS = moderately susceptible, R = resistant

WEED RESISTANCE

Resistance Strategy

Repeated use of herbicides based on active substances in the same chemical family, or with the same mode of action, may lead to the appearance of resistant organisms. To reduce this risk you are advised to use mixtures or sequences of herbicides based on active substances with different modes of action, both during a growing season and within the rotation. This will minimise the possible development of resistant weeds.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Timing and Rates of Use

ROSAN should be applied to grain or forage crops of maize up to 6 leaves emerged stage excluding crops grown for seed production.

Refer to maximum weed growth stage limits approved. Annual weeds are best controlled from emergence until the 4 leaf stage. For the perennial weeds Hedge bindweed is susceptible up to 30 cm diameter and Docks are susceptible up until the beginning of the stem elongation phase.

Apply ROSAN at a maximum total dose of 0.3 kg product per hectare. The addition of an approved non-ionic.

FOLLOWING CROPS AND RECULTIVATION

Adjacent crops

Avoid any spray drift when spraying ROSAN near adjacent sensitive crops.

Recultivation

In the case of failure of a maize crop treated with ROSAN, a waiting period of 4 weeks after treatment is recommended, together with ploughing before re-sowing of maize.

Rotational crops

In the case of a normal rotation, after a maize crop treated with ROSAN,

- The following crops may be planted in the autumn after normal harvest: all varieties of winter wheat, barley, rye and triticale, perennial ryegrass.
- The following crops may be planted in the spring after normal harvest: all varieties of spring wheat, barley, rye and triticale, combining peas, maize, field beans, forage kale, broccoli and cauliflower.
- Planting the following crops is not recommended: sugar beet, sunflower, lucerne.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Spray Volume

Use a water volume of 150 - 300 litres per hectare.

Spray Nozzles

A medium spray quality is preferred for application of ROSAN (see BCPC guidelines).

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended.

Mixing and Spraying

Make sure the sprayer is set to give an even application at the correct volume.

Dry Mixing - Sprayers with Induction Hoppers

Fill sprayer to 15% of tank capacity with water and start agitation. Pour ROSAN into the induction hopper and open valve in bottom of hopper to suck the granules into the circulating spray mix. Continue adding ROSAN until loading is complete. Wash down any granules on the hopper wall and close valve. Add the non-ionic surfactant and continue agitation whilst adding the rest of the water.

Note for Old Sprayers with Indirect Venturi Induction Hoppers

In the unlikely event of problems occurring during dry induction of the granules (blocked venturi), open the rinse ring and add water to the hopper. As soon as product induction continues, carry on adding product until the required amount is reached.

Sprayers Without Induction Hoppers

Fill sprayer with a minimum of 15 cm of water in the bottom and agitate vigorously. Pour ROSAN through the sprayer lid. Add the non-ionic surfactant and continue agitation whilst adding the rest of the water.

Agitate the mixture thoroughly before use and continue agitation during spraying.

Take particular care to avoid overlapping spray swathes.

Thoroughly wash all spray and measuring equipment with water according to the directions below immediately after use.

Washing-out instructions

To avoid subsequent injury to crops, immediately after spraying thoroughly clean the application equipment and protective clothing. Ensure that all traces of product are removed. The following recommendations are to be strictly followed:

1. Immediately after spraying, drain the tank completely. Wash any contamination off the outside of the sprayer with clean water.
2. Rinse the inside of tank with clean water and flush at least one tenth of the spray tank volume through the boom and hoses. Drain the tank completely.
3. Half-fill the tank with clean water and add the correct quantity of ALL CLEAR™ EXTRA. Agitate and then flush the boom and hoses with the solution. Top up completely with water and allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation.
4. Again flush the boom and hoses and drain tank completely (if it is not possible to drain tank completely, repeat step 3 before going on).
5. Remove all the nozzles and filters and soak them in a bucket containing 50ml ALL CLEAR™ EXTRA per 10 litres water.
6. Rinse tank again with clean water and flush at least one tenth of the tank volume through the boom and hoses. Drain the tank completely.
7. For disposal of washings, follow the Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Pesticides on Farms and Holdings. Do not spray onto sensitive crops or land intended for planting with sensitive crops.

Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act **Additional Product Safety Information**

(This section does not form part of the product label under the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995.)

The product label provides information on a specific pesticidal use of the product; do not use otherwise, unless you have assessed any potential hazard involved, the safety measures required and that the particular use has 'extension of use' approval or is otherwise permitted under the Plant Protection Products Regulations.

The information on this label is based on the best available information including data from test results.

Safety Data Sheet

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: ROSAN
Design Code: A14031E

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use: Herbicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: Syngenta UK Ltd,
CPC4, Capital Park, Fulbourn, Cambridge, CB21 5XE
Phone: (01223) 883400, Fax: (01223) 882195,
Website: www.syngenta.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency phone No.: +44 (0) 1484 538444 (24h)

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008

Acute aquatic toxicity Category 1 H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity Category 1 H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

N, Dangerous for the environment

R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements:

Labelling: Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautions Statements:

P272: Avoid release to the environment

P391: Collect spillage

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Supplemental Information:

EUH401: To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with the instructions for use.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Labelling: EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Symbol(s): N = **Dangerous for the environment**



R-phrases:

R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S-phrases:

S2: Keep out of the reach of children

S13: Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuff.

S20/21: When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

S35: This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

S57: Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Special labelling of certain mixtures:

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with instructions for use.

2.3 Other hazards

May form flammable dust-air mixture.

3. Composition / information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous Component(s):

Chemical Name	CAS No. EC No. Registration Number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008	Concentration
dicamba-sodium	1982-69-0 217-846-3	Xn R20 R36 R52/53	Eye Irrit.2;H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	50% W/W
profluron	94125-34-5	Xn, N R22 R50/53	Acute Tox.4;H302 Aquatic Acute1;H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	5% W/W

Substances for which there are Community workplace exposure limits

For the full text of the R-phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

For the full text of the H-statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. First-Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice:

Have the product container, label or Material Safety Data Sheet with you when calling the Syngenta emergency number, a poison control centre or physician, or going for treatment.

Inhalation:

Move the victim to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.

Keep patient warm and at rest. Call a physician or Poison Control Centre immediately.

Skin Contact:

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off immediately with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Eye Contact:

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2 Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: No information available

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Medical advice: There is no specific antidote available. Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media - small fires:

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Extinguishing media - large fires:

Use alcohol-resistant foam or water spray. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

As the product contains combustible organic components, fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion (see section 10). Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. Avoid dust formation.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spillage, pick up with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and transfer to a container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Do not create a powder cloud by using a brush or compressed air. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform responsible authorities.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8

Refer to disposal considerations listed in section 13.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

This material is capable of forming flammable dust clouds in air, which, if ignited, can produce a dust cloud explosion. Flames, hot surfaces, mechanical sparks and electrostatic discharges can serve as ignition sources for this material. Electrical equipment should be compatible with the flammability characteristics of this material. The flammability characteristics will be made worse if the material contains traces of flammable solvents or is handled in the presence of flammable solvents. In general, personnel handling this material and all conducting equipment should be electrically earthed or grounded. Consideration should be given to avoiding the use of insulating plastics. Bulk bags (FIBC) used to contain this material should be Type C or Type D. Type C bags must be electrically grounded before powder is charged or discharged from the bag. Bag filters used to scavenge dust from material handling processes should be conductive and electrically grounded during use. If metal or fibre drums are used to contain this product, make certain that the metal parts are bonded to the filling equipment and grounded. This material can become readily charged in most operations. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. For personal protection see section 8.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedstuffs.

7.3 Specific end uses

Registered Crop Protection products: For proper and safe use of this product, please refer to the approval conditions laid down on the product label.

8. Exposure controls / Personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Components	Exposure limit(s)	Type of exposure limit	Source
prosulcarb	4 mg/m ³	8 h TWA	SYNGENTA

The following recommendations for exposure controls/personal protection are intended for the manufacture, formulation and packaging of the product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering Measures:

Containment and/or segregation is the most reliable technical protection measure if exposure cannot be eliminated. The extent of these protection measures depends on the actual risks in use. If airborne dust is generated, use local exhaust ventilation controls. Assess exposure and use any additional measures to keep airborne levels below any relevant exposure limit. Where necessary, seek additional occupational hygiene advice.

Protective measures:

The use of technical measures should always have priority over the use of personal protective equipment. When selecting personal protective equipment, seek appropriate professional advice. Personal protective equipment should be certified to appropriate standards.

Respiratory protection:

No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required. A particulate filter respirator may be necessary until effective technical measures are installed.

Hand protection:
Chemical resistant gloves are not usually required. Select gloves based on the physical job requirements.

Eye Protection:
Eye protection is not usually required. Follow any site specific eye protection policies.

Skin and body protection:
No special protective equipment required. Select skin and body protection based on the physical job requirements.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State:	solid
Form:	Granules
Colour:	Light grey to brown
Odour:	characteristic
Odour Threshold:	No data available
pH:	6 – 10 at 1 % w/v
Melting point/range:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range:	No data available
Flash point:	No data available
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not highly flammable
Lower explosion limit:	No data available
Upper explosion limit:	No data available
Vapour pressure:	No data available
Relative vapour density:	No data available
Density:	No data available
Solubility in other solvents:	No data available
Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:	No data available
Autoignition temperature:	No data available
Thermal decomposition:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic:	No data available
Explosive properties:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties:	Not oxidizing

9.2 Other Information

Minimum ignition temperature:	500 °C
Dust explosion class:	Forms flammable dust clouds
Minimum ignition energy:	>1 J
Burning number:	4 at 20 °C 4 at 100 °C

10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1	Reactivity:	No information available
10.2	Chemical Stability:	No information available
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions:	None known. Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.
10.4	Conditions to avoid:	No information available
10.5	Incompatible materials:	No information available
10.6	Hazardous decomposition products:	Combustion or thermal decomposition will evolve toxic and irritant vapours.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 female rat, > 2,000 mg/kg
The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Acute inhalational toxicity: LC50 rat, > 5.02 mg/l, 4 h
The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rat, > 2,000 mg/kg
The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Rabbit: Mildly-irritating.
The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Rabbit: Mildly-irritating.
The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Buehler Test guinea pig: not sensitizing.
The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Dicamba-sodium: Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.
prosulcarb: Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.

Carcinogenicity
Dicamba-sodium: Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.
prosulcarb: Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

Teratogenicity
Dicamba-sodium: Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
prosulcarb: Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.

Reproductive toxicity
Dicamba-sodium: Did not show reproductive toxicity effects in animal experiments.
prosulcarb: Did not show reproductive toxicity effects in animal experiments.

STOT – repeated exposure
Dicamba-sodium: No adverse effect has been observed in chronic toxicity tests.
prosulcarb: No adverse effect has been observed in chronic toxicity tests.

12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish:

LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), > 100 mg/l, 96 h

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 *Daphnia magna* (water flea), > 100 mg/l, 48 h

Toxicity to aquatic plants:

EbC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 0.08 mg/l, 96 h

ErC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 0.319 mg/l, 96 h

ErC50 *Lemna gibba* (duckweed), 0.0623 mg/l, 7 d

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: prosulfuron not biodegradable

Stability in water

Dicamba-sodium: Degradation half life: 35 – 46 d

prosulfuron: Not persistent in water. Based on test results with similar product

Degradation half life: 45 – 60 d.

Not persistent in water.

Stability in soil

Dicamba-sodium: Degradation half life: 1.4 – 11 d

prosulfuron: Not persistent in soil. Based on test results with similar product.

Degradation half life: 11 d

Not persistent in soil

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Dicamba-sodium: The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation.

prosulfuron: Prosulfuron has low potential for bioaccumulation.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Dicamba-sodium: Very highly mobile in soil.

prosulfuron: Prosulfuron has high mobility in soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Dicamba-sodium:

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Prosulfuron:

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Classification of the product is based on this summation of the concentrations of classified components.

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product:

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Do not dis-

pose of waste into sewer. Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging:

Empty remaining contents. Triple rinse containers. Empty containers should be taken for local recycling or waste disposal. Do not re-use empty containers.

14. Transport Information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.1 UN Number: UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name:

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, NO.S. (PROSULFURON)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 9

14.4 Packing Group; III

Labels: 9

14.5 Environmental hazards: Environmentally hazardous

Sea transport (IMDG)

14.1 UN Number: UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name:

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, NO.S. (PROSULFURON)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 9

14.4 Packing Group; III

Labels: 9

14.5 Environmental hazards: Marine Pollutant

Air transport (IATA-DGR)

14.1 UN Number: UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name:

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, NO.S. (PROSULFURON)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 9

14.4 Packing Group; III

Labels: 9

14.6 Special precautions for user: none

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable

15. Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Hazard pictograms:



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H303: May be harmful if swallowed.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautions Statements:

P272: Avoid release to the environment.

P391: Collect spillage

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required for this substance.

16. Other Information

Approval number, MAPP 16591.

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

Based upon SDS release dated 30.08.13, version 10 with local amendment.

Full text of R phrases referred to under Section 2 and 3:

R20 Harmful by inhalation

R22 Harmful if swallowed

R36 Irritating to eyes

R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of H-statements referred to under sections 2 and 3:

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.