

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Terbufos 150

According to UN GHS 8th Ed
Revision Date: 18/07/2022

First print date: 01/06/2018
Version: 1.1

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

Product identifier:

Identification as on the label/Trade name: Terbufos 150

Common Name: Terbufos 150 g/kg GR

Relevant identification uses of the substance and uses advised against:

Identified uses: Insecticide

Uses advised against: Use only as directed.

Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:

Enviro Bio-Chem (Pty) Ltd, 44 Kerk Street,
Lichtenburg, North West, South Africa, 2740

Details of the Registration Holder:

Erintrade cc t/a RT Chemicals, 44 Kerk Street,
Lichtenburg, North West, South Africa, 2740

Contact Details:

Telephone: +27 87 231 7261

Fax: 086 541 7948

Website: www.envirobiochem.co.za

Emergency telephone numbers:

24 Hour Emergency Number: Bateleur: +27 83 123 3911

Griffon Poison Information Centre: +27 82 446 8946

Poisons Information Helpline: 0861 555 777

Tygerberg Hospital: +27 21 931 6129

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substances or mixture

The mixture is classified according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 EU-GHS/CLP

Hazard classes/Hazard categories	Hazard statement
Acute toxicity oral (Category 1)	H300
Acute toxicity dermal (Category 1)	H310
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)	H351
Aquatic toxicity acute (Category 1)	H400
Aquatic toxicity Chronic (Category 1)	H410

Label elements



Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H300	Fatal if swallowed
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life

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H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
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Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P330	Rinse mouth
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P361	Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405	Store locked up
P391	Collect spillage
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/ national regulations

Other hazards: None known
SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
Substance/Mixture: Mixture
Ingredients:

Substance name (IUPAC)	CAS Number.	Concentration % by weight	Classification EC1272/2008
Terbufos	13071-79-9	17.6%	Acute Toxicity (Category 2) H300 Acute Toxicity (Category 1) H310 Aquatic Acute (Category 1) H400 Aquatic Chronic (Category 1) H410
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	< 3%	Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302
Attapulgit	12174-11-7	< 80%	Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES
Description of first aid measures:

General: Remove the victim from the area of exposure. Wash off remaining material with plenty of water. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Immediately consult a doctor

In case of inhalation: Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration (not direct mouth to mouth). Maintain airway and blood pressure and administer oxygen if available. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Administration of oxygen should be performed by qualified personnel. **Immediately seek medical attention.** Organophosphates: Cholinesterase inhibitor

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In case of skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash contaminated areas with soap and water followed by alcohol. Emergency personnel should wear gloves and avoid contamination. Treat respiratory difficulty with artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Organophosphates: Cholinesterase inhibitor. Wash clothing before reuse.

In case of eye contact: Do not rub eyes. Flush eyes with water or saline solution. If symptoms of poisoning occur, treat respiratory difficulty with artificial respiration and oxygen. Observe patient for at least 24 to 36 hours. Get medical attention immediately. Oxygen should be administered by qualified medical personnel. Organophosphates: Cholinesterase inhibitor

In case of ingestion: Seek medical attention immediately. If the person is alert and respiration is not depressed, give syrup of IPECAC followed by water (if vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration). If consciousness level declines or vomiting has not occurred in 15 minutes' empty stomach by gastric lavage with the aid of cuffed endotracheal tube using isotonic saline or 5% sodium bicarbonate followed with activated charcoal. Establish and maintain airway. Treat respiratory difficulty with artificial respiration and oxygen. Do not give morphine, aminophylline, phenothiazines, reserpine, furosemide, or ethacrynic acid. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Administration of oxygen and lavage must be performed by qualified medical personnel. Organophosphates: Cholinesterase inhibitor

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**Inhalation:**

Acute exposure: When inhaled, the first effects of cholinesterase inhibitors are usually respiratory and may include nasal hyperemia and watery discharge, cough, chest discomfort, dyspnea, and wheezing due to increased bronchial secretions and bronchoconstriction. If sufficient amounts are absorbed, other systemic effects may begin within a few minutes or be delayed for up to 12 hours. Symptoms may include pallor, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, headache, dizziness, ocular pain, blurred vision, miosis or in some cases, especially initially, mydriasis, lacrimation, salivation, sweating, and confusion. Other reported central nervous system or neuromuscular effects may include ataxia, slurred speech, areflexia, weakness, fatigue, fasciculations, twitching, tremors possibly of the tongue and eyelids, and eventually paralysis of the extremities and possibly of the respiratory muscles. In severe cases there may also be involuntary defecation and urination, cyanosis, psychosis, hyperglycemia, acute pancreatitis, cardiac irregularities, pulmonary edema, unconsciousness, convulsions, and coma. Death is primarily due to respiratory failure, although cardiovascular effects including cardiac arrest may also be implicated. Long term sequelae are rare but may include neuropsychiatric disorders and myopathy with muscle tenderness. Some organophosphates may cause a delayed neuropathy beginning 1-4 weeks after an acute exposure which may or may not have caused acute cholinergic effects. Numbness, tingling, weakness and cramping beginning symmetrically in the lower limbs may progress to ataxia and paralysis. In severe cases, upper limb involvement is possible and flaccid paralysis may progress to spastic paralysis with exaggerated reflexes. Improvement may occur over months to years, but some residual impairment usually remains

Chronic exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in the effects of acute exposure including the delayed neuropathy. Other effects reported in workers repeatedly exposed include impaired memory and concentration, acute psychosis, severe depressions, irritability, confusion, apathy, emotional lability, social withdrawal, confusion, headache, speech difficulties, delayed reaction times, spatial disorientation, nightmares, sleepwalking, and drowsiness or insomnia. An influenza-like condition with headache, nausea, weakness, weight loss and malaise has also been reported.

Skin Contact:

Acute exposure: Localized sweating and fasciculation's may occur at the site of contact. If sufficient amounts are absorbed, other effects of cholinesterase inhibition as described in acute inhalation occur. Symptoms may be delayed 2 to 3 hours, but usually no more than 12 hours. The rate of absorption is increased by the presence of dermatitis or high ambient temperatures. Delayed neuropathy is also possible.

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Chronic exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause effects as described in acute exposure. Some organophosphates may cause sensitisation.

Eye contact:

Acute exposure: Direct contact may cause pain, hyperemia, lacrimation, twitching of the eyelids, miosis, and ciliary muscle spasm with blurred or dimmed vision and browache. Sometimes mydriasis may occur instead of miosis. With sufficient exposure, other symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition as described in acute inhalation may occur.

Chronic exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause effects as described in acute exposure

Ingestion:

Acute exposure: When ingested, the first effects may be nausea, vomiting, anorexia, abdominal cramps and diarrhoea. Gastrointestinal absorption may cause symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition as described in acute inhalation.

Symptoms may begin within minutes or be delayed for hours. Delayed effects including neuropathy may also occur.

Chronic exposure: Repeated ingestion may cause effects as described in acute exposure

Anticipated delayed effects: None known

Most important symptoms / effects: Refer to specific routes of exposure mentioned above.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Antidote: The decision as to whether the severity of poisoning requires administration of any antidote and actual dose required should be made by qualified medical personnel. For cholinesterase inhibitors: Establish clear airway and tissue oxygenation by aspiration of secretions, and if necessary, by assisted pulmonary ventilation with oxygen. Improve tissue oxygenation as much as possible before administering Atropine to minimise the risk of ventricular fibrillation.

Administer Atropine Sulphate intravenously or intramuscularly if iv injection is not possible. In moderately severe poisoning administer Atropine Sulphate; 0.4 to 2.0 mg repeated every 15 minutes until atropinisation is achieved (tachycardia, flushing, dry mouth, mydriasis). Maintain atropinisation by repeated doses for 2 to 12 hours, or longer, depending on the severity of poisoning. The appearance of rales in the lung bases, miosis, salivation, nausea, bradycardia, are all indications of inadequate atropinisation. Severely poisoned individuals exhibit remarkable tolerance to Atropine; two or more times the dosages suggested above may be needed. Persons not poisoned or only slightly poisoned, however, may develop signs of atropine toxicity from such large dosages: fever, muscle fibrillations, and delirium are the main signs of atropine toxicity. If these signs appear while the patient is fully atropinised, atropine administration should be discontinued, at least temporarily. Observe treated patient closely for at least 24 hours to insure that symptoms (possibly pulmonary edema) do not recur as atropinisation wears off. In very severe poisonings, metabolic disposition of toxicant may require several hours or days during which atropinisation must be maintained. Markedly lower levels of urinary metabolites indicate that atropine dosage can be tapered off. As dosage is reduced, check the lung bases frequently for rales. If rales are heard or other symptoms return, reestablish atropinisation promptly. Administration of antidote must be performed by qualified medical personnel. In cases of severe poisoning by organophosphate pesticides in which respiratory depression, muscle weakness and twitching are severe, give Pralidoxime (Protopam-ayerst, 2-PAM), 1.0 gram intravenously at no more than 0.5 gram per minute. Dosage of pralidoxime may be repeated in 1 to 2 hours, then at 10 to 12 hours intervals if needed. In very severe poisonings, dosage rates may be doubled. Treatment with pralidoxime will be most effective if given within thirty-six hours after poisoning. Antidote should be administered by qualified medical personnel.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguisher media:

Suitable extinguisher media: Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray.

Small Fire: Extinguish small fires with carbon dioxide, dry powder, or alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fire: Foam or water spray can be used for larger fires or cooling of unaffected stock but avoid the accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.

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Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use high volume water jet, due to contamination risk.

Special hazards arising from the mixture:

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire: Refer to Section 10: Stability and Reactivity.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Fire may produce irritating or poisonous vapours, mists, or other products of combustion. Remove spectators from surrounding area. Evacuate downwind. Remove container from fire area if possible. Use a recommended extinguishing agent for the type of surrounding fire. Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours and fumes from burning materials.

Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

and full turnout gear. Use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.

Contain fire control agents for later disposal according to Section 13.

Water can be used to cool unaffected containers.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

Personal precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe in spray mist or dust. Ventilate area of spill or leak, especially in contained areas

For emergency responders: Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe in fumes. Refer to section 8 for recommended personal protective equipment. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

Environmental precautions:

Stop leak if without risk. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into drains, watercourses, or confined areas: dike if needed. If the product contaminates public water, inform appropriate authorities immediately in accordance with local regulations. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations.

Methods for containment and cleaning up:

Methods and Materials for Containment: Contain spilled product by diking area with sand or earth.

Methods and Materials for Clean-up: Cover contained spill with an inert absorbent material such as sand, vermiculite, earth or other appropriate material. Vacuum, scoop, or sweep up material and place the material into a clean, dry, sealable container.

Label containers with the contents and dispose of according to local regulations. Do not place spilled material back in original container. Do not re-use spill material. Collect washings and add to the drums already collected. Do not flush spilled material or washings into drains or waterways. To decontaminate the spill area, tools, and equipment, wash with water and suitable detergent.

Reference to other sections:

See section 1 for information on emergency contact details

See section 7 for information on safe handling.

See section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See section 13 for information on disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Fatal if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation during handling and use. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Immediately clean up spills that occur during handling.

Keep containers closed when not in use. In the case of contact with the product refer to First Aid Measures – Section 4.

Protective measures: Observe directions on label and instructions for use.

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Advice on general occupational hygiene: Practice good hygiene when using this material. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking, using the toilet. Worker should shower at the end of each workday. Wash all clothing before it is re-used.

Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities:

Store locked up in the closed original packaging out of reach of children, unauthorised persons, and animals. Store in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides and fertilisers.

Specific end uses:

Use as directed. Use original container.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters:

Occupational exposure limits (OEL): No information available.

Biological exposure indices (BEI): No information available.

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: No information available

Exposure control:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. A Risk Assessment should be conducted before handling is to commence to determine specific exposure control.

Appropriate engineering controls: Provide adequate ventilation, exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain airborne concentrations below OELs or other specified exposure limits.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire and other applicable regulations.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face protection: Wear chemical goggles or face shield when mixing or applying product.

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include Nitrile/butadiene rubber, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate, Polyvinyl alcohol, Polyvinyl chloride.

Body protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant overalls and rubber boots and rubber gloves. Avoid any skin exposure.

Respiratory protection: Use a NIOSH approved, air purifying respirator with cartridges / canisters approved for organic vapours.

Emergency eyewash: Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain or appropriate alternative within the immediate work area for emergency use.

Environmental exposure controls: Prevent product from entry into sewers and water courses.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Granules
Colour	Brown to grey
Odour	Mercaptan-like odour.
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	No data available
Boiling point (°C)	No data available

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Flash point (°C)	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability	Non-flammable
Upper /lower flammability limits	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Vapour density	No data available
Bulk density (25°C)	1 g/mℓ
Water solubility (g/l) at 20°C	No data available
Partition coefficient : n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	No data available
Decomposition temperature (°C)	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic (mPa s)	No data available
Explosive properties	Dust-air mixtures can be explosive
Oxidising properties	No data available
Explosive limits	No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: None known

Chemical stability: The product is stable for two years at ambient temperature and pressure, under normal storage and handling conditions. Avoid storage under extreme temperatures and conditions. Store below 50 °C, preferably below 30 °C, and not for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Unlikely to occur

Conditions to avoid: : Extreme heat or exposure to flames.

Incompatible materials: Avoid strong oxidizers and strongly alkaline materials.

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition may produce hydrogen Sulphide, mercaptans, and oxides of carbon, phosphorus and sulphur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution: No data available

Information on toxicological effects:

Assessment of acute toxicity:

The product has not been tested. The data reported is for the main ingredients in the mixture.

Terbufos CAS No. 13071-79-9	
Acute toxicity:	
Acute Oral LD50 (rat - male)	5.1 mg/kg
Acute Dermal LD50 (rat):	7.4 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation LC50 - 4 h (rat - female)	0.0012 mg/l air
Skin irritation/ corrosion (rabbits)	Not a skin irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitization (Guinea Pig)	No data available
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
Carcinogenicity	No data available
Reproductive toxicity	No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity STOT single exposure	No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity STOT repeated exposure	No data available
Aspiration hazard	No data available

Additional information:

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To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated

Benzaldehyde CAS No: 100-52-7	
Acute toxicity:	
Acute Oral LD50 (rat – male and female)	1300mg/kg
Acute Dermal LD50 (rabbit):	2000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation LC50 - 6 h (rat)	1.5 mg/l
Respiratory or skin sensitization (Guinea pig)	Not a skin or respiratory sensitiser
Germ cell mutagenicity Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Test system: mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 490 Result: negative	
Carcinogenicity	No data available
Reproductive toxicity	No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity STOT single exposure	Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation. - Lungs
Specific Target Organ Toxicity STOT repeated exposure	No data available
Aspiration hazard	No data available

Additional Information:

Central nervous system depression, Prolonged or repeated exposure to skin causes defatting and dermatitis.

After absorption: Damage to: Kidney Systemic effects: Headache Drowsiness Convulsions Dizziness Shortness of breath

Unconsciousness narcosis Other dangerous properties cannot be excluded.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Terbufos CAS No. 13071-79-9	
Toxicity	
Birds Acute oral LD ₅₀ Dietary LC ₅₀ (8D)	15 mg/kg quail; 1636mg/kg C 185 mg/kg Mallard ducks, 145 mg/kg Ring necked pheasants
Aquatic Toxicity Fish LC ₅₀ (96 hr) Aquatic Toxicity Daphnia EC ₅₀ (48 hr) Algae Toxicity EC ₅₀ (96h) Bee Toxicity LD ₅₀	0.01 mg/l (Rainbow trout); 0.004 (bluegill Sunfish) No data available No data available 4.1 µg/bee(contact);
Persistence and degradability	Terbufos degradation occurs in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. In aerobic conditions in a sand-clay soil, the biological half-life was found to be 5 days with a remnant of only 0.02 ppm after one year
Bioaccumulation potential	Not determined
Mobility in soil	Terbufos has a negligible mobility due to its strong adsorption by clays; it is relatively immobile in soil under leaching and non-leaching conditions.

Benzaldehyde CAS No: 100-52-7

Toxicity

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Aquatic Toxicity Fish flow-through test LC ₅₀ (96 hr)	1.07 mg/l <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Aquatic Toxicity semi-static test <i>Daphnia</i> EC ₅₀ (48 hr)	19.7 mg/l <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea)
Algae Toxicity static test ErC ₅₀ (72h)	8.05 – 33.1 mg/l <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (green algae)
Bacteria Toxicity (IC ₅₀)	740- 759.3 mg/l activated sludge
Persistence and degradability	aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 95 % - Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301B)
Bioaccumulation potential	No data available
Mobility in soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	Forms toxic mixtures in water, dilution measures notwithstanding. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Attapulgit CAS No: 12174-11-7	
Toxicity	
Aquatic Toxicity Fish LC ₅₀ (96 hr)	No data available
Aquatic Toxicity <i>Daphnia</i> EC ₅₀ (48 hr)	No data available
Algae Toxicity EC ₅₀ (96h)	No data available
Bee Toxicity LD ₅₀	No data available
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Bioaccumulation potential	No data available
Mobility in soil	No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods:

Product:

Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches, and waterways. Refer to container label for disposal information. Open dumping or burning of this pesticide is prohibited. To avoid disposal, end users should attempt to utilize the product completely according to label instructions. If this is not possible, handle with care, and dispose in a safe manner. This product contains Terbufos and can be toxic. It is the ultimate responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of the disposal whether the product (and/or 'empty' container residue) meets any other hazardous waste criteria. Follow all applicable state and local regulations regarding waste management methods. The recommended disposal method for this product is incineration.

Container:

Empty containers/bags may retain some product residues. DO NOT RE-USE. TRIPLE RINSE, render container/bag unusable by crushing and/or puncturing, and dispose in a safe manner. Follow all applicable state and local regulations regarding waste management methods. Puncture the triple rinsed container and dispose of via an approved collector or recycler. Do not bury, burn or donate the container to any other parties that may use it as a container for food or beverages. Follow all local/ regional/ national/ international regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	2783
UN proper shipping name	Organophosphorus Pesticide; Solid; Toxic (Terbufos 150 g/kg).
Transport hazard class	6.1
Packaging group	I
Marine pollutant	Yes

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Safety, health, and environmental regulations/legislation for the mixture:

Relevant information regarding authorization: Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993. Regulation for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021. UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations Rev. 21 (2019), Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Rev 8, 2019.

Relevant information regarding restrictions:

EU regulations: Regulation EC 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

Other National regulations:

National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (ACT NO. 93 of 1996).

SANS 10228:2012- The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes.

National Environmental Management Waste Act 59 of 2008.

Act 36 of 1947 of the Republic of South Africa. This product is registered under it is a violation of South African law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its approved labelling. Read and follow all label directions

Chemical Safety Assessment carried out? No

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Indication of changes:

Classification according to SANS 10234:2019, Regulation EC 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

GHS aligned – all sections

Relevant H statements (number and full text):

H302-Harmful if swallowed

Training instructions:

Use as indicated on the label, special training may be required for application.

Further information:

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

The information on this sheet is not a specification; it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general guidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage, and use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product, nor where instructions or recommendations are not followed.