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SAFETY DATA SHEET

This safety data sheet was created pursuant to the requirements of:
The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

TYLSIMEX 500 SC

Version: 2 **Supersedes Date**: 12 July 2006

Revision date: 28 January 2022

Print date: 28 January 2022

1. Product and Company Identification

Identification of the product/preparation

Product Name	TYLSIMEX 500 SC
Trade Name/Synonyms	None
Registration Number	L6805
Product Description and Formulation Type	A suspension concentrate pre-emergence herbicide for the control of a variety of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Active Ingredient

Simazine and Terbuthylazine

Formula	Simazine: $C_7H_{12}ClN_5$ Terbuthylazine: $C_9H_{16}ClN_5$
CAS Numbers	122-34-9 and 5915-41-3

Supplier, Manufacturer, and/or Importer

Supplier

Company Name	ADAMA SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD
Address	Ground Floor, Simeka House The Vineyards Office Estate 99 Jip de Jager Drive Belville, 7530
Phone Number	+27 21 982 1460
Web-Address	www.adama.com

Emergency Phone Numbers

Nature of Emergency	Emergency Operator	Telephone Number
24 Hour Poisoning Emergency Helplines – National Advisory Bodies	Griffon Poison Information Centre Tygerberg Poison Information Centre	+27 (0)82 446 8946 +27 (0)21 931 6129
Spill Response and Transport Incidents	SPILL TECH®	+27(0)86 100 0366 +27 (0)83 253 6618
Product Properties and Hazards	ADAMA South Africa (Pty) Ltd	+27(0)21 982 1460

Relevant identified uses of the product and uses advised against

TYLSIMEX 500 SC is a selective triazine soil-acting herbicide used to control most germinating annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Use restrictions are included in the product label.

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria in South Africa – GHS classification and labelling of chemicals – SANS10234 and the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents – 2021.

GHS Classification:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Number
Carcinogenicity	2	H351
STOT RE	2	H373
Acute Aquatic Toxicity	1	H400
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	1	H410

Label Elements

Pictograms:

Signal Word

Warning

Hazard Statements:

Statement Number	Hazard Statement
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention - Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P203	Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe vapour, fumes, spray or mist.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye and face protection.

Response - Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P318	If exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage - Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal - Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P501	Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste facility and in accordance with local and national regulatory requirements.

Other Hazards

Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Mixture

Common Name:	TYLSIMEX 500 SC
IUPAC/Chemical Name-Active ingredient:	2-chloro-N^2,N^4-diethyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine and N^2-tert-butyl-6-chloro-N^4-ethyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine
Chemical Family:	Chlorinated triazine herbicide
Formulation:	Simazine 213g/L and Terbuthylazine 287 g/L– Suspension concentrate

Ingredients with Hazard Concerns (GHS)

According to UN GHS criteria.

Hazardous Component – Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight - %	International GHS Classification
Simazine	122-34-9	19 -21%	Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 4. Carcinogenicity, Category 2. Aquatic Toxicity, Acute, Category 1. Aquatic Toxicity, Chronic, Category 1.
Terbuthylazine	5915-41-3	25 - 27%	Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 4. STOT RE, Category 2. Aquatic Toxicity Acute, Category 1. M = 10. Aquatic Toxicity Chronic, Category 1. M = 10.
Mono Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	<10%	Acute Oral Toxicity, Category 4. Acute Toxicity Inhalation, Category 4. STOT RE, Category 2 (Oral-Kidney).

NOTE: The other ingredients do not cause or contrinute toward the correct GHS classification of TYLSIMEX 500 SC and are therefore, in terms of the South African Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents - 2021; Regulation 14(b), not listed in the table above.

4. First-Aid Measures

Description of First-aid Measures

General Advice

Provide this SDS to medical personnel for treatment. Emergency personnel should wear protective clothing appropriate to the type and degree of contamination. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and remove the affected person from the contamination area. Keep the person warm, calm and covered up. First Aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety.

Eye Contact

Immediately rinse/flush the eyes gently with water from the eye wash fountain for several minutes (at least 15 minutes), while holding the eyelids apart. Check for and remove contact lenses if easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.

Skin Contact

Remove all contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse the skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes under the safety shower. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs and persists. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhalation

Immediately remove the affected victim from exposure to an area with fresh air. If breathing is difficult have qualified personnel administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the product; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Obtain medical attention if concerned or unwell.

Ingestion

Obtain immediate medical attention or call a poison control centre for treatment advice. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a medical professional. If spontaneous vomiting

	occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomits.
Emergency Responders	Use Personal Protective equipment as required.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Acute health effects: Symptoms of exposure to the product could include weight loss, changes in blood.
Long-term effects: Tremors, damage to kidneys, liver and thyroid.
Data Source: USA EPA Technical Fact Sheet.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician:

No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or foam. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Do not use high volume water jets due to potential contamination.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical including thermal decomposition products	Fires involving the product may produce irritating or poisonous vapours (toxic oxides of nitrogen, chloride compounds carbon monoxide, etc.), mists or other products of combustion.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Fire fighters must wear emergency equipment including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face mask. Remove unaffected containers from fire area if possible.
Additional provisions	Stay at maximum distance. Act in accordance with the site's Internal Emergency Plan and the Workplace Specific Procedures for actions to be taken after an accident or other emergencies. Keep container cool by spraying with water.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures	Do not breathe in dust/fumes/vapour and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothes. Do not touch or walk through spilled material as it could be slippery when spilt. Contain spills if it can be done without risk and clean-up immediately. Wear appropriate protective clothing recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Prevent spillage or further leakage if safe to do so. Do not allow the spilt product to enter water courses and drains and avoid contact with soil. Do not allow the spilt product to spread to other areas - keep the spilt material contained and isolated. Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities if the spilt product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, water ways, soil or air).
Methods for cleaning up	***For small spills***, sweep up with damp absorbent material. Place into a labelled waste container with a shovel and cover for subsequent disposal. Dispose of collected spilt material as hazardous waste. Clean the contaminated surface with water to remove any residues of the spilt product. Keep the wash water out of drains, sewers and waterways.

For large spills, do not wash away into sewers. Contain and collect spilt product in suitable containers for proper disposal.

Reference to other SDS sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Always provide good ventilation in the work area. Prevent contact with eyes and prolonged contact with skin and clothing. Do not breathe in vapours. Wear protective clothing and equipment during handling as described in Section 8 of the SDS. Do not eat or drink during use. Wash the hands and face thoroughly with soap after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not permit smoking in use or storage areas.
Locate emergency showers and eye-rinsing facility near the work/handling area. Maintain good normal industrial hygiene and housekeeping practices in areas where the product is used/handled. Remove contaminated clothing immediately if the product gets inside. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of work area and work clothing is recommended. Keep unprotected persons away from the area where the product is being applied.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The entrance to storage facilities should be granted only to appropriately trained personnel. Always store locked up and keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store only in properly labelled containers. Check storage containers regularly for leaks. The formulation is stable if stored well ventilated, out of direct sunlight, cool and free of moisture and high humidity. Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals. Protect containers from physical damage. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Avoid cross contamination with other agricultural products. Store away from incompatible materials like strong acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents.
It is recommended to have appropriate spill control kits equipped with absorbent material in close proximity to storage areas (see Section 6).
Store in accordance with national and local regulations.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Components with workplace control parameters – National Occupational Exposure Limits

This product, as supplied, contains Mono Ethylene Glycol for which occupational exposure limits have been established by the South African Department of Labour and Employment.

Component	Type	Control Parameter	Update	Basis
Mono Ethylene Glycol	OEL-eight hour TWA	50 ppm – Vapour Fraction	2021	South African RELs*
	OEL – STEL/C	100 ppm – Vapour Fraction	2021	South African RELs*

*REL: Recommended Exposure Limit.

OEL-eight hour TWA:	Occupational Exposure Limit - Time Weighted Average. Calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.
OEL-STEL/C:	Occupational Exposure Limit - short Term Exposure Limit / Ceiling Limit. Peak airborne concentration determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time, which does not exceed 15 minutes.
Appropriate engineering controls	Use with general or adequate local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations and exposure below occupational exposure limits. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory protection:	Respiratory protection selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. In operations where exposure levels are exceeded, an approved respirator (full face mask) with a particulate filter and an organic vapour cartridge or supplied air respirator should be used. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form and concentration. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Skin and hand protection:	Select skin and hand protection based on the task being performed and the risks involved with the task. Impervious chemical resistant gloves recommended for hand protection (e.g. butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, etc.). Consider the glove penetration time - information on glove penetration time is available from the manufacturer of the glove. The gloves should be replaced immediately in case of damage or signs of wear. It is recommended to use preventative skin protection (skin cream). Impervious coveralls, apron, shoes and socks as required to prevent skin contact and contamination of personal clothing.
Eye/face protection:	Safety eyewear compliant with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or vapour. Splash resistant safety goggles is recommended if a full face respirator is not used.
General safety and hygiene measures:	The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Handle the product in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. An eye wash fountain and safety showers should be available and easily accessible. Keep the product away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Wash the hands and/or face before breaks, eating, smoking or using the lavatory and at the end of the shift/working period.
Environmental exposure controls	In accordance with the local legislation for the protection of the environment it is recommended to avoid environmental spillage or releases of both the product and its container.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Unless otherwise stated, the data is applicable to the formulate

Physical or Chemical Property		Value	Test Method or Remarks
Appearance	Appearance/physical state	Liquid	
	Odour characteristics	Faint odour	

	Colour	Whitish	
	Boiling point (°C)	Not determined	
Volatility	Vapour pressure(mPa) at 25°C	0.003 0.15	Simazine Terbuthylazine
	Evaporation Rate at 20 ºC	Not determined	
	Solubility in water (ppm at 25 °C)	6.2-7 8.5	Simazine Terbuthylazine
	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not determined	
	Melting point (°C)	Not applicable (liquid)	
Product Descriptors	pH	6-8	
	Density (g/cm^3) at 20°C	1.1 ± 0.02	
	Bulk Density/relative density (g/L)	Not applicable	
	Particle characteristics	Not applicable - liquid	
	Log P octanol / water at 20°C	2.19 3.04	Simazine Terbuthylazine
	Flammable (Y/N)	Not flammable	
	Flash point (°C)	115	Mono Ethylene Glycol
Flammability	Flammable limits-LEL	Not determined	
	Flammability limits -UEL	Not determined	
	Auto-ignition Temperature (°C)	Not determined	

Other Hazard Information
None

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	The product is not reactive under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Decomposes at elevated temperatures.
Chemical Stability	Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Stable under normal ambient conditions of use, storage and transport.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None known under conditions of normal use.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Does not decompose when used for intended uses. Can decompose under fire or during burning and at high temperatures releasing toxic oxides of nitrogen and carbon as well as toxic corrosive fumes of chloride.

Conditions to Avoid

Shock and Friction	Contact with Air	Heat and Ignition Sources	Sunlight	Humidity or Moisture Conditions
Not applicable	Avoid storage without ventilation	Avoid exposing to excessive heat	Do not store in direct sunlight	Avoid moisture conditions during storage

Incompatible Materials

Incompatable with:

Strong Acids	Water	Combustive Materials	Strong Alkalis	Other Incompatible Substances
Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Avoid strong oxidising agents.

11. Toxicological Information

Information on likely routes of exposure

The product can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

The product is of relatively low acute toxicity.

Product Information	Fatal	Toxic	Harmful	May be Harmful	Not classified
Ingestion - Oral					√
Dermal/Skin Contact					√
Inhalation					√

Assessment of acute toxicity:

Product/Ingredient Name	Dose Acute -	Species	Test Result
TYLSIMEX 500 SC	4 812mg/kg	Rat	$ATE_{(MIX)}$Oral
TYLSIMEX 500 SC	6 573mg/kg	Rat	$ATE_{(MIX)}$ Dermal
TYLSIMEX 500 SC	>5 mg/L	Rat (4h)	$ATE_{(MIX)}$ Inhalation *(Dust/Mist)*

Irritation –Dermal/Skin and Eyes:

Assessment of irritation effects (skin/eyes):

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Assessment of sensitization:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity:
Assessment of mutagenicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:
Assessment of carcinogenicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are met for carcinogenicity. Simazine 500 SC: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of Simazine 500 SC. There is limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of Simazine 500 SC. In carcinogenicity studies using rats and mice by the oral route (feeding), an increase in the incidence of mammary gland tumours (fibro adenoma, adenocarcinoma) was observed in female rats, but no increase in tumours was observed in both sexes of mice (IARC 73 (1999)). IARC classified this substance in Group 3 based on inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity in humans and limited evidence in experimental animals (IARC 73 (1999)). The European Union classifies Simazine 500 SC in Carc. 2 (ECHA C&L Inventory (Access on August 2016)). The USA EPA classifies this substance as a Group C: Possible human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity:
Assessment of reproduction toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Developmental toxicity:
Assessment of teratogenicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):
Assessment of STOT (single):

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Repeated dose toxicity and specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are met. The product may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Aspiration hazard:
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin/Respiratory Sensitization:
Assessment of skin sensitization:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Inhalation of vapours, eye and skin contact may cause mild irritation. Ingestion may cause irritation of mucus membranes. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure	See Section 4.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

TYLSIMEX 500 SC is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The product is expected to be phytotoxic to aquatic plants.

The information below refers to Simazine 500SC

Species and Genus	Exposure (hours/days)	Result in fresh water
Crustacea (Daphnia magna)	48h	Acute EC_{50} 1.1mg/L(PPDB – UK CRD, ACP and DEFRA evaluation documents)
Fish (Lepomis macrochirus)	96h	Acute LC_{50} 90mg/L(PPDB – UK CRD, ACP and DEFRA evaluation documents)
Algae and aquatic plants (Lemna gibba)	7 day	Acute EC_{50}0.3mg/L (US EPA Pesticide Fate Database)

The information below refers to Terbuthylazine

Species and Genus	Exposure (hours/days)	Result in fresh water
Crustacea (Daphnia magna)	48h	Acute EC_{50} 21.2mg/L(Pesticide Action Network database)
Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	96h	Acute LC_{50} 2.2mg/L(EU regulatory and evaluation data as published by EC, EFSA (RAR, DAR & Conclusion dossiers))
Algae and aquatic plants (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	72 hour EC_{50}, growth	Acute EC_{50}0.012mg/L (EU regulatory and evaluation data as published by EC, EFSA (RAR, DAR & Conclusion dossiers))

Toxicity to Other Species – Simazine 500 SC and Terbuthylazine

Birds: Non-toxic to birds.
Bees: Not toxic to bees.

Other Environmental and Adverse Effects:

Environmental effect	Environmental Effect Applicable to Ingredient	Description
Persistence and degradability:	Simazine 500 SC	Moderately persistent. Soil: Microbial breakdown in soil results in degradation of Simazine 500 SC at highly variable rates, with half-life ranging from 27 to 102 days (median 49 days). Temperature and moisture are the main factors affecting the rates.
	Terbuthylazine	Not readily biodegradable. Terbuthylazine is stable to hydrolysis and to aqueous photolysis. It degrades very slowly

		under aerobic aquatic conditions, and will persist under most aquatic conditions (half-life ranging from 30 to 60 days). Degradation is primarily through microorganisms.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Simazine 500 SC	Low bio-accumulation potential. BCFs ranging from <1 to 55 suggest bio-concentration in aquatic organisms is low to moderate.
	Terbuthylazine	Low bio-accumulative potential. An estimated BCF of 25suggests the potential for bio-concentration in aquatic organisms is low.
Mobility in soil:	Simazine 50 SC	K_{oc} values ranging from 78 to 3559, indicate that Simazine 500 SC is expected to have high to slight mobility in soil. Increasing absorption has been observed with decreasing pH. If released into water, some adsorption of Simazine 500 SC to suspended solids and sediment in the water column is expected - based upon the K_{oc} values.
	Terbuthylazine	K_{oc} values ranging from 151-514 indicate that Terbuthylazine is expected to have moderate to low mobility in soil. Volatilization of Terbuthylazine from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process. If released to water, Terbuthylazine is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment.
Other adverse effects:	Simazine and Terbuthylazine	None known.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste handling and disposal	Avoid and minimize the generation of waste. Dispose product related waste in accordance with all local regulations and prevent the contamination of water, food, or feed by storage or disposal of the waste. Do not use empty containers for any other purpose. The product or empty containers must not be disposed of as part of general waste. Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will supply general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers.
General container handling	Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Empty containers and offer for recycling, if an available option. Recondition if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a hazardous waste landfill, or by other procedures approved by the local authorities. Contaminated packaging: Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and disposed of in the same manner as the product.
Additional special precautions	The product and its container must always be disposed of in a safe manner. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport Information

	Land Transport (ADR/RID)	Inland Waterways (AND/ADNR)	See Transport (IMDG)	Air Transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)
UN Number	3082	3082	3082	3082
UN Proper Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S., Terbuthylazine and Simazine 500 SC	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S., Terbuthylazine and Simazine 500 SC	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. Terbuthylazine and Simazine 500 SC	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. Terbuthylazine and Simazine 500 SC
Transport Hazard Class	9	9	9	9
Transport Hazard Class Pictogram				
Transport Subsidary Class	None	None	None	None
Packaging Group	III	III	III	III
Environmental Hazard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Precautions for User	-	-	Marine pollutant	-

15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Symbol

Xn, N: Harmful and Dangerous for the environment.

R-Phrase Number	R Phrase
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R48	Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

No known specific country national and/or local regulations applicable to the product (including its ingredients). A summary of country specific general laws/regulations are supplied below.

Country Specific Registration Requirements

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED
South Africa	Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947)	Registration to manufacture or sell an agricultural remedy.

Country Specific Pesticide Handling and Storage Safety

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED
South Africa	SANS10206: 2020.	The Handling, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides.

Country Specific Safety Data Sheet and Occupational Exposure Limit Requirements

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED
South Africa	Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents – 2021 – SA Occupational Health and Safety Act.	Handling, labelling and Safety Data Sheets for hazardous and GHS classified substances and mixtures. Occupational Exposure Limits.
	SANS11014:2010.	Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products – Content and Order of Sections.

Country Specific control of handling of poisonous/hazardous and non-poisonous/non-hazardous substances/chemicals in industry and the workplace

COUNTRY	LEGAL REFERENCE	ASPECTS COVERED
South Africa	**Hazardous Substances Act,** 1973 (Act No.15 of 1973).	Requirements on the prohibition and control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of **hazardous substances.**
	Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993.	Occupational Health and Safety Standards for employers and users working with and around hazardous chemical substances.

16. Other Information

Key to Abbreviations

AND	European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by inland Waterways
ADR	The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Number
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
Log_{Pow}	Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose 50
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration 50
RID	The Regulations concerning the International Carraige of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STOT	SpecificTarget Organ Toxicity
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations

Document Control

Date of preparation of the SDS	12 July 2006
Revision date	28 January 2022
Revision Note	Changes made to the last version are labelled with the sign ***. NOTE: This revision incorporates the GHS requirements for TYLSIMEX 500 SC and therefore the total content of the SDS has been revised.

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Classification of the Mixture - Classification Procedure

H Statement Number	H Statement	Classification Basis: Test Data/Calculation Method
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	Active ingredient animal studies data.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	Active ingredient animal studies data.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.	Data for technical product.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	Data for technical product.

Disclaimer

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.

End of Safety Data Sheet