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|---|--|----------------------|
| Material group | 161/1640 | Page 1 of 15 |
| Product name | ERASE 1640, TEBUCONAZOLE 200 g/l EC | June 2018 |
| Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended | | Supersedes June 2017 |

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ERASE

1640, TEBUCONAZOLE 200 g/l EC

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 | ERASE 1640, TEBUCONAZOLE 200 g/l EC Contains tebuconazole |
| 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against | Can be used as fungicide only. |
| 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet | CHEMINOVA A/S , a subsidiary of FMC Corporation Thyborønvej 78 DK-7673 Harboøre Denmark SDS.Ronland@fmc.com |
| 1.4. Emergency telephone number <i>Company</i> | +45 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only) |

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Medical emergencies:

| | |
|--|---|
| Austria: +43 1 406 43 43 | Portugal: 808 250 143 (in Portugal only) +351 21 330 3284 |
| Belgium: +32 70 245 245 | Romania: +40 21318 3606 |
| Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409 | Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 |
| Cyprus: 1401 | Slovenia: +386 41 650 500 |
| Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293 +420 224 915 402 | South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.) |
| Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12 | Spain: +34 91 562 04 20 |
| France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 | Sweden: +46 08-331231 112 |
| Finland: +358 9 471 977 | Switzerland: 145 |
| Greece: 30 210 77 93 777 | Turkey: 114 |
| Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99 | England & Wales - 111 |
| Ireland (Republic): +353 1 809 2166 | Scotland - 08454 24 24 24 |
| Italy: +39 02 6610 1029 | Northern Ireland - Local GP or Pharmacist |
| Lithuania: +370 523 62052 +370 687 53378 | Republic of Ireland - 01 837 9964 |
| Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500 | U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331-3148 (ProPharma) |
| Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88 | All other countries: +1 651 / 632-6793 (ProPharma - Collect) |
| Norway: +47 22 591300 | Healthcare professionals seeking poisons information should consult www.toxbase.org. |
| Poland: +48 22 619 66 54 +48 22 619 08 97 | |

Transportation, warehousing & after sale incidents and emergencies
 Contact CHEMTREC help centre
 Dialling from the UK and NI
 0870 820 0418
 Dialling from Ireland
 01 901 4670

♣ SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture**
- Eye irritation: Category 2 (H319)
 Sensitisation – skin: Category 1B (H317)
 Toxic to reproduction: Category 2 (H361d)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 1 (H410)
- WHO classification Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)
- Health hazards The product may harm the unborn child. It may be mildly to moderately irritating to eyes and skin. Several other harmful effects are possible in case of massive or prolonged exposure. See section 11.
- Environmental hazards The product is toxic to aquatic organisms.
- 2.2. **Label elements**
- According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended
- Product identifier 1640, Tebuconazole 200 g/l EC
 Contains tebuconazole

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Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS08, GHS09)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements

H317
 H319
 H361d
 H410

May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Causes serious eye irritation.
 Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 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

P261
 P264
 P280
 P305+P351+P338

 P362+P364
 P501

Avoid breathing vapours.
 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

2.3. **Other hazards**

None of the ingredients in the product meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

♣ SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. **Substances**

The product is a mixture, not a substance.

3.2. **Mixtures**

See section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

Active ingredient

Tebuconazole

Content: 20% by weight

CAS name

1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, α -[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]- α -(1,1-dimethylethyl)-

CAS no.

107534-96-3

IUPAC name

(RS)-1-p-Chlorophenyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol

ISO name/EU name

Tebuconazole

EC no. (ELINCS no.)

403-640-2

EU index no.

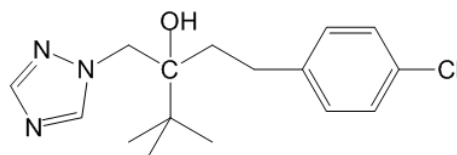
603-197-00-7

Classification of the ingredient

Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302)
 Toxic to reproduction: Category 2 (H361d)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)

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Structural formula



Reportable ingredients

| <u>Reportable ingredients</u> | Content (% w/w) | CAS no. | EC no. (EINECS no.) | Classification |
|---|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| Dimethyl sulphoxide Reg. no. 01-2119431362-50 | 20 | 67-68-5 | 200-664-3 | None |
| Octan-1-ol Reg. no. 01-2119486978-10 | 16 | 111-87-5 | 203-917-6 | Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) |
| Tristyrylphenyl-polyethyleneglycol-phosphoric acid | 8 | 114535-82-9 | None | Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) |
| Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. Reg. no. 01-2119490234-40 | 2 | 85536-14-7 | 287-494-3 | Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Corr. 1C (H314) |

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 much water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if irritation develops. |
| Eye contact | Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. Get medical attention 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. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. |

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

The first symptom to appear after skin or eye contact will be irritation. After ingestion, the main symptoms are passivity, impaired mobility and shortness of breath.

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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.

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

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Dry chemical or carbon dioxide for small fires, water spray or foam for large fires. Avoid heavy hose streams.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The essential breakdown products are volatile, toxic, malodorous, irritant and inflammable compounds such as nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosphorus pentoxide and various chlorinated 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.

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, sealable 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 boots.

Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Remove sources of ignition. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area.

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.

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6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

It is recommended to consider possibilities to prevent damaging effects of spills, such as bunding or capping. See GHS (Annex 4, Section 6).

Use non-sparking tools and equipment. If appropriate, surface water drains should be covered. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be absorbed onto an absorptive material such as universal binder, hydrated lime, Fuller's earth or other absorbent clays. Collect the contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Clean area with much water and industrial detergent. Absorb wash liquid onto an absorptive material 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 ...

Pregnant women should not work with this product. See section 11.

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

For its use as a 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.

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

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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. At temperatures below -10°C crystallisation may occur. Protect from frost. Storage at temperatures 5 - 30°C is recommended.

The product is degraded by fluorinated packaging materials.

Store 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 ingredient in this product.

| | | Year | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------|---|
| Dimethyl-sulphoxide | ACGIH (USA) TLV | 2015 | Not established |
| | OSHA (USA) PEL | 2015 | Not established |
| | EU, 2000/39/EC as amended | 2009 | Not established |
| | Germany, MAK | 2014 | 50 ppm (160 mg/m ³) Peak limitation: 100 ppm (320 mg/m ³) Skin notation |
| | HSE (UK) WEL | 2011 | Not established |

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

Tebuconazole

DNEL Not established
 EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.03 mg/kg bw/day
 PNEC 1 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.

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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 may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.



Respiratory protection

The product does not normally present an inhalation hazard, but in the event of a discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or mist, workers should 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. Generally, however, the use of protective gloves will give only partial protection against dermal exposure. Small tears in the gloves and cross-contamination can easily occur. It is recommended to shift the gloves frequently and to limit the work to be done manually.



Eye protection

Wear safety glasses. It is recommended to have an eye wash fountain immediately available in the workplace when there is a potential for eye contact.



Other skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact depending on the extent of exposure. During most normal work situations where exposure to the material cannot be avoided for a limited time span, waterproof pants and apron of chemical resistant material or coveralls of polyethylene (PE) will be sufficient. Coveralls of PE must be discarded after use if contaminated. In cases of excessive or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

| | |
|--|---|
| Appearance | Light yellow liquid |
| Odour | Soap-like |
| Odour threshold | Not determined |
| pH | 1% dispersion in water: 3.5 at 25°C |
| Melting point/freezing point | Not determined; crystallisation may take place below -10°C. |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | Not determined |
| Flash point | 73°C (closed cup) |
| Evaporation rate | Not determined |
| Flammability (solid/gas) | Not applicable (liquid) |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Dimethylsulphoxide : 2.6 - 28 vol% |

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| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Vapour pressure | Tebuconazole | : 1.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ Pa at 20°C 3.1 x 10 ⁻⁶ Pa at 25°C |
| | Dimethylsulphoxide | : 60 Pa at 20°C |
| Vapour density | Not determined | |
| Relative density | Not determined | |
| | Density: 0.978 g/ml at 20°C | |
| Solubility(ies) | Solubility of tebuconazole in: | |
| | ethyl acetate | > 250 g/l |
| | n-heptane | 0.69 g/l at 20°C |
| | water | 32 mg/l at 20°C |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | Tebuconazole | : log K _{ow} = 3.7 (at 20°C; unionised) |
| Autoignition temperature | 262°C | |
| Decomposition temperature | Not determined | |
| Viscosity | 8.99 mPa.s at 20°C 4.90 mPa.s at 40°C | |
| Explosive properties | Not explosive | |
| Oxidising properties | Not oxidising | |

9.2. Other information

Miscibility The product can be dispersed in water.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10.1. Reactivity | To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities. |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | Stable at ambient temperatures. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | None known. |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | Heating of the product will produce harmful and irritant vapours. |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | The product is degraded by fluorinated packaging materials. |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See subsection 5.2. |

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 11.1. **Information on toxicological effects** * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product

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

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| Route(s) of entry | - ingestion | LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 420) |
| | - skin | LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) |
| | - inhalation | LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.13 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) signs of toxicity at this concentration |

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| | |
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| Skin corrosion/irritation | The product may be moderately irritating to skin (method OECD 404). * |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | The product may be moderately irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... | The product is found to be allergenic to mice (method OECD 429). |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | The product contains no ingredients known to be mutagenic. * |
| Carcinogenicity | The product contains no ingredients known to be carcinogenic. * |
| Reproductive toxicity | Adverse effects on fertility such as reduced litter size and effects on development were found for tebuconazole at maternally toxic doses in an animal test (method OECD 416). Malformations of offspring were found at maternally toxic doses (based on 13 studies). |
| STOT – single exposure | To our knowledge, no specific effects have been observed after single exposure. * |
| STOT – repeated exposure | The following has been measured on the active ingredient tebuconazole: Several effects were found in rats at LOEL 80 mg tebuconazole/kg bw/day for 13 weeks. Liver, adrenals, spleen and eyes were affected. * |
| Aspiration hazard | The product does not present an aspiration hazard. * |
| Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed | The first symptom to appear after skin or eye contact will be irritation. When a similar product was fed to laboratory animals at high doses, the main symptoms were passivity, impaired mobility and shortness of breath. |
| <u>Tebuconazole</u> Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution | Tebuconazole is almost completely absorbed, metabolised and excreted within a few days. It is widely distributed in the body. There is no evidence of accumulation. |
| Acute toxicity | The substance may be harmful by ingestion. It is not considered as harmful by skin contact or by inhalation. However, it should always be treated with the usual care of handling chemicals. |
| Route(s) of entry | - ingestion LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (male): 4000 - > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 401) LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (female): 1700 - > 5000 mg/kg - skin LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) * - inhalation LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.093 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) * |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). * |

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Serious eye damage/irritation Mildly irritating to eyes (method FIFRA 81-4). *

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

Octan-1-ol

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution Octan-1-ol is rapidly absorbed and extensively metabolised. It is primarily excreted by expiration as carbon dioxide.

Acute toxicity The substance is not considered as harmful by inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. * The acute toxicity is measured as:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: > 3200 mg/kg
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, guinea pig: > 1000 mg/kg
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: not available

Skin corrosion/irritation Mildly irritating to skin. *

Serious eye damage/irritation Mildly to moderately irritating to eyes. *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... To our knowledge, allergenic effects have not been reported. *

Tristyrylphenyl-polyethyleneglycol-phosphoric acid

Acute toxicity The substance is not considered as harmful by inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. * The acute toxicity is measured as:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: not determined
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: not determined

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

Serious eye damage/irritation Irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not determined.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivatives

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

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: 1350 - 1470 mg/kg
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: not accessible
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: not accessible

Skin corrosion/irritation Corrosive to skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation Corrosive to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not sensitising to guinea pigs. *

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 12.1. **Toxicity** The product is toxic to green algae and may be harmful to fish and aquatic invertebrates. It is not considered as harmful to birds, soil micro- and macroorganisms, insects and mammals.

The following has been measured on the product:

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| - Fish | Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) | 96-h LC ₅₀ | 24.2 mg/l |
| - Invertebrates | Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) | 48-h EC ₅₀ | 17.2 mg/l |
| - Algae | Green algae (<i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>) | 72-h EC ₅₀ 72-h NOEC | 28.05 mg/l 2.88 mg/l |
| - Earthworms | <i>Eisenia fetida</i> | 14-day LC ₅₀ | 1203 mg/kg dry soil |
| - Bees | Honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) | 48-h LD ₅₀ , oral 48-h LD ₅₀ , contact | 74 µg/bee 339 µg/bee |

- 12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Tebuconazole** is not readily biodegradable. It is slowly degraded in soil. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, usually from around 40 to 180 days in aerobic soil.

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

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

Tebuconazole is considered to have a low bioaccumulative potential. The Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of tebuconazole is measured to be 65 on average for whole fish (measured on several fish species).

- 12.4. **Mobility in soil** **Tebuconazole** is of low mobility in soil.

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

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

♣ SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

Disposal of product According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not feasible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a

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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 | 3082 |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (tebuconazole) |
| 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. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code | The product is not transported in bulk by ship. |

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture | Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment 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. |
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Young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the substance.

All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation.

15.2. **Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product.

♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes in the safety data sheet

Minor corrections only.

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 | Emulsifiable Concentrate, or European Community |
| EC ₅₀ | 50% Effect Concentration |
| EFSA | European Food Safety Authority |
| EINECS | European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances |
| ELINCS | European LIst of Notified Chemical Substances |
| FIFRA | Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013 |
| HSE | Health and Safety Executive |
| IBC | International Bulk Chemical code |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardization |
| IUPAC | International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry |
| LC ₅₀ | 50% Lethal Concentration |
| LD ₅₀ | 50% Lethal Dose |
| LOEL | Lowest Observed Effect Level |
| MAK | Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration |
| MARPOL | Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution |
| NOEC | No Observed Effect Concentration |
| n.o.s. | Not otherwise specified |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| PBT | Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic |
| PEL | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| PNEC | Predicted No Effect Concentration |
| Reg. | Registration, or Regulation |
| STOT | Specific Target Organ Toxicity |

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| Material group | 161/1640 | Page 15 of 15 |
| Product name | 1640, TEBUCONAZOLE 200 g/l EC | June 2018 |

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 Eye irritation: test data
 Sensitisation – skin: test data
 Toxic to reproduction: calculation method
 Hazards to the aquatic environment: calculation method

Used hazard statements H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 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 Corporation / Cheminova A/S / GHB