

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

Product name: SYSTHANE™ 20EW Fungicide

Revision Date: 27.10.2016

Version: 1.1

Print Date: 27.10.2016

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: SYSTHANE™ 20EW Fungicide

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Plant Protection Product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

CPC2 CAPITAL PARK

FULBOURN

CAMBRIDGE

England

CB21 5XE

UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number:

SDSQuestion@dow.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0031 115 694 982

Local Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 69 4982

National Poisons Information Centre (Beaumont Hospital): 01 809 2166 (8 AM - 10 PM)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2 - H361d

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - H373

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2 - H411

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

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING**

Hazard statements

- | | |
|-------|--|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statements

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. |
| P305 + P351
+ P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P314 | Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell. |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste. |

Supplemental information

- | | |
|--------|---|
| EUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |
| EUH401 | To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. |

Contains myclobutanil

2.3 Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 88671-89-0 EC-No. 410-400-0 Index-No. 613-134-00-5	—	19.42%	myclobutanil	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Repr. - 2 - H361d STOT RE - 2 - H373 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN not available EC-No. 922-153-0 Index-No. —	01-2119451097-39	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
CASRN 108-94-1 EC-No. 203-631-1 Index-No. 606-010-00-7	01-2119453616-35	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %	cyclohexanone	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Acute Tox. - 3 - H311 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318
CASRN 57-55-6 EC-No. 200-338-0 Index-No. —	01-2119456809-23	< 10.0 %	Propylene glycol	Not classified
CASRN 68953-96-8 EC-No. 273-234-6 Index-No. —	01-2119964467-24	< 5.0 %	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13- branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Acute Tox. - 4 - H312 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
CASRN Not available EC-No. 918-668-5 Index-No. —	01-2119455851-35	< 5.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 STOT SE - 3 - H336 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411

CASRN Not Available EC-No. 918-811-1 Index-No. —	01-2119463583-34	< 1.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	STOT SE - 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
CASRN 91-20-3 EC-No. 202-049-5 Index-No. 601-052-00-2	—	< 1.0 %	Naphthalene	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Carc. - 2 - H351 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410

If present in this product, any not classified components disclosed above for which no country specific OEL value(s) is(are) indicated under Section 8, are being disclosed as voluntarily disclosed components.

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

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen cyanide. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use

appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections: References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

Storage stability

To maintain product quality, recommended storage temperature is > -5 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s): Refer to product label.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
myclobutanil	Dow IHG	TWA	0.5 mg/m ³
cyclohexanone	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	50 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	7.5 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	TWA	40.8 mg/m ³ 10 ppm
	2000/39/EC	STEL	81.6 mg/m ³ 20 ppm
	2000/39/EC	TWA	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	STEL	SKIN
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	SKIN

	IE OEL	OELV - 15 min (STEL)	SKIN
	IE OEL	OELV - 15 min (STEL)	81.6 mg/m3 20 ppm
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	40.8 mg/m3 10 ppm
Propylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	470 mg/m3 150 ppm
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	10 mg/m3
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	10 mg/m3
		particles	
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) vapour and particles	470 mg/m3 150 ppm
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	91/322/EEC	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm
	IE OEL	OELV - 15 min (STEL)	75 mg/m3 15 ppm
	IE OEL	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	50 mg/m3 10 ppm

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer

lamine gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. **NOTICE:** The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.

Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	White
Odor	Ester.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	6.57 100% CIPAC MT 75 (neat)
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	closed cup > 100 °C CIPAC MT 12.3
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.031 at 20 °C / 4 °C Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available

Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	2,484 cP at 25 °C
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No

9.2 Other information

Liquid Density	1.03 g/cm ³ at 20 °C <i>Digital density meter</i>
Molecular weight	No data available
Surface tension	38.2 mN/m at 25 °C <i>EC Method A5</i>

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen cyanide. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Excessive exposure may cause neurologic signs and symptoms. Observations in animals include: Convulsions. Muscle spasms or twitches.

As product: Single dose oral LD₅₀ has not been determined. For similar material(s): LD₅₀, Rat, female, 3,749 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined. For similar material(s):
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Sweating. Nausea and/or vomiting.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
LC50, Rat, Aerosol, > 5 mg/l Estimated.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

In humans, eye irritation resulted from brief (minutes) exposure to cyclohexanone vapor concentration of 50 ppm and above.

Sensitization

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Adrenal gland.

Kidney.

Liver.

Testes.

Thyroid.

Based on information for component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Blood.

Central nervous system.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

For the minor component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Cyclohexanone caused reduced growth and survival of offspring in an animal reproduction study. Dose levels producing this effect also caused central nervous system effects in parental animals.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity**Acute toxicity to fish**

Based on information for a similar material:

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

For similar material(s):

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 10.3 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 7.1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 8.2 mg/l

Chronic aquatic toxicity**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 1.3 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Based on information for a similar material:

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), > 200µg/bee

Based on information for a similar material:

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), > 171µg/bee

12.2 Persistence and degradability**myclobutanil**

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 22.4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, > 365 d

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 7.6 Hour

Method: Measured

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

cyclohexanone

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 87 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Propylene glycol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 81 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 2.9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Biodegradability: For the major component(s): Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. For some component(s): Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Biodegradability: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Naphthalene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

myclobutanil

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.17 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 8.3 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

cyclohexanone

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.81 Measured

Propylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.07 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.6 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Bioaccumulation: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.3 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300 Fish 28 d Measured

12.4 Mobility in soil

myclobutanil

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 517

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

No relevant data found.

cyclohexanone

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 15 Estimated.

Propylene glycol

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

No relevant data found.

Naphthalene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 240 - 1300 Measured

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

myclobutanil

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

cyclohexanone

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Propylene glycol

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Naphthalene

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects

myclobutanil

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

cyclohexanone

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propylene glycol

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Naphthalene

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1 UN number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Myclobutanil)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Myclobutanil
14.6 Special precautions for user	Hazard Identification Number: 90

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1 UN number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Myclobutanil)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Myclobutanil
14.6 Special precautions for user	EmS: F-A, S-F
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1 UN number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Myclobutanil)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006**

This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Number in Regulation: E2

200 t

500 t

Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams), (d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Number in Regulation: 34

2,500 t

25,000 t

Other regulations

Registration Number: PCS NO. 03693

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - On basis of test data.

Repr. - 2 - H361d - Calculation method

STOT RE - 2 - H373 - On basis of test data.

Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411 - Calculation method

Revision

Identification Number: 101190261 / A293 / Issue Date: 27.10.2016 / Version: 1.1

DAS Code: GF-1317

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
91/322/EEC	Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit values
ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
IE OEL	Ireland. List of Chemical Agents and Occupational Exposure Limit Values - Schedule 1
OELV - 15 min (STEL)	Occupational exposure limit value (15-minute reference period)
OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.