SAFETY DATA SHEET

Locker Premium

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

1.1. **Product identifier** .....

Locker Premium
Contains carbendazim and tebuconazole

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

Can be used as fungicide for experimental purposes 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** ....

Medical emergencies:
1 800 / 331-3148 (ProPharma - U.S.A. & Canada)
1 651 / 632-6793 (ProPharma - Collect - All other countries)
For fire, leak, spill or other accident emergencies, call:
1 800 / 424 9300 (CHEMTREC - U.S.A.)
1 703 / 527 3887 (CHEMTREC - Collect - All other countries)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture**

Eye irritation: Kat 2 (H319)
Mutagenicity: Category 1B (H340)
Toxic to reproduction: Category 1B (H360FD)
Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 2 (H411)

WHO classification .....

Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)

Health hazards .....

The product may be irritating to eyes.

Animal tests have shown that carbendazim can cause chromosomal changes, reduced fertility and malformations in offspring. It caused liver tumours in mice.

Tebuconazole may have damaging effects on offspring as well.

Environmental hazards .....

The product is expected to be very toxic to aquatic organisms.

2.2. **Label elements**
According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier ..... Locker Premium
Contains carbendazim and tebuconazole

Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS08, GHS09)

Signal word ..... Danger

Hazard statements
H319 ..... Causes serious eye irritation.
H340 ..... May cause genetic defects.
H360FD ..... May damage fertility and the unborn child.
H410 ..... Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary hazard statements
EUH208 ..... Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.
EUH401 ..... To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Precautionary statements
P202 ..... Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264 ..... Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280 ..... Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye 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.
P308+P313 ..... IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P501 ..... 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 ingredients
Carbendazim ..... Content: 19 % by weight
CAS name ..... Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl-, methyl ester
CAS no. 10605-21-7
IUPAC name ..... Methyl benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate
ISO name / EU name ..... Carbendazim
EC no. (EINECS no.) 234-232-0
EU index no. 613-048-00-8
Molecular weight 191.2
Classification of the ingredient ..... Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 1B (H340)
Toxic to reproduction: Category 1B (H360FD)
Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Tebuconazole	Content: 9% 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
Molecular weight	307.8
Classification of the ingredient	* = Harmonised classification Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302) * Toxic to reproduction: Category 2 (H361d) * Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 2 (H411) *

Azoxystrobin	Content: 3% by weight
CAS name	Benzeneacetic acid, 2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]-α-(methoxymethylene)-, methyl ester, (αE)-
CAS no.	131860-33-8
IUPAC name/EU name	Methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate
ISO name	Azoxystrobin
Code name (s)	None
EC no. (EINECS no.)	None
EU index no.	607-256-00-8
Molecular weight	403.4
Classification of the ingredient	Acute inhalation toxicity: Category 3 (H331) Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Reportable ingredients	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no.	Classification
Ethylene glycol Reg. no. 01-2119456816-28	5	107-21-1	EINECS no.: 203-473-3	Acute Tox. 4 (H302)
Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated	1	78330-21-9	None	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
2,4,6-Tris(1-phenylethyl)polyoxy-ethylenated phosphates	max. 1	90093-37-1		Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris-(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-	max. 1	99734-09-5		Aquatic Chronic 3 (H412)
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	max. 0.024	2634-33-5	EINECS no.: 220-120-9	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Skin Sens. 1A (H317) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400)

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 water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if any symptom 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 persists.

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 fluids again. Get medical attention immediately.

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

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.

Notes to physician ..... A specific antidote for exposure to this material is not known. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment of exposure 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, irritant and inflammable compounds such as nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and various chlorinated organic compounds. Traces of hydrogen cyanide may be present.

5.3. **Advice for firefighters** ..... Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** Observe all safety precautions when cleaning up spills. Use personal protection equipment depending on the magnitude of the spill.

6.2. **Environmental precautions** ..... Do not release to the environment.

6.3. **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

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 detergent and much water. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.

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.

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.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with water and soap after handling. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse.

Do not discharge to the environment. Collect all waste material and 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.

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 pesticide under development which may only be used for officially allowed experimental applications.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. **Control parameters**

Personal exposure limits .....

To our knowledge, not established for the active ingredients in this product.

		Year	
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH (USA) TLV	2015	10 mg/m^3, inhalable fraction and vapor CEILING 100 mg/m^3 Skin notation
	OSHA (USA) PEL	2015	Not established
	EU, 2000/39/EC as amended	2009	8-h TWA 20 ppm (52 mg/m^3) STEL 40 ppm (104 mg/m^3) Skin notation

Germany, MAK	2014	TWA 10 ppm (26 mg/m^3) Peak level 20 ppm (52 mg/m^3) Skin notation
HSE (UK) WEL	2011	8-hr TWA: 10 mg/m^3 particulate 8-hr TWA: 20 ppm (52 mg/m^3) vapour STEL: 40 ppm (104 mg/m^3) vapour Skin notation

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

Carbendazim

DNEL	0.02 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	30 ng/l

Tebuconazole

DNEL	0.03 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	1 µg/l

Azoxystrobin

DNEL, systemic	0.2 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, aquatic environment	0.88 µg/l

Ethylene glycol

DNEL, inhalation	35 mg/m^3
DNEL, dermal	106 mg/kg bw/day
PNEC, fresh water	10 mg/l
PNEC, marine water	100 mg/l

8.2. **Exposure controls** ..... 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.

Respiratory protection — In the event of an accidental discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or mist, workers must 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 limit the work to be done manually and to change the gloves immediately if there is a suspicion of contamination. Be careful not to touch anything with contaminated gloves. Used gloves should be thrown out and not be reused.

Eye protection ..... Wear goggles or 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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. **Information on physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Off-white liquid (suspension)
Odour	Paint-like
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	6.1
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	Not determined, but expected to be > 100°C
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Not determined
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	1.01 at 21°C
Solubility(ies)	Solubility of **carbendazim** at 24°C in: hexane 0.5 mg/l ethanol 300 mg/l water 8 mg/l at 25°C and pH 7 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 **Azoxystrobin**: low solubility in hexane, n-octanol; moderate solubility in methanol, toluene, acetone; high solubility in ethyl acetate, acetonitrile, dichloromethane Solubility in water: 6.7 mg/l at pH 7
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	**Carbendazim** : log K_{ow} = 1.49 **Tebuconazole** : log K_{ow} = 3.7 (at 20°C; unionised) **Azoxystrobin** : log K_{ow} = 2.5 at 20°C
Autoignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	Not determined
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2. **Other information**

Miscibility	The product is dispersible in water.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.	**Reactivity**	To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities.
10.2.	**Chemical stability**	The product is stable during normal handling and storage at ambient temperatures.
10.3.	**Possibility of hazardous reactions**	None known.

10.4. **Conditions to avoid** ..... Heating of the product may evolve harmful and irritant vapours.

10.5. **Incompatible materials** ..... None known.

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 single exposure. * The acute toxicity of the product is estimated as:

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD_{50}, oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg

- skin LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg

- inhalation LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 5 mg/l/4 h

Skin corrosion/irritation ..... May be mildly irritating to skin. *

Serious eye damage/irritation ..... May be irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not expected to be sensitising to skin. *

Germ cell mutagenicity ..... **Carbendazim** caused numerous chromosome aberrations, but is not a heritable gene mutagen. Carbendazim did not cause gene mutations or structural chromosome aberrations in germ cell tests. Carbendazim was, however, positive in assays for numerical chromosome aberrations (methods OECD 471 and 474).

Carcinogenicity ..... **Carbendazim** caused liver tumours in certain mouse strains (method similar to OECD 451), but not in rats and dogs (methods similar to OECD 453 and 452). *

Reproductive toxicity ..... **Carbendazim** caused genotoxic effects and reduced fertility in animal tests at dose levels > 50 mg/kg bw/day (method similar to OECD 416). Carbendazim caused malformations and anomalies of offspring at dose levels > 10 mg/kg bw/day in animal tests (method OECD 414).

Tebuconazole is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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 is found for the active ingredient **carbendazim**:
Target organ: liver
NOEL, oral: 106 - 116 mg/kg bw/day in a 90-day rat study (method OECD 408)

		LOEL, oral: 35 - 39 mg/kg bw/day. *
Aspiration hazard		The product does not present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed		Unknown.
Carbendazim		
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution		Carbendazim is rapidly absorbed and excreted after oral intake. It is widely distributed in the body, but it is found primarily in the liver and kidneys. About 85 % excretion in the rat within 72 h, more than 45 % within 6 h. In the rat total body clearance exhibit a half-life of about 12 h. There is no evidence of accumulation.
Acute toxicity		Carbendazim is not harmful by single exposure. * The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat: > 6400 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 401)
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 5.8 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation		Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		Slightly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Study results are mixed, but the weight of evidence is that carbendazim is not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 406). *
Tebuconazole		
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.
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). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		Mildly irritating to eyes (method FIFRA 81-4). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Not sensitising (method OECD 406). *
Azoxystrobin		
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution		After oral intake, azoxystrobin is rapidly absorbed with largest concentration found in liver and kidneys. It is extensively metabolised. It is rapidly excreted, within a few days. There is no evidence of accumulation.

Acute toxicity		Azoxystrobin is harmful by inhalation. It is considered as less harmful by skin contact and by ingestion. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 401) *
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat (male): 0.963 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
		LC_{50}, inhalation, rat (female): 0.698 mg/l/4 h
Skin corrosion/irritation		Slightly irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation		Slightly irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Not sensitising (method OECD 406). *

Ethylene glycol

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution		After oral intake, ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed and widely distributed in the body. It is extensively metabolised and ethylene glycol and its metabolites are rapidly excreted with plasma half-lives of 4 hours in rats and dogs. Its harmful effects appear to be caused by the metabolites glycolic acid and oxalic acid.
Acute toxicity		The substance is harmful by ingestion. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat: 4700 mg/kg
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: 2800 mg/kg *
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: > 5 mg/l (measured on a similar substance) *
		The substance appears to be more toxic to humans. The minimum lethal dose for humans by oral intake has been estimated to be about 1300 mg/kg.
Skin corrosion/irritation		Can cause mild skin irritation. *
Serious eye damage/irritation		May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		To our knowledge, no indications of respiratory or skin sensitisation have been reported. *

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated

Acute toxicity		The product is harmful by ingestion, but is not considered as harmful by inhalation or skin contact. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat: 1000 - 2100 mg/kg
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: not determined
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: not determined
Skin corrosion/irritation		Irritating to skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation		Irritating to eyes with the potential to cause permanent eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Not determined.

1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

Acute toxicity		The substance is harmful by ingestion.
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50}, oral, rat (male): 670 mg/kg
		LD_{50}, oral, rat (female): 784 mg/kg (method OPPTS 870.1100, measured on 73% solution)
	- skin	LD_{50}, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg * (method OPPTS 870.1200, measured on 73% solution)
	- inhalation	LC_{50}, inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation		Slightly irritating to skin (method OPPTS 870.2500).
Serious eye damage/irritation		Severely irritating to eyes (method OPPTS 870.2400).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Moderate dermal sensitizer to guinea pigs (method OPPTS 870.2600). The substance appears to be significantly more sensitising to humans.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** ..... No data are available for the product. It is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and to have adverse long-term effects in the aquatic environment.

The ecotoxicity of the active ingredient **carbendazim** is measured as:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	96-h LC_{50}: 0.83 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (*Daphnia magna*)	48-h EC_{50}: 0.13 - 0.22 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (*Selenastrum capricornutum*)	96-h IC_{50}: 1.3 mg/l
	(*Chlorella pyrenoidosa*)	72-h IC_{50}: 0.34 mg/l
- Birds	Japanese quail.....	LD_{50}: > 5000 mg/kg
- Earthworms	*Eisenia foetida*	28-day LC_{50}: 6 mg/kg soil
- Bees	Honey bees (*Apis melliflora*)	LD_{50}, contact: > 50 µg/bee

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** .... **Carbendazim** is not readily biodegradable. However, it is degraded in the environment, mainly microbiologically. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, but are usually a few months in aerobic soil and water.

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.

Azoxystrobin does not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable, but it is degraded in the environment. Degradation occurs both by photolysis and by microbiological degradation. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, but are usually a few weeks in aerobic soil and water.

The product contains minor amounts of other not readily biodegradable components, which may not be degradable in waste

water treatment plants.

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

Bioaccumulation of **carbendazim** or **azoxystrobin** is not expected.

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** ..... **Carbendazim** absorbs strongly to soil particles and is therefore not mobile, but may accumulate if used repeatedly.

Tebuconazole is of low mobility in soil.

Under normal conditions, **azoxystrobin** has low to moderate 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. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

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

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. (carbendazim)

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): toxic
Second Seveso category: 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.

Young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the product.

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

List of abbreviations .....

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC_{50}	50% Effect Concentration
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European LIst of Notified Chemical Substances
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
HSE	Health & Safety Executive (UK)
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
IC_{50}	50% Inhibition Concentration
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
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPPTS	Office for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PEL	Personal Exposure Limit
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Registration, or Regulation
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity

TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighed Average
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit
WHO	World Health Organisation

Method for classification ..... Calculation method

Used hazard statements .....

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes severe eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H360FD	May damage fertility and the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH208	Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.
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.

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