

**SHERIFF Super EC**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
2.0	07.12.2021	800080004696	Date of first issue: 07.12.2021

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Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Israel and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

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**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1 Product identifier**

Trade name : SHERIFF Super EC

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

Use of the Sub-stance/Mixture : Plant Protection Product, Fungicide

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet****COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****Manufacturer/importer**

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE FRANCE S.A.S.  
1 bis avenue du 8 mai 1945 - Bâtiment Equinoxe II  
78280 Guyancourt  
FRANCE

**Customer Information Number** : +33 1 30 23 13 13

**E-mail address** : SDS@corteva.com

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

+32 3 575 55 55

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Sub-category 1B	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Serious eye damage, Category 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

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Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 2.2 Label elements

## Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements : EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**  
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**Disposal:**  
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified  
Meptyldinocap

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myclobutanil(ISO)  
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

**2.3 Other hazards**

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients****3.2 Mixtures****Components**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Meptyldinocap	131-72-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410  M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	11.59
myclobutanil(ISO)	88671-89-0 410-400-0 613-134-00-5	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 2; H373 (Liver) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	4.99
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Not Assigned  01-2119455851-35	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2;	>= 70 - < 80

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Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68953-96-8 273-234-6 01-2119964467-24	H411 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 3 - < 10
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	1189173-42-9  01-2119463583-34-0008, 01-2119463583-34-0009, 01-2119463583-34-0010	STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 3 - < 10
acetic acid	64-19-7 200-580-7 607-002-00-6 01-2119475328-30	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 1 - < 3

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders : 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.
- If inhaled : 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.
- In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.  
Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.  
Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
- In case of 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

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center or doctor for treatment advice.  
Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

If swallowed : Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

None known.

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treatment : Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

**SECTION 5: Firefighting measures****5.1 Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray  
Alcohol-resistant foam  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water stream.  
High volume water jet

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Hazardous combustion products : Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)  
Carbon oxides

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### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.  
Evacuate area.  
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.  
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.  
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.  
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- Further information : Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.  
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.  
Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.  
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.  
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Personal precautions : Ensure adequate ventilation.  
Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.  
Remove all sources of ignition.  
Use personal protective equipment.  
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

- Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.  
Discharge into the environment must be avoided.  
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.  
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).  
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.  
Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, undewater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

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### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped,

Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-pressurization of the container.

Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).

Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia.

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.  
Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : To avoid spills during handling keep bottle on a metal tray.

Avoid formation of aerosol.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.

Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Do not smoke.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Do not swallow.

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Do not get in eyes.  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.  
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in a closed container. No smoking. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.  
Strong oxidizing agents  
Organic peroxides  
Flammable solids  
Pyrophoric liquids  
Self-heating substances and mixtures  
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases  
Explosives  
Gases

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)****SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1 Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
acetic acid	64-19-7	TWA	10 ppm 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2017/164/EU
		Further information: Indicative		
		STEL	20 ppm 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2017/164/EU
		Further information: Indicative		
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	15 ppm	ACGIH

**8.2 Exposure controls****Engineering measures**

Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines.



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If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation.

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

**Personal protective equipment**

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.  
Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.  
If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).

Hand protection

Remarks : Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (break-through time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 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 laminate 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.

Skin and body 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, use an approved respirator.

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Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material.

For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties****9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	Brown
Odour	:	Gasoline-like
Odour Threshold	:	No test data available
pH	:	3.8 (23 °C) Method: pH Electrode (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point	:	No test data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No test data available
Flash point	:	45 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable to liquids
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No test data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No test data available
Vapour pressure	:	No test data available
Relative vapour density	:	No test data available
Density	:	0.928 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies)	:	
Water solubility	:	emulsifiable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No test data available
Viscosity	:	
Viscosity, dynamic	:	< 3 mPa,s (20 °C)

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Viscosity, kinematic : No test data available

Explosive properties : No

Oxidizing properties : No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

Reference substance: Monoammonium phosphate

**9.2 Other information**

No data available

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**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity****10.1 Reactivity**

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.  
Stable under normal conditions.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.  
No hazards to be specially mentioned.  
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.  
May form explosive dust-air mixture.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Materials to avoid : Strong acids  
Strong bases

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Carbon oxides

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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information****11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity****Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 3,752 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

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**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
- Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death.  
May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.)
- LC50 (Rat, male): 1.24 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: EPA OPPTS 870.1300 (Acute inhalation toxicity)
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 1,600 mg/kg  
LD50 (Rat, female): 2,290 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg  
LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure.  
May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.  
Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.
- LC50 (Rat): > 10.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

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toxicity

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

- Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: 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.
- LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD 401 or equivalent  
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity  
Remarks: For similar material(s):
- Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts.
- LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 1,000 - < 1,600 mg/kg  
Method: OECD 402 or equivalent  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: For similar material(s):
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity  
Remarks: For similar material(s):  
Maximum attainable concentration.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

**acetic acid:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 3,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 11.4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 1,060 mg/kg

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**Skin corrosion/irritation****Product:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result : Skin irritation

**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Result : No skin irritation

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Species : Rabbit  
Result : No skin irritation

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Result : No skin irritation

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

Result : Skin irritation

**acetic acid:**

Species : Rabbit  
Result : Causes severe burns.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation****Product:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405  
Result : Corrosive

**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Result : No eye irritation

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Species : Rabbit  
Result : Eye irritation

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Result : No eye irritation

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

Result : Corrosive

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**acetic acid:**

Species : Rabbit  
Result : Corrosive

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation****Product:**

Test Type : Local lymph node assay  
Species : Mouse  
Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.  
Remarks : Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.  
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Species : Guinea pig  
Assessment : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.  
Remarks : For similar material(s):  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

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

Remarks : For skin sensitization:  
For similar material(s):  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Remarks : For similar material(s):  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

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Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Germ cell mutagenicity****Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : For similar material(s);, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : For similar material(s);, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**acetic acid:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Carcinogenicity****Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s);, Dinocap.;, Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.



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**acetic acid:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity****Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s), Dinocap., In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.  
Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Suspected human reproductive toxicant  
  
In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.  
Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.  
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother., Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice.  
In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects.

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s);, In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.  
For similar material(s);, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.  
For similar material(s);, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**acetic acid:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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**STOT - single exposure****Product:**

Exposure routes : Inhalation  
Target Organs : Respiratory Tract  
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Exposure routes : Inhalation  
Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

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

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Exposure routes : Inhalation  
Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**acetic acid:**

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**STOT - repeated exposure****Components:****myclobutanil(ISO):**

Exposure routes : Oral  
Target Organs : Liver  
Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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**Repeated dose toxicity****Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

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

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:  
Liver.  
Testes.  
Adrenal gland.  
Kidney.  
Thyroid.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:  
Blood.  
Kidney.  
Liver.  
Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.  
For the minor component(s):  
Cumene.  
Eye.

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

Remarks : For similar material(s):  
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:  
Kidney.

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

**acetic acid:**

Remarks : In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:  
Respiratory tract.  
Gastrointestinal tract.

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**Aspiration toxicity****Product:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**acetic acid:**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information**
**12.1 Toxicity****Product:**

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.274 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0332 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 73.7 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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- Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: 202.4 mg/kg  
Exposure time: 14 d  
End point: survival  
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
- Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).  
  
oral LD50: > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.  
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)  
  
oral LD50: > 150 micrograms/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 213  
  
contact LD50: > 560 micrograms/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 214

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

- Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.
- Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.0569 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent  
  
LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.0662 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: static test
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 0.0066 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
  
EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 0.0041 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test Type: static test
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 10 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test Type: static test
- M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 100

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- Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): 10.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.00286 mg/l  
End point: survival  
Exposure time: 29 d  
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)  
Test Type: flow-through test
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.00076 mg/l  
End point: number of offspring  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Test Type: flow-through test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent
- M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 100
- Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: 302 mg/kg  
Exposure time: 14 d  
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
- Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).  
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).  
  
dietary LC50: > 5620 mg/kg diet.  
Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)  
  
oral LD50: > 2150 mg/kg bodyweight.  
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)  
  
contact LD50: 60.6 micrograms/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
End point: mortality  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)  
Method: Other guidelines  
  
oral LD50: 66.1 micrograms/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
End point: mortality  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)  
Method: Other guidelines  
  
NOEC: 500 ppm  
Exposure time: 42 d  
End point: Reproduction Test  
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)  
  
NOEC: 250 ppm  
Exposure time: 147 d  
End point: Reproduction Test  
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

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**myclobutanil(ISO):**

- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 17 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
- LC50 (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0.24 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h
- EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 0.72 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: flow-through test
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): 2.655 mg/l  
End point: Growth rate inhibition  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
- ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.5 mg/l  
End point: Growth rate inhibition  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
- Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: 250 mg/kg  
Exposure time: 14 d  
Species: Earthworm, Lumbricus terrestris
- Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet.  
Exposure time: 8 d  
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)
- oral LD50: 510 mg/kg bodyweight.  
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)
- contact LD50: > 500 micrograms/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)
- oral LD50: > 500 micrograms/bee  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

- Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

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

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9.22 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 96 h  
 Test Type: static test  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 2.0 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.9 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 72 h  
 Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).  
 Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50: > 6500 mg/kg diet.  
 Exposure time: 8 d  
 Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 2150 mg/kg bodyweight.  
 Exposure time: 21 d  
 Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio)): 31.6 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 96 h  
 Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 62 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 29 mg/l  
 End point: Growth rate inhibition  
 Exposure time: 96 h  
 Remarks: For similar material(s):



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Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): 550 mg/l  
End point: Respiration rates.  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.23 mg/l  
End point: survival  
Exposure time: 72 d  
Species: Rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*)  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 1.18 mg/l  
End point: number of offspring  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

### Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s):  
Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

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

LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Daphnia magna*): 3 - 10 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 11 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Remarks: For similar material(s):

### Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### acetic acid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish)): 75 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: Static

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 47 - 52.9 mg/l  
Exposure time: 24 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: Method Not Specified.

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (blue-green alga *Anabaena flos-aquae*): 55.22 mg/l  
 End point: Growth rate  
 Exposure time: 72 h  
 Test Type: Static  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EbC50 (blue-green alga *Anabaena flos-aquae*): 29.23 mg/l  
 End point: Biomass  
 Exposure time: 72 h  
 Test Type: Static  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (*Pseudomonas putida*): 1,150 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 16 h  
 Test Type: Static

**12.2 Persistence and degradability****Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

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

Concentration: 29.5 mg/l  
 Result: Not readily biodegradable.  
 Biodegradation: 18.4 %  
 Exposure time: 28 d  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent  
 Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Degradation half life (half-life): 30.4 d (20 °C)  
 pH: 7

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Biodegradability : Remarks: 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.

Result: Not readily biodegradable.  
 Biodegradation: 22.4 %  
 Exposure time: 28 d  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent  
 Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis  
 Degradation half life (half-life): > 365 d

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.69E-11 cm<sup>3</sup>/s  
 Method: Measured

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**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: 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.

Result: Not biodegradable

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

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.  
Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 2.9 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent  
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

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

**acetic acid:**

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: 95 %  
Exposure time: 5 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B  
Remarks: Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 64.100 %  
Incubation time: 5 d  
  
67.900 %  
Incubation time: 10 d  
  
86.700 %  
Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 1.06 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
Sensitiser: OH radicals

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Rate constant: 6.22E-13 cm<sup>3</sup>/s  
Method: Estimated.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential****Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Temperature: 22 °C  
Concentration: 0.0002 mg/l  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 992

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 6.55 (25 °C)  
pH: 6.8 - 7.7  
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :  
log Pow: 3.17  
Method: Measured  
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: 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).

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4.6  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent  
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No data available for this product.  
For similar material(s):  
Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

**acetic acid:**

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Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3  
Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.17  
Method: Measured  
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**12.4 Mobility in soil****Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 58245  
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 517  
Remarks: 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.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

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

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

**acetic acid:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: < 1  
Method: Estimated.  
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment****Product:**

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

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**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Assessment : 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)..

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

Assessment : 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:**

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

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

Assessment : 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, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Assessment : 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)..

**acetic acid:**

Assessment : This substance is readily biodegradable and thus is not considered persistent or very persistent (P or vP).. This substance has a low potential to bioaccumulate due to low affinity for octanol and high water solubility so is not considered bioaccumulative or very bioaccumulative (B or vB)..

**12.6 Other adverse effects****Product:**

Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

**Components:****Meptyldinocap:**

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**myclobutanil(ISO):**

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Ozone-Depletion Potential : Regulation: (Update: 06/09/2011 jdm)  
Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:**

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: 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:**

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**acetic acid:**

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Product : 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.

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**SECTION 14: Transport information****14.1 UN number**

ADR : UN 1993  
RID : UN 1993  
IMDG : UN 1993  
IATA : UN 1993

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**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

**ADR** : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Petroleum distillate, Meptyldinocap)

**RID** : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Petroleum distillate, Meptyldinocap)

**IMDG** : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Petroleum distillate, Meptyldinocap)

**IATA** : Flammable liquid, n.o.s.  
(Petroleum distillate, Meptyldinocap)

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

**ADR** : 3

**RID** : 3

**IMDG** : 3

**IATA** : 3

**14.4 Packing group**

**ADR**

Packing group : III

Classification Code : F1

Hazard Identification Number : 30

Labels : 3

Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

**RID**

Packing group : III

Classification Code : F1

Hazard Identification Number : 30

Labels : 3

**IMDG**

Packing group : III

Labels : 3

EmS Code : F-E, S-E

Remarks : Stowage category A

**IATA (Cargo)**

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344

Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

**IATA (Passenger)**

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344

Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

**14.5 Environmental hazards**



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**ADR**

Environmentally hazardous : no

**RID**

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG**

Marine pollutant : yes

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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**SECTION 15: Regulatory information****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.

The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009. Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

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**SECTION 16: Other information****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.

**Full text of H-Statements**

H226	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	: Harmful if swallowed.
H304	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	: Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	: Causes skin irritation.
H317	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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.
H361d	: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

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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.

**Full text of other abbreviations**

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity  
Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard  
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard  
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard  
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage  
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation  
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids  
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity  
Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion  
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation  
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation  
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure  
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure  
2017/164/EU : Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values  
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
2017/164/EU / STEL : Short term exposure limit  
2017/164/EU / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours  
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average  
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA -

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Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bio-accumulative

### Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Skin Sens. 1B	H317
Eye Dam. 1	H318
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT SE 3	H336
Repr. 2	H361d
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

### Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Calculation method
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-1831

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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