

Material group	1310-05	Page 1 of 14
Product name	1310-05, Flutriafol 125 g/l SC	Revision: July 2020
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes September 2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1310-05, Flutriafol 125 g/l SC

Revision: Sections containing a revision or new information are marked with a ♣.

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

1.1. **Product identifier** **1310-05, Flutriafol 125 g/l SC**
Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

1.2. **Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against** Can be used as fungicide only.

1.3. **Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet** **FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S**
 Thyborønvej 78
 DK-7673 Harbøre
 Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com



1.4. **Emergency telephone number**
Company +45 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only)

Medical emergencies:

Austria: +43 1 406 43 43	Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500
Belgium: +32 70 245 245	Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88
Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409	Norway: +47 22 591300
Cyprus: 1401	Poland: +48 22 619 66 54
Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293	+48 22 619 08 97
+420 224 915 402	Portugal: 800 250 250 (in Portugal only)
Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12	+351 21 330 3284
England and Wales: 111	Romania: +40 21318 3606
Estonia: +372 7943500	Scotland: +8454 24 24 24
France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59	Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166
Finland: +358 9 471 977	Slovenia: +386 41 650 500
Greece: 30 210 77 93 777	South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.)
Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99	Spain: +34 91 562 04 20
Ireland (Republic): +353 1 837 9964	Sweden: +46 08-331231
Italy: +39 02 6610 1029	112
Latvia: +371 670 42 473	Switzerland: 145
112	Turkey: 114
Lithuania: +370 523 62052	U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331 3148
+370 687 53378	All other countries: +1 651 / 632 6793 (Collect)

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SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**
- Sensitisation – skin: Category 1B (H317)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 1 (H410)
- WHO classification Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)
- Health hazards The product may be an allergic sensitizer to certain individuals. It is mildly irritating to skin and eyes.
- Environmental hazards The product is toxic to aquatic organisms.
- 2.2. Label elements**
According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended
- Product identifier 1310-05, Flutriafol 125 g/l SC
 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one
- Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS09)
- 

- Signal word Warning
- Hazard statements
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Supplementary hazard statement
 EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.
- Precautionary statements
- P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
 P280 Wear protective gloves.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 P501 Dispose of contents and 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.

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Active ingredient

Flutriafol	Content: 12% by weight
CAS name	1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, α -(2-fluorophenyl)- α -(4-fluorophenyl)-
CAS no.	76674-21-0
IUPAC name	(RS)-2,4'-Difluoro- α -(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)benzhydryl alcohol
ISO name	Flutriafol
EC no. (EINECS no.)	None
EU index no.	None
Molecular weight	301.29
Classification of the ingredient	Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302) Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 2 (H411)

Reportable ingredients

	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no. (EINECS no.)	Classification
Alcohols, C13-15, branched and linear, ethoxylated	8	157627-86-6		Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Aquatic Chronic 3 (H412)
Propane-1,2-diol Reg. no. 01-2119456809-23	7	57-55-6	200-338-0	No classification Personal exposure limits exist.
Sodium alkyl naphthalenesulfonate-formaldehyde condensate	3	577773-56-9	None	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Max. 0.02	2634-33-5	220-120-9	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Skin Sens. 1A (H317) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Specific concentration limit for Skin Sens. 1 (H317): $C \geq 0.05$ %

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 irritation develops.
Eye contact	Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician if irritation develops.

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Ingestion

Let the exposed person rinse mouth and let him/her 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

To our knowledge, adverse effects in humans have not been reported. When fed to animals at high dosage, similar compounds caused salivation, depression of activity, muscle spasms, ataxia and increased body temperature.

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.

Note to physician

A specific antidote against this substance is not known. Treatment is as for a general chemical. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered.

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, malodorous, toxic, irritant and inflammable compounds such as hydrogen fluoride, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and various fluorinated organic compounds.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours and toxic decomposition products. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Dike area to prevent water runoff. Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, closable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 10 tonnes of the product or more):

1. use personal protection equipment; see section 8
2. call emergency telephone no.; see section 1
3. alert authorities.

Observe all safety precautions when cleaning up spills. Use personal protection equipment. Depending on the magnitude of the spill this may mean wearing respirator, face mask or eye protection, chemical resistant clothing, gloves and rubber boots.

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Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Avoid and reduce mist formation as much as possible.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface, soil or water. Wash waters must be prevented from entering surface water drains. Uncontrolled discharge into water courses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

Surface water drains should be covered if appropriate. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be absorbed onto an absorptive material such as universal binder, hydrated lime, Fuller's earth or other absorbent clays. Collect the contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Clean area with much water and industrial detergent. Absorb wash liquid onto absorbent and transfer to suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.

Large spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and transferred to suitable containers.

Spills in water should be contained as much as possible by isolation of the contaminated water. The contaminated water must be collected and removed for treatment or disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See subsection 8.2. for personal protection.
 See section 13 for disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

For its use as a pesticide, first look for precautions and personal protection measures on the officially approved label on the packaging or for other official guidance or policy in force. If these are lacking, see section 8.

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before removing gloves, wash them with water and soap. After work, take off all work clothes and footwear. Take a shower, using water and soap. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job.

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Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with water and soap after each use.

Do not discharge to the environment. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Collect all waste material and 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

Store at room temperatures. Protect from frost, fire, heat and direct sunlight.

Keep in closed, labelled containers. The storage room should be constructed of incombustible material, closed, dry, ventilated and with impermeable floor, without access of unauthorised persons or children. A warning sign reading "POISON" is recommended. The room should only be used for storage of chemicals. Food, drink, feed and seed should not be present. A hand wash station should be available.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The product is a registered pesticide which may only be used for the applications it is registered for, in accordance with a label approved by the regulatory authorities.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Personal exposure limits

To our knowledge not established for flutriafol. An internal TLV of 1.5 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) for flutriafol is recommended by the manufacturer.

Propane-1,2-diol

AIHA (USA) WEEL
 MAK (Germany)
 HSE (UK) WEL

Year

2015 10 mg/m³
 2014 Cannot be established at present
 2011 8-hr TWA
 150 ppm (474 mg/m³) total (vapour and particulates)
 10 mg/m³ (particulates)

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

Flutriafol

DNEL

Not established

PNEC, aquatic environment

The EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.05 mg/kg bw/day
 6.2 µg/l

Propane-1,2-diol

DNEL, inhalation, systemic

183 mg/m³

DNEL, inhalation, local

10 mg/m³

PNEC, fresh water

260 mg/l

PNEC, marine water

26 mg/l

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8.2. Exposure controls

When used in a closed system, personal protection equipment will not be required. The following is meant for other situations, when the use of a closed system is not possible, or when it is necessary to open the system. Consider the need to render equipment or piping systems non-hazardous before opening.

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling of the undiluted product and for preparing the use solution, but can be recommended for final use as well.

In cases of incidental high exposure, maximal personal protection equipment may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.



Respiratory protection

The product does not automatically present an airborne exposure concern during normal handling, but 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, but it is expected that they will give adequate protection if the work done manually is kept limited.



Eye protection

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



Other skin protection

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

♣ SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Off-white/brown
Odour	Characteristic odour between fish- and glue-like
Odour threshold	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point	< 0°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	99°C

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Flammability	Not ignitable
Lower and upper explosive limit ..	Not determined
Flash point	> 99°C (Pensky-Martens closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
pH	Undiluted: 7.1 at 25°C 1% dilution in water: 6.5 at 25°C
Kinematic viscosity	The product is a non-newtonian liquid. Viscosity is dependent on shear rate. 78 - 528 mm ² /s at 20°C 64 - 429 mm ² /s at 40°C
Solubility	The product is emulsifiable in water. Solubility of flutriafol at 21°C in: acetone 114 - 133 g/l n-heptane < 10 g/l water 130 mg/l at 20°C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Flutriafol : log K _{ow} = 2.29
Vapour pressure	Flutriafol : 7.1 x 10 ⁻⁹ Pa at 20°C
Density and/or relative density	Density: 1.06 g/ml at 20°C
Relative vapour density	Not determined
Particle characteristics	Not applicable (liquid)

9.2. **Other information** No more relevant information is available.

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 will 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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008** * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product

Acute toxicity The product is not considered as harmful by ingestion, skin contact or by inhalation. * Because of the consistency of the product it is not likely that a lethal concentration in air can be obtained, but signs of

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		toxicity may occur at the highest obtainable concentration. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 3000 mg/kg (method OECD 423)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 4000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 2.10 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 OECD 405).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...		Test results on the product are mixed: Buehler test: negative (method OECD 406) Local Lymph Node Assay: positive (method OECD 429) To our knowledge, no cases of allergy in humans have been reported.
Germ cell mutagenicity		The product contains no ingredient known to be mutagenic. *
Carcinogenicity		The product contains no ingredient known to be carcinogenic. *
Reproductive toxicity		The product contains no ingredient found to have adverse effects on reproduction. *
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 flutriafol: Target organ: liver Repeated exposure to flutriafol may cause liver damage. The LOEL for this effect has been found to be approx. 150 mg flutriafol/kg bw/day in a 90-day feeding study in rats. *
Aspiration hazard		The product does not present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *
<u>Flutriafol</u> Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution		Flutriafol is rapidly absorbed after oral intake. It is widely distributed in the body, but it preferably binds to red blood cells. Metabolism is almost complete. It is rapidly excreted. There is no evidence of accumulation.
Acute toxicity		The substance is harmful by ingestion. It is considered as less harmful by skin contact and by inhalation. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 300 - 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 423)
	- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
	- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.0 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) *
Skin corrosion/irritation		Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

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Serious eye damage/irritation Not irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not sensitising (method OECD 429). *

Alcohols, C13-15, branched and linear, ethoxylated

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

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation The product is irritating to skin (method OECD 404).

Serious eye damage/irritation The product is severely irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).

Sodium alkyl naphthalenesulphonate-formaldehyde condensate

Acute toxicity The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. *

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg

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

Serious eye damage/irritation Irritating to eyes.

STOT – single exposure Inhalation of dust can cause irritation of airways. It is not clear if the criteria for classification are met.

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

Acute toxicity The substance is harmful by ingestion.

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat (male): 670 mg/kg
 LD₅₀, oral, rat (female): 784 mg/kg
 (method OPPTS 870.1100, measured on 73% solution)

- skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg *
 (method OPPTS 870.1200, measured on 73% solution)

- inhalation LC₅₀, 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.

11.2. **Information on other hazards** No more relevant information is available.

♣ SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae and

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harmful to bees. It is not considered as harmful to birds and soil micro- and macroorganisms.

The ecotoxicity of the product is measured as:

- Algae	Green algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	72-h $E_{rC_{50}}$: 10 mg/l
	Diatoms (<i>Skeletonema costatum</i>)	72-h $E_{rC_{50}}$: 4.7 mg/l
- Plants	Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i>)	7-day EC_{50} : 53 mg/l 7-day NOEC: 1.1 mg/l
- Bees	Honeybee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	48-h LD_{50} , oral: > 100 µg/bee

The following data have been measured on similar products:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (<i>Salmo gairdnerii</i>)	96-h LC_{50} : 7.9 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h EC_{50} : 7.5 mg/l 21-day NOEC: 0.1 mg/l
- Birds	Japanese quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix japonica</i>)	14-day LD_{50} : > 2000 mg/kg bw

- 12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Flutriafol** is not readily degradable. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, but are usually over 1 year in soil and water.

The product contains small amounts of other ingredients which are not readily biodegradable and may not be degradable in a waste water treatment plant.

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

Flutriafol is not expected to bioaccumulate. The bioaccumulation factor of flutriafol is measured as 7 for whole fish (rainbow trout).

- 12.4. **Mobility in soil** **Flutriafol** has moderate mobility in soil. Absorption depends on soil pH and organic matter content.

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

- 12.6. **Endocrine disrupting properties** None of the ingredients is known to have endocrine disrupting properties.

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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Disposal of product According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not possible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing.

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Disposal of packaging It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:

1. Reuse or recycling should first be considered. Reuse is prohibited except by the authorisation holder. If offered for recycling, containers must be emptied and triply rinsed (or equivalent). Do not discharge rinsing water to sewer systems.
2. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.
3. Delivery of the packaging to a licensed service for disposal of hazardous waste.
4. Disposal in a landfill or burning in open air should only occur as a last resort. For disposal in a landfill, containers should be emptied completely, rinsed and punctured to make them unusable for other purposes. If burned, stay out of smoke.

♣ SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA/ICAO classification

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. UN number | 3082 |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (flutriafol) |
| 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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | The product is not transported in bulk by ship. |

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture | Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment.

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

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All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes in the safety data sheet

Minor corrections only.

List of abbreviations

AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
AOEL	Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
Dir.	Directive
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EC ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration
E _r C ₅₀	50% Effect Concentration based on growth rate
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
GHS	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Seventh revised edition 2017
HSE	Health & Safety Executive, UK
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
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
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPPTS	Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
Reg.	Registration, or Regulation
SC	Suspension Concentrate
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit
WHO	World Health Organisation

References

Data measured on this and a similar product are unpublished company

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data. Data on ingredients are available from published literature and can be found several places.

Method for classification

Sensitisation – skin: test data

Hazards to the aquatic environment: read-across

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 serious eye irritation.
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.
EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use

Advice on training

This material should only be used by persons who are made aware of its hazardous properties and have been instructed in the required safety precautions.

The information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable, but uses of the product vary and situations unforeseen by FMC Corporation may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared by: FMC Agricultural Solutions A/S / GHB