

2499/2015


Plover[®]

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE


An emulsifiable concentrate containing 250 g/l (23.4% w/w) difenoconazole.

A fungicide with contact and systemic activity against a wide range of diseases of winter and spring sown oilseed rape, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, kale, collard, broccoli, calabrese and cauliflower.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

Syngenta UK Limited
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**In case of toxic or transport emergency ring
+44 (0)1484 538444 any time**

PROTECT FROM FROST.
STORE IN A COOL, DRY PLACE



The
Voluntary
Initiative

This product label is compliant with the
CPA Voluntary Initiative (VI) guidance.

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1 Litre

PLOVER[®]

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 250 g/l (23.4% w/w) difenoconazole

Danger

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Keep out of reach of children.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with the instructions for use.

MAPP: 17288

UFI: DHG3-3049-000C-6RE5


IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A FUNGICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (litres/product/hectare)	Maximum total dose (litres product/hectare/crop)	Maximum number of treatments	Latest timing of application
Oilseed rape	0.5	1	-	End of flowering
Brussels sprouts, cabbage, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, kale and collard	0.5	1	-	21 days before harvest

Other specific restrictions:

A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications to brassica crops.

Applications to brassica must only be made to developed canopy and not before growth stage BBCH 41 as described below:

- Cabbage: heads begin to form, the 2 youngest leaves do not unfold
- Kale, collard: 10% of the leaf mass typical for the variety reached
- Brussels sprouts: lateral buds begin to develop
- Cauliflower, broccoli, calabrese: heads begin to form, width of growing tip >1cm

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

L1089893 GBR/06A PPE 4163195

L1089893 GBR/06A PPE 4163195

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

(a) Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the product or handling contaminated surfaces

However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work

(b) Environmental protection

To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer zone distance to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand held sprayers to fall within 1 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) Scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for inspection for three years.

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

(c) Storage and disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed, in a safe place

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

This leaflet is part of the approved Product Label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be carefully read in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 250 g/l (23.4% w/w) difenoconazole. PLOVER is a DMI fungicide with contact and systemic activity against a wide range of diseases.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

On oilseed rape, PLOVER controls light leaf spot, leaf and pod spot and stem canker.

On Brussels sprouts, cabbage, broccoli, calabrese, kale, collard and cauliflower, PLOVER controls leaf spot and ring spot.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

WINTER AND SPRING SOWN OILSEED RAPE

PLOVER controls light leaf spot, leaf and pod spot (*Alternaria spp*) and stem canker (*Phoma lingam*).

Light Leaf Spot

Spray protectively with 0.5 litres PLOVER per ha from the 4 expanded true leaf stage in the autumn where there is a high risk of disease. A repeat spray may be made in the spring at the beginning of stem extension if visual symptoms develop.

In areas of low disease risk, spraying may be delayed until the spring when crops should be sprayed at the first sign of disease.

For moderate control of light leaf spot only, a 2 spray programme of 0.25 litres per ha may be used, starting in the autumn.

Leaf and Pod Spot (*Alternaria spp*)

For effective control spray 0.5 litres PLOVER per ha at the end of flowering.

Stem Canker (*Phoma lingam*)

Spray 0.5 litres PLOVER per ha in the autumn after the 4 expanded true leaf stage when disease symptoms first occur. Repeat with an additional application of 0.5 litres per ha if foliar disease symptoms redevelop in late winter or early spring with a maximum total dose of no more than 1.0 litre per ha.

ALTERNATIVELY

A 2 spray programme of 0.25 litres PLOVER per ha may be used, starting in the autumn when disease symptoms first occur, with the second application 4-6 weeks after the initial application. Repeat with an additional application of 0.5 litres per ha if foliar disease symptoms redevelop in late winter or early spring with a maximum total dose of no more than 1.0 litre per ha.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, CALABRESE, KALE, COLLARD AND CAULIFLOWER

PLOVER controls leaf spot (*Alternaria spp*) and ring spot. A 2 spray programme should be used commencing at the first sign of disease but not before the canopy has developed to growth stage BBCH 41 as described below.

- Cabbage: heads begin to form, the 2 youngest leaves do not unfold
- Kale, collard: 10% of the leaf mass typical for the variety reached
- Brussels sprouts: lateral buds begin to develop
- Cauliflower, broccoli, calabrese: heads begin to form, width of growing tip >1cm

A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications. Best control will result from spraying before disease is established in the crop.

Processing

Consult processor before using on crops intended for processing.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Mixing

Make sure the sprayer is set to give an even application at the correct volume.

Fill the spray tank with half the required volume of clean water and start agitation. Add the required amount of PLOVER and continue agitation while adding the rest of the water.

Agitate the mixture thoroughly before use and continue agitation during spraying.

Thoroughly wash all spray equipment with water immediately after use.

Spray Volume

Oilseed Rape	200L water per hectare
Brassica	400L water per hectare

Spraying

Apply as a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC. A spray pressure of 2-3 bars is preferred.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PLOVER is a DMI fungicide. Strains of Light Leaf Spot resistant to DMI fungicides are known to exist. To avoid development of resistance, apply product protectively in response to disease forecasts. Where possible, when Light Leaf Spot is present, avoid the use of DMI based fungicides when targeting other diseases such as Sclerotinia at mid flowering.

Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act Additional Product Safety Information

(This section does not form part of the product label under the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995.)

The product label provides information on a specific pesticidal use of the product; do not use otherwise, unless you have assessed any potential hazard involved, the safety measures required and that the particular use has 'Extension of Use' approval or is otherwise permitted under the Plant Protection Products Regulations.

The information on this label is based on the best available information including data from test results.

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: PLOVER

Design Code: A7402T

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use: Fungicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: Syngenta UK Ltd
CPC4, Capital Park, Fulbourn, Cambridge, CB21 5XE

Phone: (01223) 883400

Fax: (01223) 882195

Website: www.syngenta.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency phone No.: +44 (0) 1484 538444 (24h)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture


Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008

Aspiration hazard	Category 1	H304
Eye irritation	Category 2	H319
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1	H410

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

2.2 Label elements

Labelling: Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard pictograms		
		
Signal Word	Danger	
Hazard Statements	H304 H319 H410	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautions Statements	P102	Keep out of reach of children.

	P273 P280 P301/P310 P305/P351/P338 P331 P391 P501	Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do NOT induce vomiting. Collect spillage Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
Supplemental Information	EUH401	To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with the instructions for use.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), highly arom.

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous Component(s)

Chemical Name	CAS No. EC No. Registration Number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008	Concentration
solvent naphtha (petroleum), highly arom.	64742-94-5 265-198-5 922-153-0 01-2119451097-39-0002	Asp. Tox.1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	60 – 70 % w/w
difenoconazole	119446-68-3	Acute Tox.4; H302 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	23.2 % w/w
poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-9-octadecenyl-omega- hydroxyl-, (Z)-	9004-98-2	Acute Tox.4; H302 Eye Dam.1; H318	1 - 5 % w/w

Calcium bis (dodecyl benzenesulphonate), branched	70528-83-5 68953-96-8 26264-06-2 11117-11-6 274-654-2 273-234-6 234-360-7	Eye Dam.1; H318 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	1 - 5 % w/w
2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1 201-148-0 01-2119484609-23-0012	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H335 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Dam.1; H318 STOT SE3; H336	1 - 3 % w/w

Substances for which there are Community workplace exposure limits

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice: Have the product container, label or Material Safety Data Sheet with you when calling the Syngenta emergency number, a poison control centre or physician, or going for treatment.

Inhalation: Move the victim to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Keep patient warm and at rest. Call a physician or Poison Control Centre immediately.

Skin Contact: Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off immediately with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Eye Contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Do NOT induce vomiting: contains petroleum distillates and/or aromatic solvents.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Medical advice: There is no specific antidote available. Treat symptomatically. Do not induce vomiting: contains petroleum distillates and/or aromatic solvents.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media - small fires

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Extinguishing media - large fires

Use alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

As the product contains combustible organic components, fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion (see section 10). Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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). If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8

Refer to disposal considerations listed in section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

No special protective measures against fire required. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. For personal protection see section 8.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

No special storage conditions required.

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components	Exposure limit(s)	Type of exposure limit	Source
difenoconazole	8 mg/m ³	8 h TWA	SYNGENTA
solvent naphtha (petroleum), highly arom.	15 ppm, 100 mg/m ³	8 h TWA	SUPPLIER
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1,600 ppm 50 ppm 100 ppm 50 ppm 100 ppm 50 ppm, 231 mg/m ³	8 h TWA 15 min STEL 8 h TWA 8 h TWA 8 h TWA	NIOSH SUVA SUVA ACGIH DFG UK HSE

The following recommendations for exposure controls/personal protection are intended for the manufacture, formulation and packaging of the product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering Measures: Containment and/or segregation is the most reliable technical protection measure if exposure cannot be eliminated. The extent of these protection measures depends on the actual risks in use. If airborne mist or vapours are generated, use local exhaust ventilation controls. Assess exposure and use any additional measures to keep airborne levels below any relevant exposure limit. Where necessary, seek additional occupational hygiene advice.

Protective measures: The use of technical measures should always have priority over the use of personal protective equipment. When selecting personal protective equipment, seek appropriate professional advice. Personal protective equipment should be certified to appropriate standards.

Respiratory protection: A combination gas, vapour and particulate filter respirator may be necessary until effective technical measures are installed. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a self-contained breathing apparatus in cases of emergency spills, when exposure levels are unknown, or under any circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection: Chemical resistant gloves should be used. Gloves should be certified to an appropriate standard. Gloves should have a minimum breakthrough time that is appropriate to the duration of exposure. The breakthrough time of gloves varies according to the thickness, material and manufacturer. Gloves should be changed when breakthrough is suspected. Suitable material: nitrile rubber.

Eye Protection: Eye protection is not usually required. Follow any site specific eye protection policies.

Skin and body protection: Assess the exposure and select chemical resistant clothing based on the potential for contact and the permeation / penetration characteristics of the clothing material. Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing. Decontaminate clothing before re-use, or use disposable equipment (suits, aprons, sleeves, boots, etc.). Wear as appropriate: impervious protective suit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State:	Liquid
Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Yellow to brown
Odour:	Aromatic
Odour Threshold:	No data available
pH:	5 - 9 at 1 % w/v
Melting point/range:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range:	No data available
Flash point:	71 °C Seta closed cup
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Lower explosion limit:	No data available
Upper explosion limit:	No data available
Vapour pressure:	No data available
Relative vapour density:	No data available
Density:	1.071 g/cm ³ at 20 °C
Solubility in other solvents:	No data available
Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:	No data available
Autoignition temperature:	460 °C
Thermal decomposition:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic:	26.0 mPa.s at 20 °C 10.5 mPa.s at 40 °C
Viscosity, kinematic:	No data available
Explosive properties:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties:	Not oxidising

9.2 Other Information

Miscibility:	Miscible
Surface tension:	36.0 mN/m at 25 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No information available

10.2 Chemical Stability: No information available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: None known. Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: No information available

10.5 Incompatible materials: No information available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Combustion or thermal decomposition will evolve toxic and irritant vapours.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 female rat, 3,129 mg/kg

Acute inhalational toxicity: LD50 male and female rat, > 5.17 mg/l, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 male and female rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation: Rabbit: slightly irritating.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Rabbit: moderately irritating

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Guinea pig: not a skin sensitiser in animal tests.

Germ cell mutagenicity

difenoconazole: Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.

2-methylpropan-1-ol: Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.

Carcinogenicity:

difenoconazole: Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

2-methylpropan-1-ol: Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

Reproductive toxicity:

difenoconazole: Did not show reproductive toxicity effects in animal experiments.

2-methylpropan-1-ol: Did not show reproductive toxicity effects in animal experiments.

STOT – single exposure

2-methylpropan-1-ol: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT – repeated exposure

difenoconazole: No adverse effect has been observed in chronic toxicity tests.

2-methylpropan-1-ol: No adverse effect has been observed in chronic toxicity tests.

Aspiration toxicity

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), highly arom: The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 3.7 mg/l, 96 h

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EC50 *Daphnia magna* (water flea), 4.3 mg/l, 48 h

Toxicity to aquatic plants: EbC50 *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 1.7 mg/l, 72 h
ErC50 *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 4.4 mg/l, 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Stability in water

difenoconazole: Degradation half life: 1 d
Not persistent in water

Stability in soil

difenoconazole: Degradation half life: 149 – 187 d
Not persistent in soil

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

difenoconazole: High potential for bioaccumulation.

12.4 Mobility in soil:

difenoconazole: Low mobility in soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

difenoconazole: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Classification of the products is based on the summation of the concentrations of classified components.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product: Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Do not dispose of waste into sewer. Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging: Empty remaining contents. Triple rinse containers. Empty containers should be taken for local recycling or waste disposal. Do not re-use empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.1 UN Number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID N.O.S. (DIFENOCONAZOLE AND SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing Group	III
Labels	9
14.5 Environmental hazards	Environmentally hazardous

Sea transport (IMDG)

14.1 UN Number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID N.O.S. (DIFENOCONAZOLE AND SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing Group	III
Labels	9
14.5 Environmental hazards	Marine pollutant

Air transport (IATA-DGR)

14.1 UN Number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID N.O.S. (DIFENOCONAZOLE AND SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing Group	III
Labels	9
14.6 Special precautions for user	None


14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

GHS Labelling

Hazard pictograms		
		
Signal Word	Danger	
Hazard Statements	H304 H319 H410	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautions Statements	P102 P273 P280 P301/P310 P305/P351/P338 P331 P391	Keep out of reach of children. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do NOT induce vomiting. Collect spillage

	P501	Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
Supplemental Information	EUH401	To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with the instructions for use.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), highly arom.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required for this substance.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Approval number, MAPP 17288.

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

Based upon SDS release dated 14/10/2013, version 10 with local amendment.

Full text of H-statements referred to under sections 2 and 3:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness and dizziness
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

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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