



Folicur®

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A broad spectrum systemic fungicide for winter and spring crops of wheat (excluding durum), barley, oats, rye and oilseed rape; also field beans, cabbages, carrots, horseradish, leeks, linseed, parsnips, swedes and turnips.

MAPP 11278

An emulsion (oil in water) formulation containing 250 g/L (25.9% w/w) tebuconazole.

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

Bayer CropScience Limited
230 Cambridge Science Park
Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 0WB
Telephone: 01223 226500

For 24 hour emergency information contact
Bayer CropScience Limited Telephone: 0800 220876

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment: WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) when applying the product.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when in contact with contaminated surfaces.

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

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE
IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES RINSE IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.
IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show label where possible).

Environmental Protection

DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used container.

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER FOR ANY PURPOSE.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed in a safe place.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.

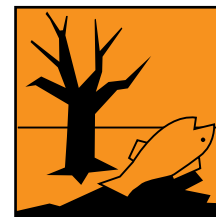
WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, emptying washings into spray tank and dispose of safely.

FOLICUR

Contains 250 g/L (25.9% w/w) tebuconazole



HARMFUL



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED
RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES
TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO UNBORN CHILD

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

PROTECT FROM FROST
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crops:	All varieties of winter and spring wheat (excluding durum), barley, rye and winter and spring oats (see inner label details), oilseed rape, field beans, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, horseradish, swedes, turnips, linseed and leeks
Maximum individual dose:	1.0 litre product per hectare for all crops
Maximum total dose:	1.0 litre per hectare for linseed, 2.0 litres per hectare for cereals, field beans, swedes and turnips, 2.25 litres per hectare for cabbages, 2.5 litres per hectare for oilseed rape, 3.0 litres per hectare for carrots, parsnips, horseradish and leeks
Latest time of application:	Before the grain milky ripe stage for cereals; At any time up to and including when most seeds are green stage for oilseed rape; Not less than 14 days before harvest for leeks; Not less than 21 days before harvest for cabbages, carrots, parsnips and horseradish; Not less than 35 days before harvest for field beans, swedes and turnips; At any time before brown capsule stage or 35 days before harvest whichever is sooner for linseed.

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.

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Telephone: 01223 226500



Bayer CropScience

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Folicur is recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring sown cereals and oilseed rape also field beans, cabbages, carrots, horseradish, leeks, linseed, parsnips, swedes and turnips.

For best disease control and yield benefit Folicur should be applied at an early stage of disease development, before infection spreads to new crop growth.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Repeated application of Folicur alone should not be used on the same crop against a high risk pathogen such as cereal powdery mildew. Tank-mixtures or alternation with fungicides having a different mode of action (e.g. morpholines) have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

The possible development of diseases resistant to Folicur cannot be excluded or predicted. Where such resistant strains occur, Folicur is unlikely to give satisfactory control.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

Cereals

Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i>)	Wheat
Glume blotch (<i>S. nodorum</i>)	Wheat
Ear disease complex (incl. <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> and <i>Cladosporium</i>)	Wheat

Yellow rust	Wheat, barley, rye
Brown rust	Wheat, barley, rye
Powdery mildew	Wheat, barley, rye
Leaf Blotch (<i>Rhynchosporium</i>)	Barley and rye
Net blotch	Barley
Crown rust	Oats

Oilseed Rape

Light leaf spot	
Phoma leaf spot	
Stem canker	
Dark leaf spot/pod spot (<i>Alternaria</i>)	
<i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot	
Ringspot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	

Field Beans

Chocolate spot	
Bean rust	

continued ▶

Cabbages

Alternaria spp.
Light leaf spot
Powdery mildew
Ringspot

Carrots, parsnips and horseradish

Alternaria spp. Carrots and horseradish
Powdery mildew Carrots and parsnips
Sclerotinia Carrots

Swedes and turnips

Powdery mildew

Linseed

Powdery mildew
Botrytis

Leeks

Rust

APPLICATION

RATE OF USE

1 litre per hectare maximum individual dose on all named crops.

Sprayers should be THOROUGHLY CLEANED before use and filters and jets checked for damage and blockages.

A pressure of 2-3 bar (30-40 psi) is recommended.

Apply as a **MEDIUM** quality spray (as defined by BCPC).

Boom height and water volume should be adjusted to ensure good coverage of the crop, particularly at later growth stages. In dense crops at later growth stages, higher water volumes should be used as recommended.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

CEREALS

Folicur may be used on all varieties of winter and spring wheat (excluding durum), barley, rye and winter and spring oats.

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare
Maximum total dose per crop: 2.0 litres per hectare

Water Volume

Most crops 100-200 litres/hectare
Dense crops after the first node is detectable 250 litres/hectare

Large crops, varieties highly susceptible to disease 300 litres/hectare

Folicur may be applied at any stage before the grain milky ripe stage.

• Diseases Controlled - Application Timing

Septoria Leaf Blotch and Glume Blotch (*Septoria tritici* and *S. nodorum*) (Wheat)

To protect the flag leaf and ear from *Septoria tritici* and *S. nodorum* apply Folicur from flag leaf emergence (GS 37) until ear fully emerged (GS 59). Earlier application may be necessary where there is a high risk of *S. tritici* and Folicur should be applied when the disease is active, but before it is visible on the upper leaves.

Applications made once foliar symptoms of *S. tritici* are already present on the upper leaves will be less effective since these symptoms only develop several weeks after initial crop infection has taken place.

Folicur contains a DMI fungicide. Resistance to some DMI fungicides has been identified in *Septoria* leaf blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*) which may seriously affect the performance of some products. For further advice on resistance management in DMI's contact your agronomist or specialist advisor, and visit the FRAG-UK website.

Yellow Rust and Brown Rust (Wheat, barley and rye)

Apply Folicur at the first signs of disease. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if reinfection occurs.

Ear Disease Complex (Wheat)

Folicur applied soon after ear emergence can give a good reduction of *Fusarium* ear blight and a reduction of sooty moulds (*Alternaria* and *Cladosporium*) and can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Powdery Mildew

(Wheat, barley and rye)

Folicur should be applied at first signs of disease.

When treating established mildew or particularly disease susceptible varieties, improved control can be achieved by adding 0.5 L/ha Corbel in tank-mixture.

When disease pressure remains high application may be repeated if necessary – see 'Resistance Management'.

(Oats)

Folicur should be applied at first signs of disease.

When disease pressure remains high application may be repeated if necessary - but see 'Resistance Management'.

Rhynchosporium (leaf blotch) (Barley and rye)

Apply Folicur at the onset of disease. For effective control of moderate to severe infections a second application may be necessary 2-3 weeks later. On disease susceptible varieties in high risk situations tank-mixing Folicur with other products may improve control (contact Bayer CropScience for details).

Net Blotch (Barley)

Apply Folicur at the very first signs of disease in spring/early summer. A second application 2-3 weeks later will give most effective control when conditions remain favourable for disease development.

When disease develops after flag leaf emergence a single application of Folicur will generally provide good protection.

Crown Rust (Oats)

Folicur applied to control mildew on oats will also reduce crown rust infections occurring around this time. Alternatively, apply Folicur on first appearance of crown rust.

Occasionally, after the application of Folicur, some transient leaf speckling on wheat or leaf reddening/scorch on oats may occur, but these symptoms have not been shown to adversely affect yield responses accruing from the benefits of disease control.

OILSEED RAPE

Folicur may be used on all varieties of winter or spring sown oilseed rape.

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare

Maximum total dose per crop: 2.5 litres per hectare

Folicur should be applied in 100-400 L/ha of water, using the higher volume in dense crops.

Folicur may be applied at any time up to and including most seeds are green stage.

• Diseases Controlled

Light Leaf Spot

Autumn/Winter: Light leaf spot should be prevented from developing early in the life of the crop and good protection from subsequent disease development will be provided by an application of 0.5 L/ha Folicur in autumn/winter (usually late October to early December). Follow up spray(s) of 1.0 L/ha may be required in the spring/summer depending on disease development.

Spring/summer: If an autumn treatment of Folicur has not been made and disease develops in the crop over winter, an early spring (March) application of 1.0 L/ha may be made from the onset of stem extension.

The application of 1.0 L/ha of Folicur either pre- or post-flowering will generally control late development of light leaf spot on pods and leaves.

Phoma Leaf Spot/Stem Canker

Leaf spot can be found from October onwards and best control of stem canker may be expected from an autumn/early winter application of 0.5 L/ha Folicur applied at first signs of disease, followed by 0.5 - 1.0 L/ha Folicur in late winter/early spring.

Folicur programmes applied against light leaf spot will also give a good reduction of leaf spot/stem canker. ▶

Dark Leaf/Pod Spot (*Alternaria* spp)

Treatment with 1.0 L/ha Folicur should begin at the onset of disease ie. when black pin-head spots first appear on the pods. Post-flowering sprays of Folicur made for light leaf spot control may also control *Alternaria* dark leaf/pod spot.

Sclerotinia Stem Rot

1.0 L/ha of Folicur applied at early to full flower will give some reduction of *Sclerotinia* stem rot.

Ringspot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*)

Spring/summer applications of Folicur made for the control of light leaf spot may also give some reduction of this disease.

FIELD BEANS

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare

Maximum total dose per crop: 2.0 litres per hectare

Folicur should be applied in 200-600 L/ha of water, using the higher volume in dense crops.

Folicur must not be applied less than 35 days before harvest.

• Diseases Controlled - Application Timing

Chocolate Spot and Bean Rust

Folicur applied at first signs of disease from the early flower stage, and repeated 3-4 weeks later, will give good control of both diseases.

CABBAGES

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare

Maximum total dose per crop: 2.25 litres per hectare

Folicur should be applied in 200-600 L/ha of water, using the higher volume in dense crops.

Folicur must not be applied less than 21 days before harvest.

Consult processor before using Folicur.

• Diseases Controlled - Application Timing

***Alternaria* spp, Light Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew & Ringspot**

A programme of 3 sprays of Folicur at 0.5 L/ha at 21-28 day intervals will give good control of all four diseases.

Best results will be obtained when spraying begins at first signs of disease, but Folicur should **not be applied before the beginning of cabbage heart formation.**

Where Ringspot has become established the first spray may be applied at up to 1.0 litre/ha and can improve activity; subsequent applications may be required to maintain control but the maximum total dose of 2.25 L/ha per crop must not be exceeded.

CARROTS, PARSNIPS & HORSERADISH

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare

Maximum total dose per crop: 3.0 litres per hectare

Apply in 400-600 litres of water/ha.

Good cover of the foliage is vital; use the higher volume in dense or well grown crops.

Folicur must not be applied less than 21 days before harvest.

• Diseases Controlled - Application Timing

***Alternaria* spp (Carrots and horseradish)**

To reduce *Alternaria* infection on the leaves begin a programme of Folicur sprays with an application in early/mid August, or when first signs of disease appear on the foliage after crop GS 15 if earlier. Up to 2 further applications may be made at 3-week intervals.

Powdery Mildew (Carrots, parsnips)

Folicur gives a useful reduction of powdery mildew if applied when the disease is first seen in the crop. Up to two follow-up applications may be made if necessary, at 14-21 day intervals.

***Sclerotinia* (Carrots)**

A programme of Folicur sprays applied against *Alternaria* spp can also provide a useful reduction in *Sclerotinia* infection.

SWEDES AND TURNIPS

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare

Maximum total dose per crop: 2.0 litres per hectare

Folicur should be applied in 200-600 L/ha of water, using the higher volume in dense crops.

Folicur must not be applied less than 35 days before harvest.

Consult processor before using Folicur.

• Diseases Controlled - Application Timing

Powdery Mildew

Application of Folicur at first signs of disease will give good control. However, do not apply Folicur before a root diameter of 2.5 cm has been reached. In situations of very early disease development and extended infection pressure, a second application may be necessary.

LINSEED

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare.

Maximum total dose per crop: 1.0 litre per hectare

Folicur should be applied in 100-400 L/ha of water, using the higher volume in dense crops.

Folicur may be applied at any time before brown capsule stage or 35 days before harvest which ever is sooner.

• Diseases Controlled - Application Timing

Powdery Mildew

Folicur applied at first signs of disease will give control.

Botrytis

Folicur applied at first signs of disease can give a reduction in this disease.

LEEKs

Maximum individual dose: 1.0 litre per hectare.

Maximum total dose per crop: 3.0 litres per hectare

Folicur should be applied in 400-600 L/ha of water, using the higher volume in dense crops.

Folicur must not be applied less than 14 days before harvest.

• Diseases Controlled - Application Timing

Rust

Apply Folicur at 1.0 L/ha at first signs of disease; this usually occurs during warm, humid weather from August onwards. Up to 2 further applications at 14-21 day intervals may be made if weather conditions favour disease development.

Alternatively, an application of 1.0 L/ha Folicur at first signs of disease followed by further applications of 0.5 L/ha at 14-21 day intervals can give good control but may not be optimal under heavy infection pressure.

MIXING

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Folicur to the half-filled spray tank with the agitation system in operation and then fill to the required level. Continue agitation at all times during spraying and stoppages until the tank is completely empty. Spray immediately after mixing.

Where tank-mixes are used Folicur should be added to the spray tank last, after first dispersing the other product(s), unless otherwise specified - see 'Compatibility'.

COMPATIBILITY

Folicur may be applied as a tank-mix with a range of products. Contact Bayer CropScience for compatibility information on specific tank-mixes. Full manufacturer's instructions must be followed for each tank-mix component.

Harvest Interval

Before the grain milky ripe stage for cereals;

At any time up to and including when most seeds are green stage for oilseed rape;

Not less than 14 days before harvest for leeks;

Not less than 21 days before harvest for cabbages, carrots, parsnips and horseradish;

Not less than 35 days before harvest for field beans, swedes and turnips;

At any time before brown capsule stage or 35 days before harvest whichever is sooner for linseed.

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Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act

Additional Product Safety Information (This section does not form part of the approved product label). 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 "off-label" approval or is otherwise permitted. The information on this label is based on the best available information including data from test results.

SAFETY DATA SHEET according to EC Directive 2001/58/EC FOLICUR

Version 3 / GB Revision Date: 25.04.2006 102000007162

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

Product information

Trade name	FOLICUR
Product code (LVP)	04407040, 05966964
Usage	fungicide
Company	Bayer CropScience Limited 230 Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road Cambridge CB4 0WB +44(0)1223 226500
Telephone	+44(0)1223 426240
Telefax	+44(0)1223 426240
Emergency telephone number	0800-220876 (UK 24 hr) +44(0)1603-242424 (Overseas 24 hr)

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature

Emulsion, oil in water (EW)

Tebuconazole 250 g/l

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. / EINECS-No.	Symbol(s)	R-phrases(s)	Concentration [%]
Tebuconazole	107534-96-3	Xn, N	R22, R51/53, R63	25.90
N,N-Dimethyldecanamide	14433-76-2 238-405-1	Xn	R22, R38, R41	60.00

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Risk advice to man and the environment

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

Move out of dangerous area. Place and transport victim in stable position (lying sideways). Remove contaminated clothing immediately and dispose of safely.

Inhalation

Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest.

Skin contact

Wash off thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, if available with polyethyleneglycol 400, subsequently rinse with water.

Eye contact

In case of eye contact, remove contact lens and rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth.

Notes to Physician

Treatment

Treat symptomatically.

In the event of a mouthful or more being ingested, the following measures should be considered: Gastric lavage, then charcoal (carbo medicalis) and sodium sulfate.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

water spray
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
foam
sand

Specific hazards during fire fighting

In the event of fire the following can be released:

hydrogen chloride (HCl)
hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)
carbon monoxide (CO)
nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Use breathing apparatus.

Further information

Contain the spread of the fire-fighting media.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces.

Wear personal protective equipment. Unprotected persons must be kept away.

Environmental Precautions

Do not discharge into the drains/surface water/groundwater.

If spillage enters drains leading to sewage works inform local water company immediately. If spillage enters rivers or watercourses, inform the Environment Agency (emergency telephone number 0800 807060).

Methods for Cleaning Up

Take up with absorbent material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth or a proprietary absorbent material). Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Additional Advice

Information regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8.

Information regarding waste disposal, see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Advice on safe handling

Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.

Storage

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Store in a place accessible by authorized persons only.

Store in original container.

Advice on common storage

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Storage stability

Storage temperature < 50 °C

Other data Do not store at temperatures below -10 °C. The storage temperature should not exceed 50 °C.

Suitable materials

Coextruded containers with an internal barrier layer made of ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH)

Coextruded containers with an internal barrier layer made of polyamide (PA).

HDPE (high density polyethylene)

Deformation through oxygen consumption possible.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Refer to COSHH assessment (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2004). Engineering controls should be used in preference to personal protective equipment wherever practicable. Refer also to COSHH Essentials.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory Protection

No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required. Respiratory protection should only be used to control residual risk of short duration activities, when all reasonably practicable steps have been taken to reduce exposure at source e.g. containment and/or local extract ventilation. Always follow respirator manufacturer's instructions regarding wearing and maintenance.

Hand Protection Wear

CE Marked (or equivalent) nitrile rubber gloves (minimum thickness 0,40 mm). Wash when contaminated. Dispose of when contaminated inside, when perforated or when contamination outside cannot be removed. Wash hands always before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Eye protection

Wear goggles conforming to EN166 (Field of Use 5 or equivalent).

Skin and body protection

Wear standard coverall and Type 6 suit. Wear two layers of clothing wherever possible. Polyester/cotton or cotton overalls should be worn under chemical protection suit and should be professionally laundered frequently.

Hygiene measures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep working clothes separately. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Remove soiled and/or soaked clothing immediately and clean thoroughly before using again. Garments that cannot be cleaned must be destroyed (burnt).

Protective measures

If product is handled while not enclosed, and if contact may occur: complete suit protecting against chemicals

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid, transparent to opaque
Colour	yellowish
Odour	aromatic

Safety data

pH	5.0 - 8.0 at 1 % (20 °C)
Flash Point	> 172 °C
Ignition temperature	345 °C
Density	ca. 0.97 g/cm ³ at 20 °C
Water Solubility	emulsifiable
Viscosity, kinematic	ca. 34.1 mm ² /s at 20 °C
Surface tension	28.6 mN/m at 20 °C
Explosivity	Not explosive

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Materials to avoid	None.
Hazardous Reactions	No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to prescribed instructions. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (rat) > 200 - < 2,000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 (rat) ca. 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h. (as aerosol)
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD50 (rat) > 4,000 mg/kg
Skin Irritation	Non-irritant. (rabbit)
Eye Irritation	Risk of serious damage to eyes. (rabbit)
Sensitization	Non-sensitizing. (guinea pig) OECD Test Guideline 406, Buehler test
Sensitization	Non-sensitizing. (guinea pig) OECD Test Guideline 406, Magnusson & Klignman test

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to Fish	LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)) 9.28 mg/l. Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia	EC50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)) 7.3 mg/l. Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 3.51 mg/l
Growth rate	Exposure time: 72 h

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product: In accordance with current regulations may be taken to waste disposal site or incineration plant, after consultation with site operator and/or with the responsible authority. Advice may be obtained from the local waste regulation authority (part of the Environment Agency in the UK).

Contaminated packaging: Small containers (< 10 l or < 10 kg) should be rinsed thoroughly using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or, by manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling. Dispose of empty and cleaned packaging safely. Large containers (> 25 l or > 25 kg) should not be rinsed or re-used for any other purpose. Return large containers to supplier. Follow advice on product label and/or leaflet.

Waste key for the unused product: 020108 agrochemical waste containing dangerous substances

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/ADNR

UN-No: 3082	Labels: 9
Packaging group: III	Hazard no.: 90
Description of the goods: UN 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (TEBUCONAZOLE SOLUTION)	
IMDG	
UN-No: 3082	Class: 9
Packaging group: III	EmS: F-A , S-F
Marine pollutant:	Marine pollutant
Description of the goods: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (TEBUCONAZOLE SOLUTION)	

IATA

UN-No: 3082	Class: 9
Packaging group: III	
Description of the goods: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (TEBUCONAZOLE SOLUTION)	
UK 'Carriage' Regulations	
UN-No: 3082	Labels: 9
Packaging group: III	Hazard no.: 90
Emergency action code: 3Z	
Description of the goods: UN 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (TEBUCONAZOLE SOLUTION)	

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been classified in accordance with The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002: CHIP 3 and any subsequent amendments. Classification:

Labelling according to EEC Directive
Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Tebucconazole
- N,N-Dimethyldecane amide

Symbol(s)

Xn	Harmful
N	Dangerous for the environment

R-phrases(s)

R20/22	Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

S-phrases(s)

S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Exceptional labelling

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Further information

WHO-classification: II (Moderately hazardous)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Text of R phrases mentioned in Section 2:

R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

The above information is intended to give general health and safety guidance on the storage and transport of the product. It is not intended to apply to the use of the product for which purposes the product label and any appropriate technical usage literature available should be consulted and any relevant licenses, consents or approvals complied with. The requirements or recommendations of any relevant site or working procedure, system or policy in force or arising from any risk assessment involving the substance or product should take precedence over any of the guidance contained in this safety data sheet where there is a difference in the information given. The information provided in this safety data sheet is accurate at the date of publication and will be updated as and when appropriate. No liability will be accepted for any injury, loss or damage resulting from any failure to take account of information or advice contained in this safety data sheet. This version replaces all previous versions.