

Material group	13W/1348	Page 1 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes June 2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

RIZA® GOLD 300 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** **RIZA® GOLD 300 SC**
TEBUCONAZOLE 225 g/l + FLUTRIAFOL 75 g/l SC
Contains tebuconazole
- 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** **CHEMINOVA A/S**, a subsidiary of FMC Corporation
 Thyborønvej 78
 DK-7673 Harboøre
 Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com
- Local contact (South Africa) -** **FMC Chemicals (Pty) Ltd**
 Pegasus Building 1, Floor 2
 210 Amarand Ave
 Menlyn
 Pretoria, 0181
 South Africa
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number** **For any emergency or poisoning contact:**
 Griffon Poison Information Centre (24 hrs)
 +27-(0)-82-446-8946
- For fire, leak, spill or other accident emergencies**
 +1 703 / 527 3887 (CHEMTREC - Collect)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture** Toxic to reproduction: Category 2 (H361d)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 2 (H411)
- WHO classification Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)
- Health hazards The product may harm the unborn child.
- Environmental hazards The product is toxic to aquatic organisms.

Material group	13W/1348	Page 2 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

2.2. Label elements

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier Tebuconazole 225 g/l + Flutriafol 75 g/l SC
 Contains tebuconazole

Hazard pictograms (GHS08, GHS09)



Signal word Warning

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary hazard statements

EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

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

Precautionary statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Use protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

P391 Collect spillage.

P501 Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

2.3. **Other hazards** None of the ingredients in the product meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

♣ SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. **Substances** The product is a mixture, not a substance

3.2. **Mixtures** See section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

Active ingredients

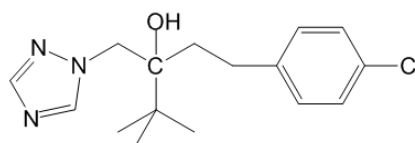
Tebuconazole Content: 21% by weight
 CAS name 1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, α -[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]- α -(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
 CAS no. 107534-96-3
 IUPAC name (RS)-1-p-Chlorophenyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol
 ISO name/EU name Tebuconazole
 EC no. (ELINCS no.) 403-640-2
 EU index no. 603-197-00-7

Material group	13W/1348	Page 3 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

Classification of the ingredient

Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302)
 Toxic to reproduction: Category 2 (H361d)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 Chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Structural formula



Flutriafol

Content: 7% by weight

CAS name

1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, α-(2-fluorophenyl)-α-(4-fluorophenyl)-76674-21-0

CAS no.

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.

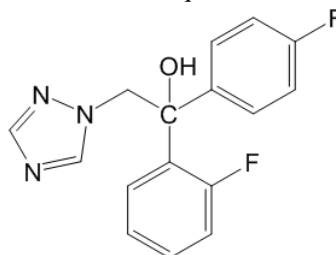
None

Classification of the ingredient

Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302)

Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 2 (H411)

Structural formula



Reportable ingredients

	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no.	Classification
Alcohols, C13-15, branched and linear, ethoxylated	3	157627-86-6	NLP no.: 500-337-8	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Aquatic Chronic 3 (H312)
Sodium alkyl naphthalenesulphonate-formaldehyde condensate	2	577773-56-9	None	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Max. 0.02	2634-33-5	EINECS no.: 220-120-9	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Skin Sens. 1A (H317) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400)

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Material group	13W/1348	Page 4 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

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.
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	Passivity, impaired mobility, shortness of breath, salivation, muscle spasms 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 for exposure to this material is not known. If swallowed, gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment of exposure is as for a general chemical and should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
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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 nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and various fluorinated and chlorinated 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

Material group	13W/1348	Page 5 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

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.

Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area.

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

Pregnant women should not work with this product. See section 11.

Material group	13W/1348	Page 6 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

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. 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

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage.

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 the active ingredients in this product. The following value for flutriafol is a recommendation by the manufacturer.

Flutriafol Internal value

Year
 2015 TWA 1.5 mg/m³

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

Material group	13W/1348	Page 7 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

Flutriafol

DNEL 0.05 mg/kg bw/day
 PNEC 6.2 µg/l

Tebuconazole

DNEL 0.03 mg/kg bw/day
 PNEC 1 µg/l

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 heavy duty natural rubber or chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber. The breakthrough times of these materials for tebuconazole are unknown. Generally, however, the use of protective gloves will give only partial protection against dermal exposure. Small tears in the gloves and cross-contamination can easily occur. It is recommended to limit the work to be done manually and to change the gloves regularly.



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.

Material group	13W/1348	Page 8 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-white cloudy liquid
Odour	Faintly glue-like
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	Undiluted: 9.1 at 25°C 1% dilution in water: 7.1 at 25°C
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	> 95°C (Pensky-Martens closed cup)
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Tebuconazole : 1.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ Pa at 20°C 3.1 x 10 ⁻⁶ Pa at 25°C Flutriafol : 7.1 x 10 ⁻⁹ Pa at 20°C
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	Not determined
Solubility(ies)	Density: 1.08 g/ml Solubility of tebuconazole in: n-heptane 0.69 g/l at 20°C methanol > 250 g/l water 32 mg/l at 20°C Solubility of flutriafol at 21°C in: acetone 114 - 133 g/l n-heptane < 10 g/l water 0.13 g/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Tebuconazole : log K _{ow} = 3.7 (at 20°C; unionised) Flutriafol : log K _{ow} = 2.29
Autoignition temperature	> 400°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	1100 - 1500 mPa.s
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2. Other information

Miscibility	The product is dispersible in water.
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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.

Material group	13W/1348	Page 9 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

- 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
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11.1. **Information on toxicological effects** * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product

Acute toxicity	The product is not considered as harmful by ingestion, skin contact or by inhalation. * However, it should always be treated with the usual care of handling chemicals. The acute toxicity of the product is measured as:
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: approx. 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 425)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 2.03 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Slightly irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *
Serious eye damage/irritation	The product may be moderately irritating to eyes (method OECD 405). *
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	The product was found not to be allergenic to mice (method OECD 429). *
Germ cell mutagenicity	The product contains no ingredient known to be mutagenic. *
Carcinogenicity	The product contains no ingredient known to be carcinogenic. *
Reproductive toxicity	Adverse effects on fertility such as reduced litter size and effects on development were found for tebuconazole at maternally toxic doses in an animal test (method OECD 416). Malformations of offspring were found at maternally toxic doses (based on 13 studies).
STOT – single exposure	To our knowledge, no specific effects after single exposure have been observed. *
STOT – repeated exposure	The following is found for the active ingredient tebuconazole: Several effects were found in rats at LOEL 80 mg tebuconazol /kg bw/day for 13 weeks. Liver, adrenals, spleen and eyes were affected. *
Aspiration hazard	The product does not present an aspiration hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	When a similar product was fed to laboratory animals at high doses, the main symptoms were passivity, impaired mobility, shortness of breath, salivation, muscle spasms and increased body temperature.

Material group	13W/1348	Page 10 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

Tebuconazole

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Tebuconazole is almost completely absorbed, metabolised and excreted within a few days. It is widely distributed in the body. There is no evidence of accumulation.

Acute toxicity The substance may be harmful by ingestion. It is not considered as harmful by skin contact or by inhalation. *

Route(s) of entry - ingestion LD₅₀, oral, rat (male): 4000 - > 5000 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
 LD₅₀, oral, rat (female): 1700 - > 5000 mg/kg
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: > 5.093 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

Serious eye damage/irritation Mildly irritating to eyes (method FIFRA 81-4). *

Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... Not sensitising (method OECD 406). *

Flutriafol

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 LD₅₀, oral, rat: 300 - 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 423)
 - skin LD₅₀, dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402) *
 - inhalation LC₅₀, inhalation, rat: > 5.0 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403) *

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating to skin (method OECD 404). *

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

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

After oral intake, alcohol ethoxylate is rapidly absorbed. It is partially metabolised and rapidly excreted, within a few days.

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 *

Material group	13W/1348	Page 11 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not available
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation	The product is irritating to skin (method OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/irritation	The product is irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).
<u><i>Sodium alkylphthalenesulphonate-formaldehyde condensate</i></u>	
Acute toxicity	The substance is not considered harmful by single exposure. *
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: not available
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
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.
<u><i>1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one</i></u>	
Acute toxicity	The substance is harmful by ingestion.
Route(s) of entry	
- ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (male): 670 mg/kg LD ₅₀ , oral, rat (female): 784 mg/kg (method OPPTS 870.1100, measured on 73% solution)
- skin	LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg * (method OPPTS 870.1200, measured on 73% solution)
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation	Slightly irritating to skin (method OPPTS 870.2500).
Serious eye damage/irritation	Severely irritating to eyes (method OPPTS 870.2400).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation ...	Moderate dermal sensitizer to guinea pigs (method OPPTS 870.2600). The substance appears to be significantly more sensitising to humans.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. **Toxicity** The product is toxic to green algae and may be harmful to fish and aquatic invertebrates. It is not considered as harmful to birds, soil micro- and macroorganisms, insects and mammals.

The toxicity of the active ingredients is measured as:		Tebuconazole	Flutriafol
- Fish	Rainbow trout (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>) ..	48-h LC ₅₀	61 mg/l
		60-day NOEC	0.012 mg/l

Material group	13W/1348	Page 12 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

		28-day NOEC	6.2 mg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48-h LC ₅₀	4.2 mg/l
		21-day NOEC	0.12 mg/l
			> 78 mg/l
			0.31 mg/l
- Algae	Green algae (<i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i>)	72-h EC ₅₀	1.96 mg/l
			1.9 mg/l
- Earthworms	<i>Eisenia foetida andrei</i>	14-day LC ₅₀	1381 mg/kg dry soil
			No effect at 100 mg/m ² soil in 180 days
- Birds	Japanese quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix japonica</i>)	LD ₅₀	4438 mg/kg (M) 2912 mg/kg (F)
	Mallard duck		> 5000 mg/kg
- Bees	Honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	48-h LD ₅₀ , oral	> 0.6 µg/bee
		48-h LD ₅₀ , contact	176 µg/bee
			> 2 µg/bee > 50 µg/bee

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Tebuconazole** is not readily biodegradable. It is slowly degraded in soil. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, usually from around 40 to 180 days in aerobic soil.

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 minor amounts of not readily biodegradable ingredients, which may not be degradable in waste water treatment plants.

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

Tebuconazole is considered to have a low bioaccumulative potential. The Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of tebuconazole is measured to be 65 on average for whole fish (measured on several fish species).

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** **Tebuconazole** is of low 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. **Other adverse effects** Other relevant hazardous effects in the environment are not known.

Material group	13W/1348	Page 13 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

♣ SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods	<p>Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste.</p> <p>Disposal of waste and packagings must always be in accordance with all applicable local regulations.</p>
Disposal of product	<p>According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not feasible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing.</p> <p>Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.</p>
Disposal of packaging	<p>It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. (tebuconazole and 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.

Material group	13W/1348	Page 14 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

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

The product is not transported in bulk by ship.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment.

Dir. 92/85/EEC: The employer shall assess the degree and duration of exposure at the workplace and any possible effect on pregnant women working with this product, and decide which measures should be taken.

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

All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes in the safety data sheet

Minor corrections only.

List of abbreviations

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
 Dir. Directive
 DNEL Derived No Effect Level
 EC European Community
 EC₅₀ 50% Effect Concentration
 EINECS European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
 ELINCS European LIst of Notified Chemical Substances
 FIFRA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
 GHS Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013
 IBC International Bulk Chemical code
 ISO International Organisation for Standardization
 IUPAC International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
 LC₅₀ 50% Lethal Concentration
 LD₅₀ 50% Lethal Dose
 LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level
 MARPOL Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution
 NLP No Longer Polymer
 NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration
 n.o.s. Not otherwise specified
 OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Material group	13W/1348	Page 15 of 15
Product name	RIZA® GOLD 300 SC	February 2019

OPPTS Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
 PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
 PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration
 Reg. Regulation
 SC Suspension Concentrate
 STOT Specific Target Organ Toxicity
 TWA Time Weighted Average
 vPvB very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
 WHO World Health Organisation

References Data measured on the product are unpublished company data. Data on ingredients are available from published literature and can be found several places.

Method for classification Calculation method

Used hazard statements
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.
 EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

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

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

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