



For use only as an agricultural fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear disease in winter and spring wheat (also reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), durum wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats and for disease control in winter oilseed rape.

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 250 g/L (25% w/w) prothioconazole.

For Professional use only

Authorisation holder Bayer CropScience Ltd. 230 Cambridge Science Park Milton Road Cambridge CB4 0WB United Kingdom	Marketing company Bayer CropScience Ltd Bayer Ltd The Atrium Blackthorn Road Sandyford Dublin 18
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Freephone: 1800 818534

For 24hr Emergency Information contact
Bayer CropScience Limited Freephone: 1800 409399

Safety information

PROLINE

Contains 250 g/L (25% w/w) prothioconazole



Warning

Causes serious eye irritation
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Contains 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione. May produce an allergic reaction.

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

PCS No. 03786

IE80479751e rA5a



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

Environmental Protection

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. (Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads).
Users must not allow direct spray from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of any static or flowing waterbody or within 1m of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Spray must be aimed away from water.

Storage and Disposal

Do not re-use container for any other purpose and dispose of safely.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Keep out of reach of children

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. Triple rinsed containers should be punctured to prevent re-use and may be disposed of by an authorised contractor or at a municipal waste recycling site.

PROTECT FROM FROST

STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

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.

Proline is a triazolinthione fungicide recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring barley, winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring oats and for disease control in winter oilseed rape.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

CEREALS	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Triticale
Eyespot (<i>Oculimacula</i> spp.)	R	R	R	R	R
Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>)	C	–	–	C	C
Glume blotch (<i>Stagnospora nodorum</i>)	C	–	–	C	–
Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	C	C	C	C	C
Yellow rust	C	C			C
Brown rust	MC	C	–	C	C

Crown rust	–	–	C	–	–
Tan spot	MC	–	–	–	–
<i>Fusarium</i> ear blight	MC	MC	–	–	–
<i>Rhynchosporium</i> leaf blotch	–	C	–	C	C
Net blotch	–	C	–	–	–
C = control MC = moderate control R = reduction					

Eyespot (*Oculimacula* spp.)

Proline reduces the incidence and severity of eyespot. Spray in the spring at the first sign of disease, from when the leaf sheaths begin to become erect until the 2nd node is detectable (GS 30-32).

Septoria Leaf Spot and Glume Blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola* and *Stagonospora nodorum*)

Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Proline at full flag leaf emergence (GS 37) up to mid-flowering (GS 65). Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Applications to upper leaves where *S. tritici* symptoms are present are likely to be less effective.

Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)

Apply Proline at the first signs of disease. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)

Apply Proline at the first signs of disease. A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

Brown Rust

Apply Proline at the first signs of disease. A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

Apply Proline at the first sign of disease. A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repensis*)

Apply Proline at the first signs of disease in spring or early summer. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Ear Disease Complex (*Fusarium* ear blight and sooty moulds)

Apply Proline soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS59-69). Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Through the reduction of ear blight, Proline effectively reduces the level of

the *Fusarium* mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) in wheat grain. However, where *Fusarium* levels are high, the reduction achieved may not always be sufficient to ensure that DON levels fall below the statutory limit.

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)

Apply Proline in spring at the first signs of disease. For severe infections a second application may be necessary 2-3 weeks later.

Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)

Apply Proline at the first signs of disease in spring/early summer. For severe infections, a second application 2-3 weeks later will give most effective control when conditions remain favourable for disease development.

WINTER OILSEED RAPE

	Oilseed rape
Light leaf spot	MC
<i>Phoma</i> leaf spot/stem canker	C
<i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot	C
C = control MC = moderate control	

Proline can also be used on all varieties of spring oilseed rape but crop safety has not been fully established.

Light Leaf Spot

Apply Proline in autumn/winter (usually late October to early December) protectively. Follow up spray(s) may be required in early spring from the onset of stem elongation, depending on disease development.

Phoma Leaf spot/Stem Canker

Apply Proline in autumn at the first sign of disease. Repeat application in late autumn/winter, if disease symptoms reoccur.

Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)

Apply Proline at early to full flower.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY

Repeated application of Proline 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.

Take all precautionary measures to reduce the selection pressure for insensitive *Septoria tritici* strains (e.g. tank-mix with product having a different mode of action which is active against *Septoria*). Consult your advisor for up to date guidance regarding current resistance status and a strategy for preventing and managing resistance in the cereal and oilseed rape pathogens listed on the label.

The Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) produces recommendations that may be consulted for additional information.

Strains of light leaf spot resistant to azole 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 azole based fungicides when targeting other diseases such as *Sclerotinia* at mid flowering.

CAUTION: The possible development of disease strains resistant to Proline cannot be excluded or predicted. Where such resistant strains occur, Proline is unlikely to give satisfactory control.

CROPS

Proline may be used on all commercial varieties of winter and spring barley, winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring oats and winter oilseed rape.

RATE OF USE

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum total dose per season	Latest time of application
Winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, winter rye and triticale	0.8 litres product per hectare	2.4 litres product per hectare per season	Before grain milky ripe stage (GS 71)
Winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats	0.8 litres product per hectare	1.6 litres product per hectare per season	Before beginning of flowering (GS 61)
Winter oilseed rape	0.7 litres product per hectare	1.4 litres product per hectare per season	Up to a pre-harvest interval of 56 days

Method of application: Tractor mounted/trailed sprayer

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended. Apply Proline in 100-300 litres per hectare water.

Apply as a medium spray quality.

Apply Proline in 100 to 300 litres of water per hectare. The higher spray volumes are recommended where the crop is dense or disease pressure / risk is high to ensure good penetration to the lower leaves and stem bases. Disease control may be compromised by reducing water volumes, where good spray coverage is difficult to achieve.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Proline 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.

General

Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned before use, and filters and jets checked for damage and blockages. Boom height should be adjusted to ensure even coverage of the crop, particularly at later growth stages. The correct height is one at which the spray from alternate nozzles meets just above the crop, in dense crops, at later growth stages, higher water volumes should be used.

Spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned with detergent after use.

SAFETY DATA SHEET according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
PROLINE

Version 8 / IRL Revision Date: 10.09.2014 102000008022

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name PROLINE
Product code (UVP) 05863929

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

Supplier Bayer CropScience Ltd, Bayer Ltd, The Atrium,
Blackthorn Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18, Ireland
+353-1-2999313
Email: ukinfo@bayercropscience.com

Telephone
Responsible Department
1.4 Emergency telephone no.
Emergency telephone no. 1800-409-399

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as amended.

Eye irritation: Category 2
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 1
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 1
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Xi Irritant, R36. N Dangerous for the environment, R51/53

2.2 Label elements

Labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as amended.

Hazard label for supply/use required.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Prothioconazole



Signal word: Warning
Hazard statements

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
EUH208 Contains 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione. May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site, except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

2.3 Other hazards: No other hazards known.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature

Emulsifiable concentrate (EC), Prothioconazole 250 g/l

Hazardous components

R-phrases(s) according to EC directive 67/548/EEC

Hazard statements according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Name	CAS-No. / EC-No.	Classification		Conc. [%]
		EC Directive 67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
Prothioconazole	178928-70-6 605-841-2	N; R51/53	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	25.00
N,N-Dimethyl decanamide	14433-76-2 238-405-1	Xi; R36/38	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	> 20.00

Further information

Prothioconazole	178928-70-6	M-Factor: 10 (acute)
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For the full text of the R-phrases/ Hazard statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting only, if: 1. patient is fully conscious, 2. medical aid is not readily available, 3. a significant amount (more than a mouthful) has been ingested and 4. time since ingestion is less than 1 hour. (Vomit should not get into the respiratory tract.)

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms

No symptoms known or expected.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment

Treat symptomatically. In case of ingestion gastric lavage should be considered in cases of significant ingestions only within the first 2 hours. However, the application of activated charcoal and sodium sulphate is always advisable. There is no specific antidote.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In the event of fire the following may be released:; Hydrogen chloride (HCl), Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), Carbon monoxide (CO), Sulphur oxides, Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. In the event of fire, wear self-contained 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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Precautions Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Use personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Do not allow to get into surface water, drains and ground water. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections: Information regarding safe handling, see section 7. Information regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8. Information regarding waste disposal, see section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling: No specific precautions required when handling unopened packs/containers; follow relevant manual handling advice. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion: No special precautions required.

Hygiene measures: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep working clothes separately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove soiled clothing immediately and clean thoroughly before using again. Garments that cannot be cleaned must be destroyed (burnt).

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store in a place accessible by authorized persons only. Keep away from direct sunlight.

Advice on common storage: Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Suitable materials HDPE (high density polyethylene)

7.3 Specific end uses: Refer to the label and/or leaflet.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Update	Basis
Prothioconazole	178928-70-6	1.4 mg/m3 (SK-ABS)		OES BCS*

*OES BCS: Internal Bayer CropScience "Occupational Exposure Standard"

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment: In normal use and handling conditions please refer to the label and/or leaflet. In all other cases the following recommendations would apply.

Respiratory protection: Wear respirator with an organic vapours and gas filter mask (protection factor 10) conforming to EN140 type A or equivalent. 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 of 0,4 mm). Wash when contaminated and dispose of when contaminated inside, when perforated or when contamination on the outside cannot be removed. Wash hands frequently and 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 coveralls and Category 3 Type 6 suit. If there is a risk of significant exposure, consider a higher protective type 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. If chemical protection suit is splashed, sprayed or significantly contaminated, decontaminate as far as possible, then carefully remove and dispose of as advised by manufacturer.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid, clear to slightly turbid
Colour	tan
Odour	aromatic
pH	5.0 - 6.0 at 1 % (23 °C) (deionized water)
Flash point	152 °C
Ignition temperature	340 °C
Density	ca. 1.00 g/cm³ at 20 °C
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Prothioconazole: log Pow: 3.82 at 20 °C at pH 7
Surface tension	29.9 mN/m at 20 °C
Explosivity	Not explosive

9.2 Other information

Further safety related physical-chemical data are not known.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Thermal decomposition: Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to prescribed instructions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Store only in the original container.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: No decomposition products expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity	LD50 (rat) > 2,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 (rat) > 5 mg/l. Exposure time: 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 (rat) > 4,000 mg/kg
Skin irritation	No skin irritation (rabbit)
Eye irritation	Irritating to eyes. (rabbit)
Sensitisation	Non-sensitizing. (guinea pig). OECD Test Guideline 406, Buehler test

Assessment repeated dose toxicity

Prothioconazole did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies.

Assessment Mutagenicity

Prothioconazole was not mutagenic or genotoxic based on the overall weight of evidence in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.

Assessment Carcinogenicity

Prothioconazole was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice.

Assessment toxicity to reproduction

Prothioconazole caused reproduction toxicity in a two-generation study in rats only at dose levels also toxic to the parent animals. The reproduction toxicity seen with Prothioconazole is related to parental toxicity.

Assessment developmental toxicity

Prothioconazole caused developmental toxicity only at dose levels toxic to the dams. The developmental effects seen with Prothioconazole are related to maternal toxicity.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)) 4.02 mg/l. Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EC50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)) 2.9 mg/l. Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to aquatic plants	IC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 12.7 mg/l. Growth rate; Exposure time: 72 h. EC50 (Skeletonema costatum) 0.046 mg/l. Growth rate; Exposure time: 72 h

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient prothioconazole.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Prothioconazole: not rapidly biodegradable
Koc	Prothioconazole: Koc: 1765

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	Prothioconazole: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 19. Does not bioaccumulate.
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12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil	Prothioconazole: Slightly mobile in soils
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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT and vPvB assessment Prothioconazole: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information: No other effects to be mentioned.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product: It is best to use all of the product in accordance with label directions. If it is necessary to dispose of unused product, please follow container label instructions and applicable local guidelines.

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. Follow advice on product label and/or leaflet.

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

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/ADN	
14.1 UN number	3082
14.2 Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROTHIOCONAZOLE SOLUTION)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environm. Hazardous Mark	YES
Hazard no.	90
Tunnel Code	E
This classification is in principle not valid for carriage by tank vessel on inland waterways. Please refer to the manufacturer for further information.	

IMDG

14.1 UN number	3082
14.2 Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROTHIOCONAZOLE SOLUTION)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Marine pollutant	YES

IATA

14.1 UN number	3082
14.2 Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROTHIOCONAZOLE SOLUTION)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environm. Hazardous Mark	YES

14.6 Special precautions for user

See sections 6 to 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

No transport in bulk according to the IBC Code.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Republic of Ireland Regulations
This material may be subject to some or all of the following regulations (and any subsequent amendments). Users must ensure that any uses and restrictions as indicated on the label and/or leaflet are followed.

Supply and Use

European Communities (Prohibition of Certain Active Substances in Plant Protection Products)
Regulations 1981 (SI No 320/1981)
European Communities (Authorization, Placing on the Market, Use and Control of Plant Protection Products) Regulations 2003 (SI No 83/2003)
European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Plant Protection Products and Biocide

Products) Regulations 2001 (SI No 624/2001)
2010 Code of Practice for the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations, 2001 (SI No 619/2001)

Waste Treatment

Landfill Directive
Regulation on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer 1994 (EEC/3093/94)

Further information

WHO-classification: III (Slightly hazardous)

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Text of R-phrases mentioned in Section 3

R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Text of the hazard statements mentioned in Section 3	
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The information contained within this Safety Data Sheet is in accordance with the guidelines established by Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 and Regulation (EU) 453/2010 amending Regulation (EU) No 1907/2006 (and any subsequent amendments). This data sheet complements the user's instructions, but does not replace them. The information it contains is based on the knowledge available about the product concerned at the time it was compiled. Users are further reminded of the possible risks of using a product for purposes other than those for which it was intended. The required information complies with current EEC legislation. Addressees are requested to observe any additional national requirements.

This version replaces all previous versions.