

# Stealth®

syngenta.

## GROUP 3 INSECTICIDE

For use as an insecticide for the control of insect pests in wheat, barley, rye, triticale, oats, potatoes, sugar beet, fodder beet, oilseed rape, combining pea, field bean, edible podded pea, vining pea, broccoli/calabrese, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, parsnip and pear.



Contains 100 g/l lambda-cyhalothrin and 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/  
HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

**IN CASE OF TOXIC OR TRANSPORT EMERGENCY  
RING +44 (0) 1484 538444 ANYTIME (24HR)**

# 500ml

PROTECT FROM FROST  
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

L1110650 IREL/10B PPE 4194046

### FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

#### STEALTH®

A capsule suspension formulation containing 100 g/l lambda-cyhalothrin and 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one.

#### Warning

**Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.**

**May cause an allergic skin reaction.**

**Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wear protective gloves.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean triple rinsed 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.

PCS No: 06468 UFI: RNC3-A02E-7003-ED68



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L1110650 IREL/10B PPE 4194046

**CONDITIONS OF USE**

FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL INSECTICIDE

For use as an insecticide for the control of insect pests in wheat, barley, rye, triticale, oats, potatoes, sugar beet, fodder beet, oilseed rape, field beans, combining peas, edible podded pea, vining pea, broccoli/calabrese, Brussel sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, parsnips and pear.

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of applications	Minimum interval between sprays	Maximum total dose	Latest timing of application	Specific pest controlled
Winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley, winter rye and triticale.	50ml/ha	4	14 days	200ml/ha	Before late milk stage (GS 77)	Aphids, yellow cereal fly, orange blossom midge and gout fly.
Spring and winter oats	50ml/ha	4	14 days	200ml/ha	Before watery ripe stage (GS 71)	
Potatoes (ware)	75ml/ha	4	7 days	300ml/ha	-	Aphids
Sugar beet & fodder beet	75ml/ha	4	7 days	150ml/ha	8 weeks pre-harvest	Flea beetle, beet leaf miner, cut worms
Oilseed rape (winter)	75ml/ha	4	7 days	225ml/ha	Before the end of flowering	Cabbage stem flea beetle, aphids, pollen beetles, seed weevils, pod midge.
Oilseed rape (spring)	75ml/ha	4	7 days	225ml/ha	6 weeks before harvest	
Field beans	75ml/ha	4	7 days	150ml/ha	25 days before harvest	Pea and bean weevil and aphids
Combining peas	75ml/ha	4	7 days	150ml/ha	25 days before harvest	Pea and bean weevil, pea moth, pea midge and pea aphid.
Edible podded pea, vining pea	75ml/ha	4	7 days	150ml/ha	-	
Broccoli/calabrese, Brussels sprout, cabbage and cauliflower	100ml/ha	4	10 days	200ml/ha	-	Caterpillars and whitefly
Carrot and parsnip	150ml/ha	4	7 days	450ml/ha	14 days pre-harvest	Cutworm and carrot fly
Pear	90 ml/ha	4	14 days	270ml/ha	7 days pre-harvest	Aphids

A maximum of 4 applications per crop must not be exceeded.

Processed Crops: CONSULT PROCESSORS BEFORE TREATING CROPS INTENDED FOR PROCESSING

**READ 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**

### **Additional Safety Information.**

#### **Operator protection**

Wash splashes from skin and eyes immediately.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

When using do not eat drink or smoke.

#### **Environmental protection**

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. When applying by tractor mounted/trailed sprayer: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.

When applying by broadcast air-assisted sprayer: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 25m to surface water bodies. When applying by knapsack/handheld sprayer: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 1m to surface water bodies. To protect non-target insects/arthropods respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to non-crop land.

Dangerous to bees. To protect bees and pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower. Do not use where bees are actively foraging. Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.

#### **Storage and disposal.**

Keep in original container, tightly closed in a safe place. Wash out containers thoroughly, preferably using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or manually rinse three times. Add washings to the sprayer at the time of filling. Complete filling to the required volume and continue to agitate throughout the spraying operation. Do not reuse container for any other purpose.

### **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.

#### **CROP RECOMMENDATIONS**

**WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT, WINTER AND SPRING BARLEY, SPRING AND WINTER OATS, RYE AND TRITICALE.**

<b>Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (Aphid Vectors)</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	50 ml/ha	200 l/ha
<b>Timing:</b> a) Cereals emerging during September: Apply a single Stealth spray as a routine in the period mid-late October if BYDV is commonly a problem on the farm or in the locality. If aphids can be found in the crop earlier, spray immediately. Further treatments may be required in high risk areas especially during mild winters. b) Cereals sown from October onwards: Follow recommendations for low risk areas. <b>Timing for Low Risk Areas:</b> A spray should only be applied in the years when the risk of infection is high, based on aphid monitoring and according to specialist advice. When aphids can be found in the crop and/or specialists identify a BYDV risk, spray immediately. Note: Crops which follow closely a grass ley or weedy stubble, where there is a risk of direct aphid transfer to the crop should be treated as high risk. <b>Spring use</b> In the absence of an earlier application of Stealth, treatment can also be worthwhile if aphids carrying BYDV are present up to GS 32.		

**WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT, WINTER AND SPRING BARLEY, SPRING AND WINTER OATS, RYE AND TRITICALE.**

<b>Aphids on the ears</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
Eg. Grain Aphid, Rose-grain Aphid	50 ml/ha	200-300l/ha (see notes below)
<b>Timing:</b> The optimum timing for application is after ear emergence (GS 59) The latest time of application is before GS 77. Apply according to official thresholds. <b>Notes:</b> When Stealth is used for control of aphids on the ear, some reduction of aphids on the flag leaf will occur. Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration.		

**WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT**

<b>Yellow cereal fly</b> ( <i>Opomyza florum</i> )	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	50 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: Apply at egg hatch, usually from late January onwards depending on the season. Early emerged crops are most at risk. Sprays applied for the control of BYDV will also give some control of this pest.		
<b>Orange wheat blossom midge</b> ( <i>Sitodiplosis mosellana</i> )	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	50 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: Applications should be made if a threshold number of midges laying eggs on the ears are found. Best results are achieved if application timing coincides with adult midge flight. Midges start laying on the lower ears within a crop in the early evening and work higher as the light fails; egg laying continues until dark.		
<b>Gout fly</b> ( <i>Chlorops tumilionis</i> )	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	50 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: Apply at the one leaf stage of the crop when the first eggs are laid. Sprays applied for the control of BYDV will also give some control of this pest.		
MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 200 ml per cereal crop per hectare		

This product must not be applied to a cereal crop if any product containing a pyrethroid insecticide or dimethoate has been applied to that crop after the start of ear emergence (GS 51).

**WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE**

<b>Flea Beetle</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	75 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: Apply at first signs of attack. Repeat 10-14 days later if necessary.		
<b>Cabbage Stem Flea Beetle</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	50 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: Apply in the autumn when feeding damage is first seen on young rape plants to control the adults. To control the larvae, spray once larvae can be found in the plants, normally late October/early November. Monitor crops carefully for signs of further larvae infestation and apply a second spray if required. A routine spray in late October/early November can often be justified in known high risk areas.		
<b>Beet Western Yellow Virus</b> (Aphid Vectors)	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	75 ml/ha	200 l/ha Add a non-ionic surfactant adjuvant that is not an organosilicone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Timing: Apply as soon as aphids can be found in the crop. A second spray may be needed 3-5 weeks later if aphids continue to migrate into the crop. Applications made late in the autumn, ie. from November onwards, may be less effective in controlling the virus if aphid migration and virus transmission had begun several weeks earlier.

Stealth applied to control aphid vectors of Beet Western Yellow Virus will reduce the level of virus in the crop and will also provide good control of Cabbage Stem Flea Beetle adults and larvae depending on their incidence and the period of egg hatch.

<b>Pollen Beetles</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	75 ml/ha	200-300l/ha (Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration)

Timing: Apply at the green/yellow bud stage according to specialist advice or if official thresholds are reached.

<b>Seed Weevil and Pod Midge</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	75 ml/ha	200-300l/ha (Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration)

Timing: Applications should be made during the flowering period when seed weevil numbers reach the threshold for spraying. Best results are normally achieved when application coincides with the onset of peak adult activity. This often occurs between the 20% pod set stage and the end of flowering on the main raceme (i.e. 75% petal fall across the entire crop). Avoid spraying in the heat of the day when bees are particularly active. For spring sown varieties apply at green to yellow bud stage if seed weevils are present at threshold levels. Repeat application during flowering if the attack is prolonged.

The latest time of application to winter oilseed rape is the end of flowering and the latest time for spring oilseed rape is six weeks before harvest.

MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 225ml per hectare per crop

**WINTER AND SPRING FIELD BEANS**

<b>Pea and Bean Weevil</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	75 ml/ha	200 l/ha 200-300 l/ha (Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration.)

Timing: For the reduction of leaf notching/feeding damage, apply if there is a risk of severe damage by adult weevils to the growing points of the crop in the early stages of growth. Under high pest pressure a repeat application may be required 2 to 3 weeks after the initial application.

Where there is a history of severe weevil damage, a first application made at the first signs of adult attack (leaf notching) may be beneficial in some situations.

MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 150ml per hectare per crop

**COMBINING, EDIBLE PODED AND VINING PEAS**

Pea and Bean Weevil	RATE OF USE	WATER VOLUME
	75 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: For the reduction of leaf notching/feeding damage, apply if there is a risk of severe damage by adult weevils to the growing points of the crop in the early stages of growth. Under high pest pressure a repeat application may be required 2 to 3 weeks after the initial application. Where there is a history of severe weevil damage, a first application made at the first signs of adult attack (leaf notching) may be beneficial in some situations.		
Pea Moth	50 ml/ha	300 - 600 l/ha (Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration.)
Timing: Combining Peas - Apply to flowering crops according to official advice or as indicated by pheromone traps. Spray later crops as soon as they are in full flower. Apply a second treatment 10-14 days after the first. Edible Podded and Vining Peas - Crops which are in full flower should be treated with a single spray at the calculated date.		
Pea Aphid	50 ml/ha (see notes below)	300 - 600 l/ha (Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration)
Timing: Apply to flowering crops according to specialist advice or when thresholds are reached. Repeat if necessary. Inspect the crop carefully, especially during the early stages of flowering.		
Notes: Stealth will provide effective control of early infestations of pea aphid which are confined to the terminal growing points of the crop and are exposed to spray droplets. For established aphid infestations on the growing points and for aphid infestations which are sheltered within the crop canopy apply Stealth in tank mixture with APHOX at 140g/ha. Where aphids are the only pest present and are well established throughout a crop canopy which is dense it is preferable to apply APHOX alone at 280g/ha.		
Pea Midge	75 ml/ha	300 - 600 l/ha (Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration)
Timing: Apply within 3-5 days of the first adult midges being found in the crop. Repeat 7-10 days later if midge activity continues. Sprays can be delayed if the weather is not suitable for midge activity or if the crop is not at a susceptible growth stage. Note: Consult a crop specialist for advice on application timing and information on midge activity in your area. MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 150ml per hectare per crop		

**CARROT AND PARSNIP**

Cutworm	RATE OF USE	WATER VOLUME
	75 ml/ha	400-1000 l/ha
Timing: Apply at egg hatch or according to specialist advice and repeat 10-14 days later. Note: Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration.		
Carrot Fly	150 ml/ha	200-300 l/ha
Timing: Stealth is particularly suitable for the control of second and subsequent generations of carrot fly. A programme of treatments provides the best results. Application should be targeted at the crop foliage, high volume sprays should not be used. Stealth may give reduction of the first generation, one application is usually sufficient, the crop must have a minimum of 4 true leaves. For the control of the later generations, applications should be made at approximately weekly intervals. The first treatment should occur a week before 10% egg laying, or when the first adult flies are caught on sticky traps. Evenings are the best time to apply. Maximum total dose: 450 ml per hectare per crop (four applications ) MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 450 ml per hectare per crop.		

**POTATOES (WARE CROPS)**

Aphids	RATE OF USE	WATER VOLUME
	75 ml/ha	At least 400 l/ha (see note below)
Timing: - Ware crops: Apply according to specialist advice or as soon as aphids reach threshold levels. Repeat if necessary. Note: Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration. MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 300 ml per hectare per crop		

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND BROCCOLI (INCLUDING CALABRESE)**

Caterpillars	RATE OF USE	WATER VOLUME
	50 ml/ha	300-600 l/ha (see note below)
Timing: Apply at first sign of attack. Repeat if necessary. Notes: Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration. Add a non-ionic surfactant adjuvant that is not an organosilicone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.		

<b>Whitefly</b>	100 ml/ha	300-600 l/ha (see notes below)
Timing: Apply at first sign of attack. Repeat 10-14 days later if necessary. Notes: Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration. Add a non-ionic surfactant adjuvant that is not an organosilicone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.		
MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 200 ml per hectare per crop.		

#### HEAD CABBAGE

<b>Caterpillars</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	50 ml/ha	300-600 l/ha (see note below)
Notes : Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration. Add a non-ionic surfactant adjuvant that is not an organosilicone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.		
<b>Whitefly</b>	100 ml/ha	300-600 l/ha (see notes below)
Timing: Apply at first sign of attack. Repeat 10-14 days later if necessary. Notes: Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration. Add a non-ionic surfactant adjuvant that is not an organosilicone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.		
MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 200 ml per hectare per crop.		

#### SUGAR AND FODDER BEET

<b>Flea Beetle</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	75 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: Apply as soon as adult feeding damage is seen . Repeat if necessary.		
<b>Beet Leaf Miner (Mangold Fly)</b>	75 ml/ha	200 l/ha
Timing: Apply at egg hatch or according to specialist advice. Repeat if necessary.		
<b>Cutworm</b>	75 ml/ha	400-1000 l/ha See note below.
Timing: Apply according to specialist advice at egg hatch and repeat 10-14 days later. The latest time of application is eight weeks before harvest. Note: Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration.		
MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 150 ml per hectare per crop.		

#### PEARS

<b>Pear sucker</b>	<b>RATE OF USE</b>	<b>WATER VOLUME</b>
	90ml/ha	200-2000 l/ha (use sufficient water volume to ensure crop penetration).
Timing: Apply when first sucker eggs are being laid, usually in late February/early March. Should sucker build up in the summer in the absence of predators, apply Stealth at the same rate and repeat after 2-3 weeks if necessary.		
MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE: 270 ml per hectare per crop.		

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Stealth acts by contact, therefore ensure thorough spray cover for good control.

#### Preparation of sprayer:

Part fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the container and add the correct amount of Stealth to the sprayer using a filling device (eg. induction bowl, probe etc.) or by direct addition to the spray tank.

Wash out container thoroughly. Preferably use an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinse three times. Add washings to the sprayer at the time of filling.

Dispose of rinsed container safely.

**Spraying:** Ensure adequate volume and pressure is used and that the sprayer is correctly calibrated before use. Do not leave the spray liquid in the sprayer for long periods (i.e. during meals or overnight).

**Resistance:** Strains of some aphid species are resistant to many aphicides. Where aphids resistant to products containing lambda-cyhalothrin occur, Stealth is unlikely to give satisfactory control. Repeat treatments are likely to result in lower levels of control.

**To ensure maximum and prolonged effectiveness and to minimise the likelihood of resistant strains of pests developing, it is recommended that a non-pyrethroid insecticide is incorporated into annual spray programmes.**

Control may be reduced where strains of pest resistant to Stealth develop.

**Processed crops** - Taint tests have shown that Stealth does not taint crops, but growers should consult processors before use.

This product may only be used in a tank mix or in sequence with other products when these uses comply with the label recommendations of every product in the tank/mix/sequence.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET - V14.2

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

#### 1.1 Product Identifier

Trade name: Stealth

Design code: A12690B

Product Registration Number: PCS 06468

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI): RNC3-A02E-7003-ED68

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Insecticide

Recommended restrictions on use: professional use

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: Syngenta Ireland Limited, Block 6 Cleaboy Business Park, Old Kilmeaden Road, Waterford, Ireland

Telephone: (051) 377203

Telefax: (051) 354748

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: cropsales.ie@syngenta.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number: Syngenta +44 1484 538444

Poisons Information Centre of Ireland

Members of Public: +353 (1) 809 2166. (8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 7 days a week)

Healthcare Professionals: +353 (1) 809 2566 (24-hour ser-vice)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity, Category 4 - H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute toxicity, Category 4 - H332: Harmful if inhaled.


Skin sensitisation, Category 1 - H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 - H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 - H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms	
	
Signal Word	Warning
Hazard Statements	H302+H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary Statements	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. +P312 P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P391 Collect spillage P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty triple rinsed clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

### Additional Labelling

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

### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher. May cause temporary itching, tingling, burning or numbness of exposed skin, called paresthesia.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU)

2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.  
 May cause temporary itching, tingling, burning or numbness of exposed skin, called paresthesia.

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.2 Mixtures

##### Components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO)	91465-08-6 415-130-7 607-252-00-6	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10,000 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10,000	>= 2.5 - < 10
hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Not Assigned  01-2119451097-39-xxxx	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	>= 2.5 - < 10
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6 01-2120761540-60-xxxx	Acute Tox.4; H302 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Dam.1; H318 Skin Sens.1; H317 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0.05 %	>= 0.05 - < 0.1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General advice:** Have the product container, label or Safety Data Sheet with you when calling the emergency number, a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.

**If inhaled:** 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.

**In case of 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.

**In case of 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.

**If swallowed:** If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis. Skin contact paresthesia effects (itching, tingling, burning or numbness) are transient, lasting up to 24 hours.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Do not induce vomiting: contains petroleum distillates and/or aromatic solvents. Treat symptomatically.

### 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.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting: 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

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information: 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

Personal precautions: Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. 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: 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). Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Clean with detergents. Avoid solvents. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal considerations see section 13., Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on 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

Requirements for storage areas and containers: 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 feedingstuffs.

Further information on storage stability: Physically and chemically stable for at least 2 years when stored in the original unopened sales container at ambient temperatures.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

Specific use(s): 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

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) (particles)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IE OEL
		OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) (total (vapour and particles))	150 ppm 470 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IE OEL
lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO)	91465-08-6	TWA	0.04 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Syngenta (Skin)
hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Not Assigned	TWA	8 ppm 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Supplier

#### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
propane-1,2-diol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	168 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	151 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	12.5 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	32 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	7.5 mg/kg
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	7.5 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6.81 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.966 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.345 mg/kg

## Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
propane-1,2-diol	Fresh water	260 mg/l
	Marine water	26 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	183 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	20000 mg/l
	Marine sediment	57.2 mg/kg
	Fresh water sediment	572 mg/kg
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Soil	50 mg/kg
	Fresh water	0.00403 mg/l
	Marine water	0.000403 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1.03 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.0499 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.00499 mg/kg
	Freshwater - intermittent	0.0011 mg/l
Marine water - intermittent	0.000110 mg/l	
Soil	3 mg/kg	

### 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. Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards. Where necessary, seek additional occupational hygiene advice.

#### Personal protective equipment

**Eye protection:** No special protective equipment required.

#### Hand protection

**Material:** Nitrile rubber

**Break through time:** > 480 min

**Glove length:** 0.5 mm

**Remarks:** Wear protective gloves. The choice of an appropriate glove does not only depend on its material but also on other quality features and is different from one producer to the other. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the

gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time. The break through time depends amongst other things on the material, the thickness and the type of glove and therefore has to be measured for each case. Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

**Skin and body protection:** Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

**Wear as appropriate:** Impervious clothing

**Respiratory protection:** When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

Suitable respiratory equipment: Respirator with a particle filter (EN 143)

The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Filter type: Particulates type (P)

**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.

#### Environmental exposure controls

**Water:** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: suspension

Colour: beige to cream

Odour: aromatic, weak

Odour Threshold: No data available

pH: 4 - 8 (25 °C) Concentration: 1 % w/v

Melting point/range: No data available

Boiling point/boiling range: 100 °C

Flash point: Method: Pensky-Martens closed cup, does not flash

Evaporation rate: No data available

Flammability (solid, gas): No data available

Upper explosion limit/Upper flammability limit: No data available  
Lower explosion limit/Lower flammability limit: No data available  
Vapour pressure: No data available  
Relative vapour density: No data available  
Density: 1.057 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (20 °C)  
Solubility in other solvents: Miscible  
Solvent: Water  
Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: No data available  
Autoignition temperature: 465 °C  
Viscosity, kinematic: 107 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (20 °C)

## 9.2 Other Information

Explosive properties: Not explosive  
Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.  
Evaporation rate: No data available  
Surface tension: 37.0 mN/m, 20 °C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity:

None reasonably foreseeable.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: No decomposition if used as directed.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: None known.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products: hydrogen cyanide

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure: Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male): 334 mg/kg  
LD50 (Rat, female): 404 mg/kg  
Acute inhalation toxicity: (Rat, male and female): > 2.5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation., The substance/mixture is not toxic on inhalation as defined by dangerous goods regulations.

Remarks: The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

##### Components:

#### lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat, female): 56 mg/kg  
LD50 (Rat, male): 79 mg/kg  
Acute toxicity estimate: 100.0 mg/kg  
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate  
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat, male and female): 0.06 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat, female): 696 mg/kg  
LD50 (Rat, male): 632 mg/kg  
Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg  
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

#### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,020 mg/kg  
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

**Skin corrosion/irritation****Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

**Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

**hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Result: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: Mild skin irritation

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation****Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

**Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation****Product:**

Species: Humans

Result: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Test Type: Buehler Test

Species: Guinea pig

Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

**Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Test Type: Maximisation Test

Species: Guinea pig

Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species: Mouse

Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Result: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

**Germ cell mutagenicity****Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment: Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity****Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment: No evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies.

**Reproductive toxicity****Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: No toxicity to reproduction

**STOT - single exposure****Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Assessment: The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

**STOT - repeated exposure****Components:****lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):**

Assessment: The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

**Aspiration toxicity****Components:****hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### Endocrine disrupting properties

#### Product:

Assessment: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### Further information

#### Product:

Remarks: May cause temporary itching, tingling, burning or numbness of exposed skin, called paresthesia.

#### Components:

#### lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):

Remarks: May cause temporary itching, tingling, burning or numbness of exposed skin, called paresthesia.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### Product:

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (*Cyprinus carpio* (Carp)): 0.012 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 0.0026 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

#### Components:

#### lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (*Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe)): 0.000078 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (*Ictalurus punctatus* (channel catfish)): 0.00016 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 0.00036 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

LC50 (*Americamysis*): 0.000007 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

EC50 (*Hyalella azteca* (Amphipod)): 0.000002 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): > 0.31 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10,000

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.000031 mg/l

Exposure time: 300 d

Species: *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.000002 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)

NOEC: 0.00022 µg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: *Americamysis*

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10,000

**hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Toxicity to fish: LL50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 3.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EL50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 1.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EL50 (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): 7.9 mg/l

End point: Growth rate

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

NOELR (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): 0.22 mg/l

End point: Growth rate

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

**Ecotoxicology Assessment:** Chronic aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 2.18 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 2.94 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): 0.15 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): 0.04 mg/l

End point: Growth rate

Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 1.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia (water flea)

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

### Components:

#### lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):

Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Stability in water: Degradation half life (DT50): 7 d

Remarks: Product is not persistent.

#### hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.

#### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Biodegradability: Result: rapidly degradable

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

### Components:

#### lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):

Bioaccumulation: Remarks: Lambda-cyhalothrin bioaccumulates.

#### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Bioaccumulation: Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil:

### Components:

#### lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments: Remarks: immobile

Stability in soil: Dissipation time: 56 d. Percentage dissipation: 50 % (DT50).

Remarks: Product is not persistent

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### Product:

Assessment: This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

### Components:

#### lambda-cyhalothrin (ISO):

Assessment: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

#### 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Assessment: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

## 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

### Product:

Assessment: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 12.7 Other adverse effects

No data available

## 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 to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Do not re-use empty containers.

**Waste Code:** 150110, packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1 UN number

ADR	RID	IMDG	IATA
UN 3082	UN 3082	UN 3082	UN 3082

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADR :** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN AND SUBSTITUTED BENZENOID HYDROCARBONS)

**RID** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN AND SUBSTITUTED BENZENOID HYDROCARBONS)

**IMDG**: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN AND SUBSTITUTED BENZENOID HYDROCARBONS)

**IATA** : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.  
(LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN AND SUBSTITUTED BENZENOID HYDROCARBONS)

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR	RID	IMDG	IATA
9	9	9	9

#### 14.4 Packing group

##### ADR

Packing group : III  
Classification Code : M6  
Hazard Identification Number : 90  
Labels : 9  
Tunnel restriction code : (-)

Remarks: This product can be subject to exemptions when packaged in single or combination packagings containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids, or having a net mass of 5 kg or less for solids.

##### RID

Packing group : III  
Classification Code : M6  
Hazard Identification Number : 90  
Labels : 9

Remarks: This product can be subject to exemptions when packaged in single or combination packagings containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids, or having a net mass of 5 kg or less for solids.

##### IMDG

Packing group : III  
Labels : 9  
EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Remarks: This product can be subject to exemptions when packaged in single or combination packagings containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids, or having a net mass of 5 kg or less for solids.

##### IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 964  
Packing instruction (LQ): Y964  
Packing group: III  
Labels: Miscellaneous

Remarks: This product can be subject to exemptions when packaged in single or combination packagings containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids, or having a net mass of 5 kg or less for solids.

##### IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 964  
Packing instruction (LQ): Y964  
Packing group: III  
Labels: Miscellaneous

Remarks: This product can be subject to exemptions when packaged in single or combination packagings containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids, or having a net mass of 5 kg or less for solids.

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

	ADR	RID
	Environmentally hazardous: yes	Environmentally hazardous: yes
IMDG	IATA (Passenger)	IATA (Cargo)
Marine pollutant: yes	Environmentally hazardous: yes	Environmentally hazardous: yes

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII): Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 75, 3

If you intend to use this product as tattoo ink, please contact your vendor.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59): Not applicable  
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast): Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not applicable

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV): Not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. E1 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

#### Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work. Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Full text of H-Statements

H301 Toxic if swallowed	H318 Causes serious eye damage
H302 Harmful if swallowed	H330 Fatal if inhaled
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life
H311 Toxic in contact with skin	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H315 Causes skin irritation	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction	EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute: Acute aquatic toxicity

Aquatic Chronic: Chronic aquatic toxicity

Asp. Tox.: Aspiration hazard

Eye Dam.: Serious eye damage

Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation

Skin Sens.: Skin sensitisation

IE OEL: Ireland. List of Chemical Agents and Occupational Exposure Limit Values - Schedule 1

Syngenta: Syngenta Occupational Exposure Limit

IE OEL / OELV - 8 hrs (TWA): Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)

Syngenta / TWA: Time weighted average

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELX - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic



Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

##### **Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:**

Acute Tox. 4	H302	Based on product data or assessment
Acute Tox. 4	H332	Based on product data or assessment
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Calculation method

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.