SAFETY DATA SHEET

HIT™ 500 SC

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	01.06.2023	800080004502	Date of first issue: 01.06.2023

Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of South Africa and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : HIT™ 500 SC

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Plant Protection Product, Fungicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Manufacturer/importer
Corteva Agriscience RSA Proprietary Limited
Block A, 2nd Floor, Lakefield Office Park, 272 West Avenue
Centurion, Gauteng, 1063
SOUTH AFRICA

Customer Information Number : +27 (0) 12 683 5700
E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-Hour Local Emergency Contact: +27 82 895 0621
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +32 3 575 55 55

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2 — H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Hazard statements : H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Precautionary statements :

Response:

P391 Collect spillage.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

Additional Labelling

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

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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
procymidone	32809-16-8 251-233-1	Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	43,48
ethanediol	107-21-1 203-473-3 603-027-00-1 01-2119456816-28	Acute Tox. 4; H302 STOT RE 2; H373 (Kidney)	>= 3 - < 10
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 _____ M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0,025 - < 0,05

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

In case of eye contact : Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours.
If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment.
4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available.
Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours.
Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement.
Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be

delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress.
In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required.
Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.
If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped,
Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours/dust.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in a closed container. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
ethanediol	107-21-1	OEL-RL (vapour fraction)	50 ppm	ZA OEL
	Further information: danger of cutaneous absorption, Occupational Exposure Limits - Restricted Limits For Hazardous Chemical Agents			
		OEL- RL STEL/C (aerosol only)	20 mg/m3	ZA OEL
	Further information: danger of cutaneous absorption, Occupational Exposure Limits - Restricted Limits For Hazardous Chemical Agents			
		OEL- RL STEL/C (vapour fraction)	100 ppm	ZA OEL
	Further information: danger of cutaneous absorption, Occupational Exposure Limits - Restricted Limits For Hazardous Chemical Agents			
		TWA	20 ppm 52 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
		STEL	40 ppm 104 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
		TWA	50 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		STEL	100 mg/m3	Dow IHG

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
ethanediol	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	106 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	35 mg/m3
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			

	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	53 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	7 mg/m3

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
ethanediol	Fresh water	10 mg/l
	Marine water	1 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	37 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	1,53 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	199,5 mg/l
	Marine sediment	3,7 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).
Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher

(breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Skin and body protection : Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process.
For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	White to off-white, opaque
Odour	:	Odorless
Odour Threshold	:	No test data available
pH	:	7,6 1% solution
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point		No test data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No test data available
Flash point	:	> 100 °C water based product
Evaporation rate	:	No test data available

Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Non-flammable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No test data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No test data available
Vapour pressure	:	No test data available
Relative vapour density	:	No test data available
Density	:	1,150 g/cm3
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	Disperses in water
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No test data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	1.000 - 2.000 cP

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	None.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

procymidone:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Very low toxicity if swallowed.
Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

LD50 Oral (Rat, male): 6.800 mg/kg

LD50 Oral (Rat, female): 7.700 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death.

LC50 (Rat): > 1,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: Dust
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50 (Rat): > 2.500 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

ethanediol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 7.712 mg/kg
Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 6 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 10.600 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse, male and female): > 3.500 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 675,3 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 0,25 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

ethanediol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

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

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

ethanediol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

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

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

ethanediol:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.

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

Species	:	Mouse
Assessment	:	The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

ethanediol:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Not mutagenic when tested in bacterial or mammalian systems.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

ethanediol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Ethylene glycol did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

ethanediol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals. Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies.

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

procymidone:

Assessment	:	Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

ethanediol:

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

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

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

ethanediol:

Exposure routes : Ingestion
Target Organs : Kidney
Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

procymidone:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

ethanediol:

Remarks : Observations in humans include:
Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement).
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.

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

Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

procymidone:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

ethanediol:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

procymidone:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 7,2 mg/l
End point: mortality
Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 10,3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

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

ethanediol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 72.860 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: Other guidelines

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapita): 6.500 - 13.000 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Other guidelines

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): 225 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Method: OECD 209 Test

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

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3,7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)): 1,9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,8 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,21 mg/l
End point: Growth rate
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (diatom Skeletonema costatum): 0,36 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC (diatom Skeletonema costatum): 0,15 mg/l
End point: Growth rate
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria (active sludge)): 28,52 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

ethanediol:

Biodegradability : Test Type: aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %
Exposure time: 10 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Test Type: aerobic
Inoculum: Activated sludge, non-adapted
Concentration: 1.300 mg/l
Biodegradation: 90 %
Exposure time: 1 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

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

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 24 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: Abiotic degradation: The material is rapidly degradable by abiotic means.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

ethanediol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1,36
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

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

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3,2
Method: Calculated.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1,19
Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

ethanediol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 1
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

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

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 104
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an im-

portant fate process.

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:

ethanediol:

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 has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential : 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.

Components:

ethanediol:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or other-

wise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

UNRTDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UNRTDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UNRTDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

UNRTDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA (Cargo)	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA (Passenger)	:	Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the Euro-	E2	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

pean Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.
The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009.
Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.
Classification was done in accordance with UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Purple Book and complies with the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021.

Full text of H-Statements

H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
2000/39/EC	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
Dow IHG	:	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
ZA OEL	:	South Africa. The Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, Occupational Exposure Limits
2000/39/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/EC / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA	:	Time weighted average
ZA OEL / OEL-RL	:	Occupational Exposure Limit Restricted limit - 8- hour exposure or equivalent (12 hour shifts)
ZA OEL / OEL- RL STEL/C	:	Occupational Exposure Limit Restricted limit - Short term oc-

cupational exposure limits / ceiling limits

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Calculation method

Product code: GF-1458

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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