

Version 3

Revision Date 19.03.2008 Print Date 19.03.2008

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product name : TILT 250 EC

Design Code : A6097AF

Use : Fungicide

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Harmful



Dangerous for the environment

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	EC-No.	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Concentration
propiconazole	60207-90-1	262-104-4	Xn, N	R22 R43 R50/53	25.1 % W/W
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	64742-94-5	265-198-5	Xn, N	R51/53 R65 R66 R67	55 - 65 % W/W
poly(oxy-1,2- ethanediyl), alpha-9- octadecenyl- omega-hydroxy- ,(Z)-	9004-98-2		Xn	R22 R41	0 - 5 % W/W
1-propanol, 2- methyl-	78-83-1	201-148-0	Xi	R10 R37/38 R41 R67	0 - 5 % W/W

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benzenesulfonic	11117-11-6	234-360-7	Xi	R36/38	0 - 0 %
acid,					W/W
tetrapropylene-,					
calcium salt					

^{*} indicates substances for which there are Community workplace exposure limits. For the full text of the R-phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Have the product container, label or Material Safety Data

> Sheet with you when calling the Syngenta emergency number, a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.

Inhalation Move 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.

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Skin contact

> Wash off immediately with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

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.

Ingestion : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this

container or label.

Do not induce vomiting: contains petroleum distillates and/or

aromatic solvents.

Medical advice There is no specific antidote available. Treat symptomatically.

Do not induce vomiting: contains petroleum distillates and/or

aromatic solvents.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing

media

Extinguishing media - small fires

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or

carbon dioxide.

Extinguishing media - large fires

Alcohol-resistant foam

Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons

: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

fire.

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.

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Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Special protective equipment for fire-

fighters

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

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

> Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Remove all sources of ignition. Pay attention to flashback.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

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).

Additional advice If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use only in an area containing flame proof equipment.

For personal protection see section 8.

STORAGE

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated

Keep out of the reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep away from combustible material. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers.

No smoking.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	Exposure limit(s)	Type of exposure limit	Source
propiconazole	8 mg/m3	8 h TWA	SYNGENTA
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	100 mg/m3	8 h TWA	SUPPLIER
1-propanol, 2-methyl-	1,600 ppm 50 ppm 100 ppm 50 ppm 100 ppm	15 min STEL 8 h TWA 8 h TWA	NIOSH SUVA SUVA ACGIH DFG

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.

If airborne mists or vapors are generated, use local exhaust ventilation controls.

Assess exposure and use any additional measures to keep airborne levels below any relevant exposure limit.

Where necessary, seek additional occupational hygiene advice.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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.

Personal protective equipment should be certified to

appropriate standards.

Respiratory protection : A combination gas, vapor and particulate respirator may be

necessary until effective technical measures are installed. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a self-contained breathing apparatus in cases of

emergency spills, when exposure levels are unknown, or under any circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not

provide adequate protection.

Hand protection : Chemical resistant gloves should be used.

Gloves should be certified to an appropriate standard. Gloves should have a minimum breakthrough time that is

appropriate to the duration of exposure.

The breakthrough time of gloves varies according to the

thickness, material and manufacturer.

Gloves should be changed when breakthrough is suspected.

Suitable material: Nitrile rubber

Skin and body protection : Assess the exposure and select chemical resistant clothing

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based on the potential for contact and the permeation / penetration characteristics of the clothing material.

Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing. Decontaminate clothing before re-use, or use disposable

equipment (suits, aprons, sleeves, boots, etc.)

Wear as appropriate: impervious protective suit

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form : liquid

Colour : light yellow to dark yellow

pH : 4 - 8 at 1 % w/v

Boiling point/boiling range : > 170 °C

Flash point : 60 °C at 770 mmHg Pensky-Martens c.c.

Oxidizing properties : not oxidizing

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Density : 0.984 g/cm3 at 20 °C

Miscibility : Miscible

Viscosity, dynamic : 5.0 mPa.s at 20 °C

: 3.0 mPa.s at 40 °C

Surface tension : 30.9 mN/m at 25 °C

Viscosity, kinematic : 2.9 mm2/s at 40 °C

: 4.9 mm2/s at 20 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Combustion or thermal decomposition will evolve toxic and

irritant vapors.

Hazardous reactions : None known.

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Stable under normal conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 male Rat, > 3,000 mg/kg

GHS-Classification:

Category 5

: LD50 female Rat, > 2,000 - < 3,000 mg/kg

GHS-Classification:

Category 5

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Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rat, > 4,000 mg/kg

GHS-Classification:

None

Skin irritation : Rabbit: irritating

GHS-Classification:

Category 2

Eye irritation : Rabbit: irritating

GHS-Classification: Category 2A

Sensitisation : Buehler Test guinea pig: not sensitizing

GHS-Classification:

None

Long term toxicity

Did not show carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic effects in

animal experiments.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ELIMINATION INFORMATION (PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY)

Bioaccumulation : Propiconazole has low to medium potential to bioaccumulate.

Stability in water : Propiconazole is stable in water.

Stability in soil : Propiconazole is not persistent in soil.

Mobility : Propiconazole has low to medium mobility in soil.

ECOTOXICITY EFFECTS

Toxicity to fish : LC50 Cyprinus carpio (Carp), 11.0 mg/l, 96 h

GHS-Classification:

Category 3

: LC50 Bluegill sunfish, 6.7 mg/l, 96 h

GHS-Classification:

Category 2

: LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 5.7 mg/l, 96 h

GHS-Classification:

Category 2

Toxicity to aquatic : EC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea), 6.9 mg/l , 48 h

invertebrates GHS-Classification:

Category 2

Toxicity to algae : ErC50 Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 17 mg/l , 72

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GHS-Classification:

Category 3

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 for local recycling or waste

disposal.

Do not re-use empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport

ADR/RID:

UN-Number: 1993 Class: 3 Danger Label Number: 3 Packaging group III

Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(SOLVENT NAPHTHA)

Sea transport

IMDG:

UN-Number: 1993 Class: 3 Danger Label Number: 3 Packaging group: III

Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA AND PROPICONAZOLE 25%)

Marine pollutant : Marine pollutant

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Air transport

IATA-DGR

UN-Number: 1993 Class: 3 Danger Label Number: 3 Packaging group: III

Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(SOLVENT NAPHTHA)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Labelling according to EC Directives

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

propiconazole

Symbol(s) : Xn Harmful

N Dangerous for the environment

R-phrase(s) : R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause

long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if

swallowed.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and

dizziness.

S-phrase(s) : S 2 Keep out of the reach of children.

S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal

feedingstuffs.

S20/21 When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

This material and its container must be

disposed of in a safe way.

S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and

gloves.

S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice

immediately and show this container or

label.

S57 Use appropriate container to avoid

environmental contamination.

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek

medical advice immediately and show this

container or label.

Special labelling of certain preparations

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the

instructions for use.

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Contains propiconazole. May produce an allergic reaction.

Note : The preparation is classified as dangerous in accordance with

Directive 1999/45/EC.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Text of R-phrases mentioned in Section 3:

R10 Flammable.

R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects

in the aquatic environment.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the

aquatic environment.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.

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