

VILLA ACADEMY SUPER 250 SC

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ACADEMY SUPER 250 SC
Fungicide

UN No.: 3082

Supplier: Villa Crop Protection (Pty) Ltd.
PO Box 801,
Kempton Park, 1620, South Africa

Telephone: (011) 396 2233

Fax: (011) 396 4666

Website: www.villacrop.co.za

Emergency telephone numbers:
24 Hr Transport / Spill emergency no:
Envirosure. +27 31 205 4918
(Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411
(Client: Villa Crop Protection)

Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946
(Client: Villa Crop Protection)

Poisoning Emergency telephone numbers:
Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946
Poisons Information Centre +27 861 555 777

Villa Crop Protection Emergency number:
National Safety, Health and Environmental Manager:
+27 63 698 0668

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common Name: 1) Picoxystrobin
2) Prothioconazole

Chemical Name: 1) methyl (E)-3-methoxy-2-[2-(6-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxymethyl)phenyl]acrylate. IUPAC
2) 2-[(2RS)-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2H-1,2,4-triazole-3(4H)-thione. IUPAC

CAS No.: 1) [117428-22-5]
2) [178928-70-6]

Chemical Family: 1) Strobilurin type: methoxyacrylate
2) Triazole

Chemical Formula: 1) C₁₈H₁₆F₃NO₄ [Mol. wt. 367.3]
2) C₁₄H₁₅C₁₂N₃OS [Mol. wt.:344.3]

Formulation: Picoxystrobin 150 + Prothioconazole 100 SC (250 g/l)

Use / Mode of Action: 1) Preventive and curative fungicide with unique distribution

properties, including systemic (acropetal) and translaminar movement, diffusion in leaf waxes and molecular redistribution in air.

2) Systemic fungicide with protective, curative, eradivative and long-lasting activity.

| Hazardous Ingredient: | Content % |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Picoxystrobin: | ± 15 % |
| Prothioconazole: | ± 10 % |
| Inerts | ± 10 % |

SYMBOLS: N, X_n
RISK-PHASE(S): R22, R40, R 51/53, R61, R62

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Toxicity class: WHO III. Slightly hazardous.
Harmful if swallowed.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS

Remove the victim from the area of exposure. Wash off remaining material with plenty of water. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Immediately consult a doctor.

Inhalation: Immediately remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and administer oxygen. Avoid mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively as and when required. **Seek medical advice immediately.**

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods immediately. Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with non-abrasive soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 to 20 minutes). Seek medical advice if necessary.

Eye contact: Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of gently flowing cold water or normal saline solution, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 to 20 minutes). If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Ingestion: Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. **Do not induce vomiting, due to the aromatic solvent. Seek medical advice immediately.** If the person is alert and respiration is not depressed, give large quantity of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Establish and maintain airway. Treat respiratory difficulty with artificial respiration and oxygen. Qualified medical personnel should perform administration of gastric lavage or oxygen.

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Advice to physician: There is no specific antidote. Treat symptomatically and give supportive.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Not applicable.

Flash point: Not applicable.

Fire/Explosion hazard: During a fire, irritating and possibly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

Extinguishing agents: Extinguish fires with carbon dioxide, dry powder, or alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray can be used for cooling of unaffected stock, but avoid water coming in contact with the product. Use as little water as possible. Use spray or fog. Solid stream may cause spreading. Contain water used for fire fighting for later disposal. Avoid the accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.

Firefighting: Remove spectators from surrounding area. Isolate the fire area and evacuate downwind. Use a recommended extinguishing agent for the type of surrounding fire.

Fight fire from maximum distance and use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Contain fire control agents for later disposal. Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours and fumes from burning materials. Keep upwind. Remove container from fire area if possible and without risk. Water can be used to cool unaffected containers but must be contained for later disposal.

Dyke fire control water for later disposal. Do not scatter the material. Avoid pollution of waterways.

Do not use high volume water jet, due to contamination risk. Contain water used for fire fighting for later disposal. Avoid the accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.

Personal protective equipment: Fire may produce irritating or poisonous vapours or gases (oxides of chlorine and sulphur) or other products of combustion. Fire fighters and others that may be exposed should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Spillage)

Personal precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe in fumes. For personal protection see Section 8.

Environmental precautions: Do not apply on directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean mark. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters. See "Storage, shipment and Disposal" section. In case of spills properly dispose of contaminated materials.

Occupational spill: Do not touch-spilled material; stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep out unprotected persons and animals.

For spills: Soak up with absorptive material such as damp earth or sand or other suitable non-combustible absorbent material. Place the material into a clean, dry container and cover for subsequent disposal. In situations where product comes in contact with water, contain contaminated water for later disposal. Prevent material from spreading by damming in with absorptive material. Do not flush spilled material into drains. Keep spectators away and upwind.

To decontaminate spill area, tools and equipment, wash with a suitable solution (i.e. organic solvent, detergent bleach or caustic). Add the solution to the drums already collected. Label drums with its content and dispose it in accordance with local regulations.

Open burning or dumping of this material is prohibited.

Do not get water inside containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Handling: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhalation and contact with eyes and skin. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if the product gets inside. Then wash skin thoroughly using a non-abrasive soap and put on clean clothing. Seek medical advice.

Do not apply directly to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Water used to clean equipment must be disposed of correctly to avoid contamination.

Worker should shower at the end of each work day. Launder all clothing before it is re-used again.

Storage: Store in its original container in dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Avoid excess heat. Not to be stored next to foodstuffs and water supplies.

Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals. Do not contaminate other pesticides and fertilizers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. The measures appropriate for a particular work site depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: No special equipment is usually needed when handling small quantities. Use the following instruction when handling bulk.

Respirator: An approved full-face respirator suitable for protection from spray or mists of pesticides is required.

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Limitations of respirator use specified by the approved agency and the manufacturer must be observed.

Clothing: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing; boots, hat and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance. Do not wear leather clothing.

Gloves: Employee must wear appropriate chemical resistant protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Eye protection: The use of chemical resistant goggles or face shield.

Emergency eyewash: Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain or appropriate alternative within the immediate work area for emergency use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Liquid suspension, homogeneous when mixed

Colour: White.

Odour: Faint.

Flammability: Non-flammable.

Density: 1.082 g/ml at 18 °C.

PH of a 1% aqueous dilution: 7.1 at 13 °C.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Storage stability: Stable for up to 2 years when stored in a dry, cool covered warehouse in original, well-labelled containers. Store at low temperature conditions, below 50°C, preferably below 30 °C and not for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Condition to avoid: No data available.

Hazardous decomposition: No data available.

Material to avoid: No data available.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral LD₅₀ rats:

(Picoxystrobin + Prothioconazole) 250 SC:

500 mg/kg (exp.)

Acute dermal LD₅₀ rats:

(Picoxystrobin + Prothioconazole) 250 SC:

>2000 mg/kg (exp.)

Acute inhalation LC₅₀ rats:

(Picoxystrobin + Prothioconazole) 250 SC:

> 2000 mg/m³ air in distilled water (exp.)

Acute skin irritation: Non-irritant (exp.)

Acute eye irritation: Non-irritant (exp.)

Dermal sensitisation: Not a skin sensitizer (exp.)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In animals: **Prothioconazole** is rapidly and extensively absorbed and rapidly eliminated, predominantly via faeces. It does not show potential for accumulation.

Prothioconazole is extensively metabolised, with the major metabolic reactions being conjugation with glucuronic acid, oxidative hydroxylation of the phenyl moiety and desulfuration.

In plants: The metabolism of **prothioconazole** proceeds through oxidative and cleavage reactions. The major metabolites are **prothioconazole-desthio** and triazolylalanine, triazolylhydroxypropionic acid and triazolylacetic acid. No free 1,2,4-triazole was detected in any plant matrix.

In the soil: **Prothioconazole** is rapidly degraded to **prothioconazole-desthio** and **prothioconazole-S-methyl**. Parent compound and metabolites show low potential for leaching or accumulation. For **prothioconazole**, **prothioconazole-desthio** and **prothioconazole-S-methyl**, soil DT₅₀ (lab., 20 °C) 0.07–1.3 d, 7–34 d, and 6–46 d, resp.; K_{oc} 1765 ml/g, 523–625 ml/g and 1974–2995 ml/g, resp. **Prothioconazole** degraded rapidly in water/sediment systems under aerobic conditions (DT₅₀ for total system 2–3 d); major metabolites are **prothioconazole-desthio** and 1,2,4-triazole (detected in the water layer) and **prothioconazole-S-methyl** (in sediment).

Mobility, Degradability&Accumulation: Picoxystrobin

Animals In rats, well absorbed, extensively metabolised and rapidly eliminated. Metabolism proceeds mainly by ester hydrolysis and glucuronide conjugation. Does not accumulate in meat or milk.

Plants Residues in cereals are low (<0.01–0.20 mg/kg).

Soil/Environment Rapidly degraded in soils, with CO₂ as the major product; lab. DT₅₀ (aerobic) 19–33 d; field dissipation DT₅₀ 3–35 d. Not mobile in soil under field conditions; K_{oc} 790–1200 ml/g. Rapid dissipation in water indicates no chronic issues for aquatic organisms; water phase DT₅₀ 7–15 d (lab. and outdoor water sediment systems).

ECOTOXICOLOGY:

Birds:

Picoxystrobin:

Oral LD₅₀: Bobwhite quail: >2250 mg/kg

Dietary LD₅₀: Bobwhite quail >5200 mg/kg.

NOEC (21 w) for mallard ducks 1350 mg/kg

Prothioconazole:

LD₅₀: for bobwhite quail >2000 mg/kg

LC₅₀: (5 d) for bobwhite quail >5000 mg/kg

diet

Fish:

Prothioconazole: Highly toxic to fish

LC₅₀ (96 h): For rainbow trout 1.83 mg/L,

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Picoxystrobin: Moderate to highly toxic to fish (and aquatic invertebrates)

LC₅₀ (96 hours): (2 species) 65–75 µg/l.

Daphnia:

Prothioconazole:

Highly toxicity to daphnia

LC₅₀: (48 h) 1.30 mg/ℓ

Picoxystrobin

EC₅₀ (48 hours): 18 µg/ℓ

Bees:

Prothioconazole: Not harmful to bees

LD₅₀ (48 h): (oral) >71 µg/bee (contact) >200 µg/bee

Picoxystrobin:

LD₅₀ (48 hours) >200 µg/bee

Algae:

Prothioconazole:

For *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*, subchronic E_bC₅₀ 1.10 mg/ℓ,

E_rC₅₀ 2.18 mg/ℓ.

Picoxystrobin:

E_bC₅₀ (72 hrs): *Selenastrum capricornutum*: 56 µg/ℓ

Worms

Prothioconazole: LC₅₀ (14d) for earthworm's > 1000 mg/kg dry soil **Picoxystrobin:**

LC₅₀ (14 days): *Eisenia foetida* 6.7 mg/kg soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Pesticide disposal: Open dumping or burning of this pesticide is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product cannot be reused or reprocessed. Never pour untreated waste or surplus products into public sewers or where there is any danger of run-off or seepage into water systems. Do not contaminate rivers, dams or any other water sources with the product or used containers. Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal.

Container disposal: Emptied containers retain vapour and product residues. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed.

TRIPLE RINSE empty containers in the following manner: Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow draining for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of one third of that of the container. Add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner.

Do not re-use the empty container for any other purpose but destroy it by perforation and flattening and bury in an approved dumpsite. Prevent contamination of food, feedstuffs, drinking water and eating utensils.

Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN No.: 3082

Road Transport ADR/IRD:

Class: 9
Packing group: III
Shipping name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.
(Prothioconazole Picoxystrobin) 250 SC +

Maritime Transport IMDG/IMO:

Class: 9
Packing group: III
Shipping name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.
(Prothioconazole Picoxystrobin) 250 SC +

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Symbol: N, X_n

Indication of danger: Environmentally hazardous and Harmful Substance.

Risk phrases:

R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R40 Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect
R61 May cause harm to the unborn child
R62 Possible risk of impair fertility
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Safety phrases:

S 1/2 Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.
S 3/7/9 Keep container tightly closed in cool, well-ventilated place.
S 13 keep away from food, drinks and animal feedingstuffs.
S 15 keep away from heat.
S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S 29/35 Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.
S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S 45 In case of an accident or if you feel unwell, seek for medical advice.
S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to instructions/ Safety data sheets.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Packing and Labelling: Packed in 200, 250, 500 ml & 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 & 50 litres containers and labelled according to the South African regulations and guidelines.

Disclaimer: The information on this sheet is not a specification; it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general guidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product nor where instructions or recommendations are not followed.

All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy, and no responsibility is accepted for errors and omissions or the consequence thereof.

END OF DOCUMENT

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For detailed information on revisions, contact the Registration holder.