

SWIFT 250 SC

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: SWIFT 250 SC
Other identifier: Prothioconazole Epoxiconazole 250 SC
Recommended use: Fungicide
Restrictions on use: Agriculture

Supplier: Universal Crop Protection (Pty) Ltd
Co. Reg. No.: 1983/008184/07
 PO Box 801,
 Kempton Park, 1620, South Africa

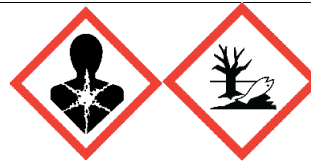
Telephone: (011) 396 2233
Fax: (011) 396 4666
Website: www.villacrop.co.za

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. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

UN GHS, Regulation EC 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP] EU & SANS 10234:2008		
Hazard classes	Hazard categories	H-statements
Health		
Oral	Acute Tox. 5	H303
Dermal	Acute Tox. 5	H313
Inhalation	Acute Tox. 5	H333
Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1B	H350
Reproductive Toxicity	Repr. 1B	H360Df
Environment		
Aquatic acute	Aquatic acute 2	H401
Aquatic chronic	Aquatic chronic 2	H411

The most important adverse effects:
Physiochemical effects: None known.
Human health effects: May cause cancer.
 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Label elements:



Signal word: Danger.
Hazard statements:
 H303: May be harmful if swallowed.
 H313: May be harmful if in contact with skin.
 H333: May be harmful if inhaled.
 H350: May cause cancer.
 H360Df: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
 H401: Toxic to aquatic life.
 H410: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements:
 P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P273: Avoid release into the environment.
 P280: Wear impervious rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing and chemical safety goggles.
 P308/313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
 P391: Collect spillage.
 P405: Store locked up.
 P501: Dispose of contents/container to suitable landfill in accordance with local regulations.
Special labelling of certain mixtures:
 None known.
Other hazards:
 None known.
Toxicity:
 Classification according to GHS: Category 5.
 Classification according to WHO: Category II.
 Classification according to GPIC: Category U.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture: Mixture.

Composition:

Chemical Name	CAS	Conc. (m/v%)	Classification EC 1272/2008
Epoxiconazole	13385 5-98-8	15	Carc. 2 (H351) Repr. 1B (H360Df) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
Prothioconazole	13186 0-33-8	10	Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)
Ethoxypropylated tristyrylphenol	10536 2-40-1	<10%	Aquatic Chronic 3 (H412)
Ethoxylated fatty alcohol	78330-20-8	<1%	Eye Dam. 1 (H318)

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Biocide	50-00-0	<0.2%	Acute Tox. 3 (H301) Acute Tox. 3 (H311) Acute Tox. 3 (H331) Muta. 2 (H341) Carc. 1B (H350)
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wastewater for later disposal. Avoid pollution of waterways by run-off from the site.

Personal protective equipment: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full bunker gear.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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: Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air and assist breathing as needed. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with clean water for at least 15-20 minutes. Lift eyelid (s) to facilitate irrigation. If present, remove contact lenses after 5 minutes and continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Seek medical attention immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. If the person is alert, rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Anticipated acute effects: None known.

Anticipated delayed effects: None known.

Most important symptoms/effects: None known.

Advice to physician: There is no specific antidote available. Activated charcoal or sodium sulphate may be applied. Treat symptomatically and supportively. If large amounts have been ingested, gastric lavage may be considered within 2 hours of consumption.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, foam or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jet.

Specific hazards: Combustion may result in the release of the following gases: carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, hydrogen chloride and hydrogen cyanide.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Remove spectators from surrounding area. Isolate the fire area and evacuate all personnel downwind of the fire. Fight fire from maximum distance and use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Keep upwind. Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours and fumes from burning materials. 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. Do not use high volume water jet, due to contamination risk. Do not scatter the burning material. Contain fire control agents and

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe in fumes. Ventilate area of spill or leak, especially in contained areas.

Protective equipment: Refer to Section 8 for personal protective equipment to be worn during containment and clean-up of a spill involving this product.

Emergency procedures: Alert firefighting personnel, evacuate unprotected personnel and animals.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent spilled product from entering sewers, waterways or ground water as the product is classified to be very toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Any spillages or uncontrolled discharges into water courses should be immediately reported to the police and the Department of Water/Environmental Affairs.

Methods and Materials for Containment: Prevent material from spreading by diking area in with sand, earth, sawdust or vermiculite.

Methods and Materials for Clean-up: Cover contained spill with an inert absorbent material such as sand, vermiculite, earth, sawdust, silica gel or other appropriate material. Vacuum, scoop, or sweep up material and place the material into a clean, dry, sealable container. Label containers with the contents and dispose of according to local regulations. Do not place spilled material back in original container. Do not re-use spilled material. Collect washings and add to the drums already collected. Do not flush spilled material or washings into drains or waterways. To decontaminate the spill area, tools and equipment, wash with water and suitable detergent. See section 13 for disposal considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Precautions for safe handling: May be harmful if swallowed. Ensure adequate ventilation during handling and use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Immediately clean up spills that occur during handling. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. In case of contact with the product, refer to First Aid Measures – Section 4.

General occupational hygiene: Practice good hygiene when using this material. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking, using the toilet or applying cosmetics. Worker should shower at the end of each workday. Launder all clothing before it is re-used again.

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Storage:

Conditions for safe storage: Keep out of reach of unauthorised persons, children and animals. Store in original, labelled container kept tightly closed in an isolated, dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Avoid excess heat and protect from frost. Keep out of direct sunlight. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides and fertilisers. Local regulations should be complied with.

Incompatible substances and mixtures: Refer to product label.

Packaging material: Plastic containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Permissible concentration

Components	Exposure limits	Type of exposure limit	Source
Prothioconazole	1.4 mg/m ³	TWA (8h)	OES
Formaldehyde	2ppm	TWA	OEL-RL

Engineering Controls:

It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Local Exhaust: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OELs or other specified exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: If inhalation is likely to occur (airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits), use a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator.

Hand Protection: The employee must wear appropriate chemically resistant gloves, e.g. nitrile rubber gloves, to prevent contact with this mixture.

Eye Protection: Wear a face shield when handling the concentrate and when applying the product. The use of safety goggles is recommended if a face shield is not used. Contact lenses are not protective devices.

Skin and Body Protection: The use of impervious clothing and equipment (according to exposure level) to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this mixture is recommended.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White to cream suspension concentrate.

Odour: Faint.

pH (1 % aqueous dilution): 6.0 to 8.5.

Melting point: Not available.

Freezing Point: Not available.

Boiling Point: Not available.

Flash Point: Not available.

Flammability: Not available.

Upper/lower explosion limits: Not available.

Vapour Pressure (mm Hg): Not available.

Relative Vapour Density: Not available.

Density/Relative density: 1.068 g/ml at 18°C.

Solubility: Suspends in water.

n-octanol/water partition coefficient: Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.

Decomposition temperature: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: The product is stable for 2 years at ambient temperature and pressure, under normal storage and handling conditions. Avoid storage under extreme temperatures and conditions. Store below 50°C, preferably below 30°C, and not for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Reactivity: None known.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None Known.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid extreme heat and exposure to flames or direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials: None known.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion may release toxic and irritant vapours.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY (Experimental data):

Oral LD₅₀ (24 h) rat 5000 mg/kg.

Dermal LD₅₀ (24 h) rat > 2000 mg/kg.

Inhalation LC₅₀ (4 h) rat > 5.116 mg/l.

Skin Irritation/Corrosion: Not considered a skin irritant.

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not considered an eye irritant.

Skin Sensitization: Not a skin sensitizer.

Based on classification according to GHS:

Respiratory Sensitization: Not available.

Reproductive cell mutagenicity: Not available.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Not available

Aspiration hazard: Not available.

Chronic Effects: Not available.

POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS:

No significant adverse effects are expected to develop when used as recommended.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

ECOTOXICITY DATA (based on active ingredients):

Fish:

Epoxiconazole

LC ₅₀ (96 h)	Trout	2.2 – 4.6 mg/kg
	Bluegill sunfish	4.6 – 6.8 mg/kg

Prothioconazole

LC ₅₀ (96 h)	Rainbow trout	1.83 mg/ℓ
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Daphnia:

Epoxiconazole

LC ₅₀ (48 h)		8.7 mg/ℓ
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Prothioconazole

Acute LC ₅₀ (48 h)		1.3 mg/ℓ
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Algae:

Epoxiconazole

EC ₅₀ (72 h)	Green algae	2.3 mg/ℓ
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Prothioconazole

Subchronic	<i>Pseudokirchneriell</i>	
E _b C ₅₀ (96 h)	<i>a subcapitata</i>	1.10 mg/ℓ
E _r C ₅₀ (96 h)		2.18 mg/l

Birds:

Epoxiconazole

Acute oral LD ₅₀	Quail	>2000 mg/kg
Dietary LC ₅₀	Quail	5000 mg/kg

Prothioconazole

Acute oral LD ₅₀	Bobwhite quail	>2000 mg/kg
Dietary LC ₅₀ (5d)	Bobwhite quail	>5000 mg/kg diet

Bees:

Epoxiconazole

LD ₅₀ (oral)		>100 µg/bee
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Prothioconazole

LD ₅₀ (oral)		>71 µg/bee
LD ₅₀ (contact)		>200 µg/bee

Worms:

Epoxiconazole

EC ₅₀ (14d)		>1000 mg/kg soil
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Prothioconazole

LC ₅₀ (14d)		>1000 mg/kg soil
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Plants:

Epoxiconazole

There is extensive degradation.

Prothioconazole

The metabolism of prothioconazole is via oxidative and cleavage reactions with the major metabolites being prothioconazole-desthio and triazolylalanine, triazolylhydroxypropionic acid and triazolylacetic acid. No free 1,2,4-triazole could be detected in any plant matrix.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:

Persistence and degradability:

Epoxiconazole:

Degradation in soil is by microbial activity, DT₅₀ c. 2-3 mo. K_{OC} 957-2647.

Prothioconazole:

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).

Bio-accumulative Potential: Not determined.

Mobility in soil: Not determined.

Other adverse effects: Not determined.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste: Open dumping or burning of this pesticide is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product cannot be reused or re-processed. Never pour untreated waste or surplus product 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. Waste should only be handled by licensed facilities. Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal. The product may be taken to a certified waste disposal site or incineration plant.

Container: Emptied containers retain vapour and product residues. Do not re-use the empty container for any other purpose. Triple rinse empty containers by inverting 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 third of that of the container. Add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank before recycling or destroying the container in the prescribed manner. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed. Destroy the container by perforation and flattening. The container may be taken to a certified waste disposal site or incineration plant. Where possible, recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NUMBER: 3082

Road Transport ADR/RID:

Class: 9

Packaging group: III

Shipping name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.

(Prothioconazole Epoxiconazole 250 SC)

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Maritime Transport IMDG/IMO:

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

Marine Pollutant: Yes

Air Transport IATA/ICAO:

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

Special/Environmental Precautions: Refer to sections 4 to 8 of this document.

Transport in bulk (according to MARPOL 73/78, Annex II and the IBC code): Not available.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation for the mixture:

OHSA 1993 Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances.

Relevant information regarding restrictions: None.

EU regulation: Regulation EC1272/2008 (EU-GHS/CLP)

Other national regulations: None.

Chemical Safety Assessment carried out? No

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Packaging: Packed in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 & 50 litres plastic containers, labelled according to South African regulations and guidelines.

Additional H Statements (formulants):

- H301: Toxic if swallowed.
- H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
- H318: Causes serious eye damage.
- H331: Toxic if inhaled.
- H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 and 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

Compiled: May 2017
Reviewed: April 2019
Revision no.: (1)
Next revision date: April 2024

For detailed information on revisions, contact the Registration holder.