

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Sabakem Pty Ltd
Suite 809, Level 8, 2 Queen St
Melbourne VIC 3000 AUSTRALIA

Phone: 03 9629 3979
Fax: 1300 242 436

Chemical nature: Captan is a N-trihalomethylthio derivative.
Trade Name: **Sabakem Captan 800 WG Fungicide**
APVMA Code: 68909
Product Use: Agricultural fungicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **November, 2009**
This version issued: **April, 2017** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification**Statement of Hazardous Nature**

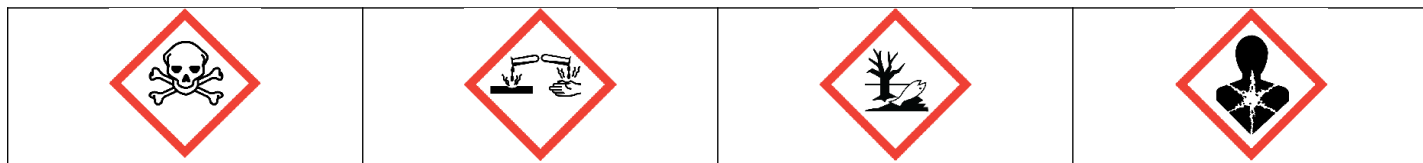
This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. T, Toxic. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported in Australia by Road or Rail in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01). However if transported by Air or Sea, this provision does not apply. Then the product is classed as Dangerous (Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous) by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC respectively. See details below and in Section 14 of this SDS.

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods.

UN Number: 3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Captan).

**GHS Signal word: DANGER**

Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Serious eye damage Category 1
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 3
Carcinogenicity Category 2
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Acute Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H331: Toxic if inhaled.
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261: Avoid breathing dusts or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Light brown granulated solid.

Odour: Faint, characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: The rat oral LD₅₀ for Captan ranges from 8400 to 15,000 mg/kg, indicating very low acute toxicity. The mouse LD₅₀ is 7000 mg/kg. Sheep showed no effect at doses of 200 mg/kg, but experienced deaths at 250 mg/kg. The inhalation LC₅₀ (2-hour) in mice is 5.0 mg/L. Rabbits showed little or no skin sensitization to Captan, while guinea pigs were moderately sensitive. Workers exposed to high concentrations of Captan in air (6 mg/m³) experienced eye irritation including burning, itching, and tearing. Skin irritation also occurred in some cases.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Captan	133-06-2	800g/kg	5	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	various	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Gently brush away excess solids. Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. This product, if scattered, may form flammable or explosive dust clouds in air.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

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Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: No data

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include no specific manufacturer recommendations. Use impermeable gloves with care. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in cleanup area, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask. Use a P1 mask, designed for use against mechanically generated particles eg silica & asbestos. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Consider vacuuming if appropriate. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store packages of this product in a cool place. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep containers dry and away from water. Keep containers of this product in a well ventilated area. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits

TWA (mg/m³)

STEL (mg/m³)

Captan

5

not set

The ADI for Captan is set at 0.1mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 10mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Taken from Australian ADI List, March, 2016.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to them or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

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Protective Material Types: There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask. Use a P1 mask, designed for use against mechanically generated particles eg silica & asbestos. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Light brown granulated solid.
Odour:	Faint, characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	No specific data. Expected to decompose before boiling.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Captan melts 173-175°C
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data. Bulk density 0.65-0.75
Water Solubility:	Insoluble but wettable.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	2.57 (log P octanol/water)
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated.

Incompatibilities: bases, Protect from (sun)light, sources of heat, open flame, moisture..

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: The rat oral LD₅₀ for Captan ranges from 8400 to 15,000 mg/kg, indicating very low acute toxicity. The mouse LD₅₀ is 7000 mg/kg. Sheep showed no effect at doses of 200 mg/kg, but experienced deaths at 250 mg/kg. The inhalation LC₅₀ (2-hour) in mice is 5.0 mg/L. Rabbits showed little or no skin sensitization to Captan, while guinea pigs were moderately sensitive. Workers exposed to high concentrations of Captan in air (6 mg/m³) experienced eye irritation including burning, itching, and tearing. Skin irritation also occurred in some cases.

Chronic toxicity: Rats fed up to 750 mg/kg/day of 80% Captan for 4 weeks had decreased food intake and body weights. No deaths occurred in pigs given as much as 420 to 4000 mg/kg/day in the diet for 12 to 25 weeks, however, cattle given six doses of 250 mg/kg experienced varied toxic effects, including death.

Reproductive effects: Pregnant mice exposed by inhalation to high doses of Captan for 4 hours a day during days 6 to 15 of gestation showed significant mortality or weight loss. Foetal mortality accompanied these effects. Mice fed 50 mg/kg/day over three generations reproduced normally. Captan is unlikely to cause reproductive effects in humans at usual levels of exposure.

Teratogenic effects: Teratogenicity studies with rats, rabbits, hamsters, and dogs have given both negative and positive results. However, the weight of evidence suggests that Captan does not produce birth defects.

Mutagenic effects: Although Captan was mutagenic in some laboratory tests on isolated tissue cultures, the majority of evidence indicates that Captan is nonmutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: There is strong evidence that Captan causes cancer in female mice and in male rats at high doses. In addition, Captan is chemically similar to two other pesticides, Folpet and Captafol, that have been shown to

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produce cancer in test animals. Tumours were associated with the gastrointestinal tract and, to a lesser degree, with the kidneys. Tumours appeared in the test animals at doses of about 300 mg/kg/day.

Organ toxicity: Most organ-specific effects are found in the kidneys of rats at and above doses of 100 mg/kg/day.

Fate in humans and animals: Studies in several animal species have shown that Captan is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is rapidly metabolized. Residues are excreted primarily in the urine. Rats given Captan orally excreted a third in the faeces and half in the urine within 24 hours. A cow fed small amounts in its diet for 4 days had no Captan in the milk at a 0.01 mg/L detection limit, nor could any be detected in the urine at a 0.1 mg/L detection limit.

There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Captan is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Captan	Conc>=25%: T; R40; R23; R41; R43
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carcinogenicity - category 2• Acute toxicity - category 3• Eye damage - category 1• Skin sensitisation - category 1• Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to Captan should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is toxic, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. However product is unlikely to cause any discomfort in normal use.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: This product is a severe eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short term exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: Captan is classified by SWA as a Class 2 Carcinogen, possibly carcinogenic to humans.

See the SWA website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: Captan is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems. This product is unlikely to accumulate in body tissues. This product is unlikely to be mobile in soils.

Effects on birds: Captan is practically nontoxic to birds. The LD₅₀ is greater than 5000 mg/kg in mallard ducks and pheasants. The LD₅₀ is 2000 to 4000 mg/kg in bobwhite quail. High doses administered for 90 days to chickens caused an 80% reduction in the number of eggs produced, but had no effect on the fertility or hatchability of the eggs produced.

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Effects on aquatic organisms: Captan is very highly toxic to fish. The LC₅₀ (96-hour) for technical Captan ranges from 0.056 mg/L in cutthroat trout and chinook salmon to 0.072 mg/L in bluegill. The LC₅₀ for Captan in the aquatic invertebrate *Daphnia magna* is 7 to 10 mg/L, indicating that the compound is moderately toxic to this and other aquatic invertebrates. Captan has a low to moderate tendency to accumulate in living tissue. Fish exposed for 3 days to concentrations which would be expected in a pond following treatment of an adjacent watershed at a rate of 1kg/hectare, had no detectable residues of Captan. Estimates of the bioconcentration factor range from 10 to 1000.

Effects on other organisms: Captan is not toxic to bees when used as directed.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Captan has a low persistence in soil, with a half-life of 1 to 10 days in most soil environments. Captan was not detected in field studies of its mobility at application rates of up to 42 kg active ingredient per hectare.

Breakdown in water: Captan is rapidly degraded in near neutral water. Half-lives of 23 to 54 hours and 1 to 7 hours have been reported at various acidities and temperatures. The effective residual life in water is 2 weeks.

Breakdown in vegetation: Captan is taken up through leaves and roots and translocated throughout the plant. Residual fungitoxicity remains for 23 days after application on potato leaves, but residues were below the detection limit within 40 days after application. Some varieties of apples, pears, lettuce seeds, celery, and tomato seeds may be injured by Captan at high doses.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported by Road or Rail in Australia, in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs, but classed as Dangerous by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC when carried by Air or Sea transport (see details below).

UN Number: 3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Captan).

Hazchem Code: 2Z

Special Provisions: 274, 331, 335, 375, AU01

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 kg for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

Packing Group: III

Packing Instruction: P002, IBC08, LP02

Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

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THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (Feb 2016)

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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)8321 8866