Section A8

MEASURES NECESSARY TO PROTECT MAN, ANIMALS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Annex Point IIA VIII8.1-8.6 & IIIA VIII.1

REFERENCE

Bayer Chemicals, 2003, Preventol A 4 S, Safety Data sheet, Bayer Chemicals, SDS No. 014730/28, 2003-10-01

Official use only

X

8.1

Recommended methods and precautions concerning handling, use, storage, transport or fire

Handling, use and storage:

Dichlofluanid is harmful by inhalation and irritating to eyes. It may cause sensitisation by skin contact. Therefore suitable protective clothing, including protective gloves (e.g. of rubber, Polyvinyl chloride – PVC), closely fitting goggles and in case of dust formation respiratory protection with particle filter, e.g. DIN 3181 P 2 must be worn.

Recommended container materials for the direct contact with the active substance: Polypropylene plastic material (PP), high and low density polyethylene plastic materials (HDPE, LDPE).

VCI storage class: 11

Transport:

GGVSee/IMDG Code: 9 UN No. 3077

EmS: NO

PG: III MPO: NO

GGVSE: Class 9 RID/ADR: Class 9 Warning sign: Hazard no. 090 Substance no. 3077

ADNR: Class 9

Cat -- ICAO/IATA-DGR: 9 3077 III

Fire:

Extinguishing media: water, foam, CO2, dry powder

8.2

In case of fire, nature of reaction products, combustion gases, etc.

of an accident

Emergency measures in case

Personal precautions:

during thermal decomposition.

Dichlofluanid irritates eyes, respiratory system and skin. It may cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Formation of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen halides, sulphur

dioxide, nitrogen oxides and other toxic gases in the event of fire or

Respiratory protection, protective gloves and closely fitting goggles should be worn when handling this material.

Environmental precautions:

Dichlofluanid and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Methods of cleaning Up:

Take up spilled product with dust-binding material or suitable vacuum cleaner. Avoid formation of dust. Put materials taken up into labelled, sealable container. To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use dilute alkalis.

8.4

Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on the following: (a) air (b) water, including drinking water (c) soil <u>Procedures for the decontamination of water in the event of an accident:</u>
As dichlofluanid is hydrolysed very fast in the aquatic environment, only

DMSA is regarded as relevant concerning decontamination. As the toxicity of DMSA is low to aquatic organisms (fish, daphnids, green algae), it is assumed that procedures for neutralisation in water would burden natural aquatic environments more than DMSA itself. Therefore,

no specific procedures are recommended.

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8.5

Procedures for waste management of the active substance for industry or professional users

8.5.1

Possibility of re-use or recycling

8.5.2

Possibility of neutralisation of effects

8.5.3

Conditions for controlled discharge including leachate qualities on disposal

8.5.4

Conditions for controlled incineration

8.6

Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms

8.7

Identification of any substances falling within the scope of List I or List II of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of ground water against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances

Detailed instructions for safe disposal:

Examine possibilities for re-utilization. Package product wastes. Close and label the waste receptacles and, likewise, any uncleaned empty containers. Dispose of them at a suitable waste incineration plant in accordance with the official regulations. Where large quantities are concerned, consult the supplier. When uncleaned empty containers are passed on, the recipient must be warned of any possible hazard that may be caused by residues. For disposal within the EC, the appropriate code according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) should be used.

Methods other than controlled incineration for disposal of the active substance contaminated packaging and contaminated materials:

Applications that involve controlled incineration with energy recovery are considered to be the most environmentally-acceptable means of disposal. However, where local recovery schemes exist, these should also be considered.

Organohalogen compounds are covered by List I of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC.

Biocides and their derivatives are covered by List II of the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC.

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	Evaluation by Competent Authorities
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	16/02/05
Materials and Methods	Applicants version acceptable with the following modifications:
	8.1 "respiratory protection with particle filter, e.g. DIN 3181". The UK CA does not recognise DIN 3181. The UK CA accepts respiratory protection with particle filter, e.g. EN 149 (P2) or filters conforming to EN 143 (P).
Results and discussion	The UK CA accepts the Applicant's version with the above amendments
Conclusion	The UK CA accepts the Applicant's version with the above amendments
Reliability	2
Acceptability	acceptable
Remarks	The UK CA accepts the Applicant's version with the above amendments
	COMMENTS FROM
Date	Give date of comments submitted
Materials and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Results and discussion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Reliability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Acceptability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Remarks	