ANNEX B

Metconazole

B.3 Data on application and further information

B.3.1 Data on application relevant to the active substance (Annex IIA 3.1 to 3.6)

B.3.1.1 Function (Annex IIA 3.1)

Fungicide

B.3.1.2 Effects on harmful organisms (Annex IIA 3.2.1)

Metconazole shows both curative and protectant properties and has demonstrated long term activity as a foliar application.

B.3.1.3 Translocation in plants (Annex IIA 3.2.2)

When applied to foliage, metconazole is taken up into crop leaves, and exhibits penetrant, local, and acropetal systemicity.

B.3.1.4 Fields of use (Annex IIA 3.3)

Agriculture

B.3.1.5 Pests controlled and crops protected (Annex IIA 3.4.1, 3.4.2)

Crop	Crop code	Target organisms	Organism code (EPPO)
Wheat , winter and spring	TRZAW, TRZAS	Septoria spp. Septoria nodorum Septoria tritici Erysiphe graminis Puccinia striiformis Puccinia recondita Fusarium spp. Fusarium roseum Cladosporium spp.	-- LEPTNO SEPTTR ERYSGT PUCCSI PUCCRT -- mixture of FUSACU, GIBBAV, GIBBZE --
Barley , winter and spring	HORVW, HORVS	Erysiphe graminis Puccinia hordei Rhynchosporium secalis Pyrenophora teres	ERYSGH PUCCHD RHYNSE PYRNTE
Oats, winter and spring	AVESW, AVESA	Puccinia avenae	PUCCGA
Rye	SECCW	Erysiphe graminis Rhynchosporium secalis Puccinia recondita	ERYSGH RHYNSE PUCCRT
Triticale	TRSEW	Septoria spp. Puccinia recondita	-- PUCCRT
Oilseed rape	BRSNW	Phoma lingam Alternaria spp. Alternaria brassicae Sclerotinia sclerotiorum Erysiphe graminis Cylindrosporium spp.	LEPTMA -- ALTEBA SCLESC ERYSGR --

B.3.1.6 Effects achieved - mode of action (Annex IIA 3.4.3, 3.5.1)

"Metconazole is a member of the triazole group of fungicides and is referred to as DMI, i.e. demethylation-inhibiting fungicide. Metconazole inhibits sterol biosynthesis by inhibiting the Cytochrome P450-dependent C-14 demethylase reaction. This blockage of the sterol biosynthesis leads to a reduction in the normal sterol pathway end products and an accumulation of other abnormal sterols. Blockage of the synthesis of ergosterol, an important structural component of many fungal cell membranes, controls the fungus by interfering with synthesis of new membrane needed for cell growth. It is unclear which of the two effects (reduction in end product or accumulation of abnormal sterols) is responsible for the impairment of membrane function and limitation of fungal growth observed on treatment of fungi with demethylase inhibitors. Metconazole exists as two isomers (cis and trans); the fungicidal activity of the compound appears to be largely associated with the (-)cis isomer."

B.3.1.7 Information relative to the formation of active metabolites and degradation products (Annex IIA 3.5.2, 3.5.3)

Not relevant; fungicidal activity caused by the active substance.

B.3.1.8 Information on the possible occurrence of the development of resistance or cross-resistance (Annex IIA 3.6)

"Metconazole inhibits the Cytochrome P450-depedent 14a-demethylase (DMI) reaction in the sterol biosynthesis pathway (SBI), as is the case for many other fungicidal azoles. There are over 20 triazole fungicides used in agriculture and for which there exists a large amount of literature relating to sensitivity changes over the past 25 years since their market introduction. There is a regular review carried out each year by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) Sterol Biosynthesis Inhibitor (SBI) Working Group for the most important pathogens with the highest risk of resistance development. In general, several important pathogens now have a lower sensitivity to triazoles when compared with baseline levels. However, the reduction in sensitivity is small and can be described as a "shifting", which is characteristic of multi-site (directional) resistance. The most recent results reported by FRAC show that in most cases, the shifting towards lower sensitivity has stabilized. This is probably due to the fact that in recent years, there has been more use of fungicide mixtures and the introduction of other chemical classes, which have served to reduce the selection pressure for the development of resistance to triazoles. In no case has a complete loss of disease control been reported for triazoles. Although there are some differences in the intrinsic activities between the triazoles, it is a recommendation of FRAC that they be considered as a single chemical group within which there is cross-resistance. Considering the above observations made over many years, it can be concluded that metconazole (being a member of the triazole [SBI/DMI] group of fungicides) represents a moderate risk for resistance development. The risk does vary, however, depending on a number of inherent factors related to the individual pathogens and the agronomic practices under which they are grown. These factors will be taken into consideration for the main target pathogens of metconazole when making the "resistance risk analysis" for each commercial product containing metconazole under Section 6.3 of Annex II I. Appropriate resistance management strategies for the triazoles based mainly on mixtures, alternations and reductions in the number of applications have already been implemented following the recommendations made by FRAC for several important crops. This topic will also be addressed at member state level under Section 6.3 of Annex III. The fact that FRAC reports the resistance to triazoles to be a "stable situation" for all the high risk pathogens would indicate that the present management strategies are effective.
BASF is an active member of the FRAC SBI Working Group.
Reference: FRAC Sterol Biosynthesis Inhibitors Working Group (http://www.acpf.ora/frac/SBIWG.html)"

B.3.2 Data on application relevant to the plant protection product (Annex IIIA 3)

B.3.2.1 Fields of use (Annex IIIA 3.1)

see B.3.1.4

B.3.2.2 Nature of the effects on harmful organisms (Annex IIIA 3.2)

see B.3.1.2

B.3.2.3 Pests controlled and crops protected (Annex IIIA 3.3)
Rate of application (Annex IIIA 3.4)
Concentration of active substance in material used (Annex IIIA 3.5)
Description of the method of application, type of equipment used and type and volume of diluent per unit of area or volume (Annex IIIA 3.6)
Number and timing of applications and duration of protection afforded (Annex IIIA 3.7)

Details of the uses supported by available data are given in the table herebelow.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR PESTICIDES USES

(Application on agricultural crops)

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Formulation name	F, G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pest controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (k)	Remarks (l)
					Type (d-f)	Conc. Of a.s. (i)	Method kind (f-g)	Growth stage (j)	Number min max	Interval between applications; minimum	kg a.s./hl min max	water l/ha min max	kg a.s./ha		
Winter/ spring wheat	North and South Europe	Caramba 60 SL	F	Septoria spp. Septoria nodorum Septoria tritici Erysiphe graminis Puccinia striiformis Puccinia recondita Fusarium spp. Fusarium roseum Cladosporium spp.	SL	60 g/l	spray	BBCH 29-69	1-2	14	0.0225-0.045	200-400	0.090	35	
Winter/ spring barley	North and South Europe	Caramba 60 SL	F	Erysiphe graminis Puccinia hordei Rhynchosporium secalis Pyrenophora teres	SL	60 g/l	spray	BBCH 29-69	1-2	14	0.0225-0.045	200-400	0.090	35	
Winter/ spring oats	North and South Europe	Caramba 60 SL	F	Puccinia avenae	SL	60 g/l	spray	BBCH 29-69	1-2	14	0.0225-0.045	200-400	0.090	35	
Rye	North and South Europe	Caramba 60 SL	F	Erysiphe graminis Rhynchosporium secalis Puccinia recondita	SL	60 g/l	spray	BBCH 29-69	1-2	14	0.0225-0.045	200-400	0.090	35	
Triticale	North and South Europe	Caramba 60 SL	F	Septoria spp. Puccinia recondita	SL	60 g/l	spray	BBCH 29-69	1-2	14	0.0225-0.045	200-400	0.090	35	
Oilseed rape	North and South Europe	Caramba 60 SL	F	Phoma lingam Alternaria spp. Alternaria brassicae Sclerotinia sclerotiorum Erysiphe graminis Cylindrosporium spp.	SL	60 g/l	spray	BBCH 14-73	1-2	14	0.0225-0.045	200-400	0.090	56	

B.3.2.4 Minimum waiting periods or other precautions between last application and sowing or planting succeeding crops - Limitations on choice of succeeding crops (Annex IIIA 3.8)

Not required

B.3.2.5 Proposed instructions for use as printed, or to be printed, on labels (Document C)

A draft label was proposed for the formulation

B.3.3 Summary of data on application

see B.3.2.3

B.3.4 Further information on the active substance (Annex IIA 3.7 to 3.9)

B.3.4.1 Recommended methods and precautions relating to handling, storage, transport, fire (Annex IIA 3.7)

This information is presented under the form of a safety data sheet pursuant to Article 27 of Council Directive 67/548/EEC

Hazards identification :

- Harmful if swallowed
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- Metconazole technical is a Class ST-2 dust hazard

Handling :

Due to the dust explosivity hazard for this material, all equipment should have explosion venting per NFPA 68 (or an equivalent standard). All electrical wiring and equipment should meet the provisions of NFPA-70 (or an equivalent standard).
Use only in a well-ventilated area. Maintain good housekeeping to control dust accumulation.
Do not breathe dust and do not get on eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. In case of contact, immediately remove clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Do not eat, smoke or drink at the workplace.
Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

Personal protection : Laboratory workers must follow prudent laboratory practices. Recommendations for manufacturing, commercial blending and packaging workers are :

- Respiratory protection : approved combination organic vapour/particulate air-purifying respirator should be used if dust is generated in limited quantities only. Supplied air should be used if large quantities of dust are generated, if prolonged exposure is possible, if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, or any other circumstances where an air purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.
- Eye protection : protective eyewear is required if respiratory protection does not provide eye protection
- Protective clothing : gloves impermeable to water, mineral oil and organic solvents. Longsleeved shirt, pants and work boots
- Ventilation : work in well ventilated areas. Whenever possible, engineering controls should be used to minimize the need for personal protective equipment.

Storage :

Store in a secure, dry, well-ventilated separate room, building or covered area. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Keep away from children, livestock, pets and food products. Keep away from sources of ignition and protect from exposure to fire and heat. Segregate from oxidisers and any incompatible materials listed in the Stability and Reactivity section.

Transport :

- Classification Rail / Road (RID / ADR) : Proper shipping name : UN 3077 Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, N.O.S. (Metconazole 94%)
  Class/Item : 9/12 c)
  Label : 9

• Classification Maritime (IMO) : not regulated
• Classification Air (IATA) : not regulated

Fire :

Extinguishing media :	Use water fog, foam, dry-chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire
Fire control tactics :	Keep unnecessary people away. Use as little water as possible. Dike area of fire to prevent material run-off. Use spray or fog – solid stream may cause spreading. Control run-off water – if water enters a drainage system, advise the authorities downstream. Do not decontaminate personnel or equipment, or handle broken packages or containers without protective equipment as specified in the "personal protection" section. Decontaminate emergency personnel with soap and water before leaving the fire area. Avoid breathing dusts, vapors and fumes from burning materials.
Protective equipment :	Wear self-contained, positive pressure breathing apparatus and full fire fighting protective clothing

B.3.4.2 Procedures for destruction or decontamination of the active substance, contaminated packaging and contaminated materials

B.3.4.2.1 Controlled incineration - Pyrolytic behaviour under controlled conditions at 800°C (Annex IIA 3.8.1)

The halogen content of Metconazole is less than 60%; information on the pyrolytic behaviour of the active substance is thus not required.

Detailed instructions for safe disposal :

Waste material and packaging should be disposed of at a suitable waste incineration plant in accordance with the official regulations. Follow all applicable community, national or regional regulations regarding waste management methods. It is the ultimate responsibility of the waste generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product and/or "empty" container residue meets any hazardous waste criteria.
To avoid disposal, all attempts should be made to use this product completely, in accordance with its registered use. If this is not possible, handle with care and dispose in a safe manner.
Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not reuse. Rinse the container or liner as needed for disposal. Render it unusable by crushing or puncturing. Dispose of the container and any rinsate in a safe manner.

B.3.4.2.2 Methods other than controlled incineration for disposal of the active substance, contaminated packaging and contaminated materials (Annex IIA 3.8.2)

No alternative to incineration has been identified.

B.3.4.3 Methods for decontamination of water in the case of an accident (Annex IIA 3.9)

- Possible procedures for the decontamination of water from Metconazole (BAS 555 F) (Schenk, 2001)
Materials and methods :
The adsorbancy of Metconazole onto activated carbon is evaluated by means of the adsorption isotherm according to Freundlich.
Findings :
Metconazole is to be classified as efficiently adsorbable onto activated carbon under neutral conditions.

Following decontamination measures are thus proposed :

In case of contamination of water, the aqueous phase is to be collected and the undissolved amount of product has to be separated by appropriate measures (e.s. separated by filtration or by extraction with a suitable extraction solvent). The organic phase should be incinerated. The remaining aqueous phase is to be treated with activated carbon for at least 6 hours. In general, 1.0 g/L of activated carbon is sufficient. After treatment, the separated activated carbon should be incinerated too. The treated water (pH 6.5-9) is to be introduced into a public sewer leading to a public owned wastewater treatment works (POTW).

B.3.5 Further information on the plant protection product (Annex IIIA 4)

B 3.5.1 Packagings, suitability of the packaging material to its content (Annex IIIA 4.1)

B.3.5.1.1 Description and specification of the packaging and materials used in packaging, size, capacity, size of openings, type of closure and seals (Annex IIIA 4.1.1)

Table B.3.5.1.1-1 : Description of receptacles for CARAMBA 60 SL

Type :	1 L container	5 L container	10 L container	25 L container	50 L container
Material :	HDPE	HDPE	HDPE	HDPE	HDPE
Manner of construction :	blow moulded	blow moulded	blow moulded	blow moulded	blow moulded
Opening :	outer/inner ∅ : 50/42 mm	outer/inner ∅ : 63/54 mm	outer/inner ∅ : 63/54 mm	inner ∅ : 56 mm (2”)	inner ∅ : 56 mm (2”)
Shape/Size :	cylindrical ∅ : 88.5 mm H : 234 mm	rectangular 190 x 140 x 310 mm	rectangular 230 x 165 x 375 mm	rectangular 294 x 242 x 468 mm	cylindrical ∅ : 380 mm H : 605 mm
Capacity :	1 L	5 L	10 L	25 L	50 L
Closure :	polyethylene induction seal screw cap	polyethylene induction seal screw cap	polyethylene induction seal screw cap	polyethylene induction seal screw cap	polyethylene induction seal screw cap + drum valve (steel)
Seal :	HF-seal (foil)	HF-seal (foil)	HF-seal (foil)	closure cap (plastic)	closure cap (plastic)

Containers are labelled individually with all the use instructions. Several bottles are packed in cardboard boxes (10 x 1 L and 4 x 5 L).

B.3.5.1.2 Suitability of the packaging and closures (Annex IIIA 4.1.2)

- Certificat d’agrément de type d’emballage combiné 4 x 5 L (Ministère de l’Equipment des Transports et du Tourisme, 1996)
- EU performance test of BAS 555 00 F (HDPE standard bottle, 1L, Spec.-No. 7755107 (Schreier, 2004)

Findings :

The containers and outer packaging meet the ADR requirements, irrespective of size and combination of several containers; they have been tested and are conform to UN specifications.
The combination packs meet the requirements of UN 4G / Y.
The standalone packaging meets the requirements of UN 1H1/Y.

B.3.5.1.3 Resistance of the packaging material to its contents (Annex IIIA 4.1.3)

Resistance of the packaging material to its contents was addressed according to GIFAP N° 17, as part of the shelf life study (see B.2.2.19 – Schmidt, 2000). Storage test indicates no adverse interaction between the preparation and the container.

B.3.5.2 Procedures for cleaning application equipment and protective clothing (Annex IIIA 4.2)

- Caramba 60 SL : Effectiveness of procedures for cleaning application equipment and protective clothing (Ohnsorge, 2001)
When the field sprayer is cleaned with water according to the use instructions after application of Caramba 60 SL (Metconazole 60 g/L SL), a contamination equal to or less than 0.25% of the original a.s. concentration is to be expected in the subsequent spray mix. Therefore, cleaning the sprayer solely with water is considered completely adequate in the case of Caramba 60 SL; no plant damage can be caused when the equipment is used subsequently for the treatment of different crops

Protective clothing for applicators of agrochemicals is usually made of cotton. The polar surface of the fiber presents little affinity to the non-polar active ingredients. Therefore, usual laundering with detergents will either suspend of dissolve any contamination efficiently.

B.3.5.3 Re-entry intervals, waiting periods and other precautions to protect man, livestock and the environment

B.3.5.3.1 Pre-harvest intervals, re-entry intervals or withholding periods to minimize residues in crops, plants, plant products, treated areas or spaces (Annex IIIA 4.3.1)

Pre-harvest and re-entry periods of CARAMBA 60 SL (see also point B.7.10) :

Pre-harvest interval (in days) for each relevant crop :	Cereals : 35 days Oilseed rape : 56 days
Re-entry period (in days) for livestock to areas to be grazed :	Because Caramba 60 SL is not intended to be used in areas to be grazed, no re-entry period for livestock has to be defined
Re-entry period (in hours or days) for man to crops, buildings or spaces treated :	Applications of Caramba 60 SL in cereals and oilseed rape are not relevant with regard to worker-entry.
Withholding period (in days) for animal feedingstuffs :	Animal feeding stuffs are not treated directly with Caramba 60 SL, therefore no specific withholding periods are required. However, straw from treated cereals may be used as animal feed. In this instance, the proposed PHI of 35 days will cover this and no additional time interval between treatment and use as animal fodder needs to be defined. No animal feeding study was triggered. In the case where oilseed rape plants may be used as feeding stuff, the application of Caramba 60 SL would be prohibited.
Waiting period (in days) between application and handling treated products :	Not relevant since Caramba 60 SL is not used as a post-harvest treatment. Furthermore, cereals and oilseed rape are normally harvested mechanically. Thus, there is no need for workers to handle treated produce and no specific waiting period needs to be established.
Waiting period (in days) between last application and sowing or planting succeeding crops :	Since there was no observed accumulation of metconazole or its degradation products in the confined rotational crop study, no limitation concerning succeeding crops is warranted.

B.3.5.3.2 Information on any specific agricultural, plant health or environmental conditions under which the preparation may or may not be used (Annex IIIA 4.3.2)

The test results do not lead to any limitation. However, the product cannot be used under any conditions not specifically mentioned in the directions for use.

B.3.5.4 Recommended methods, precautions and handling procedures to minimize the risks relating to warehouse storage, user level storage, transport, fire - Detailed procedures for use in the event of an accident during transport, storage or use (Annexes IIIA 4.4 and 4.5)

This information is presented under the form of a safety data sheet pursuant to Article 27 of Council Directive 67/548/EEC.

Handling :

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes, nose and mouth.
Observe plant hygiene recommendations.
Wash all exposed skin before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. After work, change out of working clothes and take bath or shower.

Storage :

Store in secure, well-ventilated building or warehouse, away from foodstuffs and animal feed and out of reach of children.
Store under cool and dry conditions.

Transport :

• RID / ADR regulation :	Proper shipping name : UN 1993 Flammable liquid, N.O.S. (alcohol 25% solution) Class/Item : 3/31c Label : 3 Packing Group / Exceptions : (Marg.2301a) up to 5 L per inner pack, up to 45 L per combined pack
• IMO regulation :	IMO Hazard description : Flammable liquid, N.O.S. (alcohol 25%, solution) IMO Label : Class 3 IMO Class/Division : 3.3 UN Number : UN 1993 Group : III Package instructions/Max Net Qty Per Pkg : -
• IATA regulation :	IATA Hazard description : Flammable liquid, N.O.S. (alcohol 25%, solution) IATA Label : Flammable liquid IATA Class/Division : 3 UN Number : UN 1993 Group : III Package instructions/Max Net Qty Per Pkg : Passenger 309/60L Cargo 310/220L

Fire :

Flash point : 44°C
Flammability limits : lower explosive limit (solvent only) – 1.1% by volume

Extinguishing media :	Use dry powder, carbon dioxide or foam
Combustion products :	This material may emit toxic fumes in a fire

Precautions :	Confine the use of water to the cooling of unaffected stock, thus avoiding the risk of accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.
Protective equipment :	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus

Procedures to minimize the generation of waste :

Only purchase and store quantities of product required in the short term. Only mix the amount of chemical required for immediate use. If it is difficult to estimate the exact amount, underestimate and recalculate the amount needed for the remaining area.

Protective clothing and equipment :

This formulation is irritating to the eyes and skin and may cause sensitisation by skin contact. It may cause lung damage is swallowed.

When the predicted operator exposure is calculated during mixing/loading and compared to the AOEL, a good margin of safety is observed using gloves.
When handling the product, wear overalls, gloves (nitrile, rubber or neoprene) and boots or shoes. Chemical goggles must be worn to prevent eye exposure. A face shield must be worn to prevent skin exposure.
When applying the product in the field, avoid exposure to the spray. Wear overalls or long-sleeved shirt and long trousers.

Standard equipment manufactured and sold for use with pesticides should offer a suitable level of protection. Protective clothing should be maintained in a good state. Gloves should be thoroughly washed inside and out at the end of each day's use. Coveralls should be either disposed of safely or cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions. The operator should wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling the product.

Accidental release measures :

Containment of spillages :	BAS 555 00 F is flammable. Keep all sources of ignition away from the spill. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water and soil. Dike spill area to prevent spill from spreading. Absorb the spilled material with an inert absorbent such as granular clay or sawdust. Shovel or sweep the spilled material into covered containers for proper disposal. Spills to the soil can be shovelled directly into covered containers for disposal. If the spill occurred to a body of water, immediately notify the appropriate authorities downstream of the spill. In the event of a large spill, contact BASF for guidance on available clean-up options. Depending on local spill reporting requirements and the amount released to the environment, it may be necessary to notify the regulatory authorities.
Decontamination of areas, vehicles and buildings :	Rinse the spill area and any tools or implements several times with soapy water. Contain and absorb this rinsate with inert absorbents and place into the same covered container as the spilled material.
Disposal of damaged packaging, adsorbents and other materials :	BAS 555 00 F, as well as its damaged packaging, contaminated adsorbents and other materials shall be disposed of in a licensed incinerator. Follow all applicable community, national or regional regulations regarding waste management methods. This material is flammable. It is the ultimate responsibility of the waste generator to determine at the time of

	disposal whether this product and/or "empty" container residue meets any hazardous waste criteria.
Protection of emergency workers and bystanders :	For emergency workers, it is a standard safety precaution that goggles, rubber gloves, mouth and nose mask and personal protective clothing shall be worn during clean-up operations. Wear overalls, nitrile, rubber or neoprene gloves, and boots or shoes. Chemical goggles must be worn to prevent eyes exposure. A face shield must be worn to prevent skin exposure. Keep bystanders away from the affected area.

First aid measures :

General information :	There is no specific antidote for exposure to this material. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.
Upon swallowing :	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with potable water if person is conscious and able.
Following skin contact :	Wash skin promptly with plenty of soap and water for at least 15-20 minutes after removing contaminated clothing, jewelry ans shoes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Following eye contact :	Flush eyes immediately with copious amounts of water or normal saline for at least 15-20 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention immediately.
Following inhalation :	Remove the person to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

B.3.5.5 Procedures for destruction or decontamination of the formulation and its packaging

B.3.5.5.1 Neutralization procedures for use in the event of accidental spillages (Annex IIIA 4.6.1)

A neutralization procedure is not applicable, since the product shows no acidic or alkaline behaviour.

B.3.5.5.2 Controlled incineration - Pyrolytic behaviour of the active substance under controlled conditions at 800°C (Annex IIIA 4.6.2)

Information on the pyrolytic behaviour of the active substance under controlled conditions at 800°C and the content of polyhalogenated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzo-furans in the products of pyrolysis is not required as the halogen content of the active substance is less than 60%.

Detailed instructions for safe disposal :

This material is flammable. Waste material and packaging should be disposed of at a suitable waste incineration plant in accordance with the official regulations. It is the ultimate responsibility of the waste generator to determine at the time of disposal whether this product and/or "empty" container residue meet any hazardous waste criteria.
To avoid disposal, all attempts should be made to use this product completely, in accordance with its registered use. If this is not possible, handle with care and dispose in a safe manner.
Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not reuse. Rinse the container or liner as needed for disposal. Render it unusable by crushing or puncturing. Dispose of the container and any rinsate in a safe manner. Unclean empty containers should be treated in the same manner as full containers.

B.3.5.5.3 Methods other than controlled incineration for disposal of the plant protection product, contaminated packaging and contaminated materials (Annex IIIA 4.6.3)

No other methods are available for disposal of CARAMBA 60 SL.

B.3.6 References relied on

B.3.6.1 Further information on the active substance

Annex point(s)	Author(s)	Year	Title Source BASF Document No. GLP or GEP status Published or not	Data Protection Claimed Y/N	Owner
II A 3.9/1	Schenk W.	2001	Possible procedures for the decontamination of water from Metconazole (BAS 555 F) BASF AG; Ludwigshafen/Rhein; Germany Fed.Rep. MK-390-023 No unpublished	Y	BASF

B.3.6.2 Data on application and further information on the plant protection product

Annex point(s)	Author(s)	Year	Title Source BASF Document No. GLP or GEP status Published or not	Data Protection Claimed Y/N	Owner
III A 4.1.2/1	Anonymous	1996	UN certificate of 4 x 5L HDPE used for Caramba Ministere De L'equipement Des Transports Et Du Tourisme MK-390-021 No unpublished	N	BASF
EG:AIIIA-4.1.2	Schreier, D.	2004	EU performance test of BAS 555 00 F (HDPE Standard bottle, 1 L, Spec.-No. 7755107) BASF AG, Ludwigshafen; Werkstofftechnik / materials engineering, Germany Fed. Rep. 2004/1000001 No Unpubished	Y	BASF
III A 4.1.3/1	Schmidt F.	2000	Metconazole (CL 900768) 60 G/L SL (SF09381): determination of physical/chemical stability data in polyethylene bottles Cyanamid Forschung GmbH; Schwabenheim; Germany Fed.Rep. MK-323-003 Yes unpublished	N	BASF

Annex point(s)	Author(s)	Year	Title Source BASF Document No. GLP or GEP status Published or not	Data Protection Claimed Y/N	Owner
III A 4.2/1	Ohnsorge U.	2001	Caramba 60 SL: Effectiveness of procedures for cleaning application equipment and protective clothing BASF AG, Agrarzentrum Limburgerhof; Limburgerhof; Germany Fed.Rep. MK-390-022 No unpublished	Y	BASF