

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Eagle® 20EW

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 02/25/2022
1.1	12/22/2025	800080004535	Date of first issue: 02/25/2022

Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Eagle® 20EW

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information : 1-800-258-3033
Number
E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224)
+1 800-992-5994 or +1 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use fungicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Hazards for the product as supplied

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Liver)

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- repeated exposure (Oral)

Other hazards

None known.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
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/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
Storage:
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

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Chemical name	CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
myclobutanil(ISO)	88671-89-0*	19.7	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5*	$\geq 20 - < 25$	-
cyclohexanone	108-94-1*	$\geq 10 - < 20$	-
Propylene glycol	57-55-6*	$\geq 3 - < 10$	-
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	918-668-5 (EC)	$\geq 1 - < 3$	-
naphthalene	91-20-3*	$\geq 0.1 - < 0.3$	-
Balance	150000001354 (Corteva)	> 30	-

* Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.
- In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- In case of eye contact : Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
- If swallowed : Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : None known.

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|----------------------------|--|
| Protection of first-aiders | : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).
If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment. |
| Notes to physician | : Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.
Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.
May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help.
No specific antidote.
Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. |

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Suitable extinguishing media | : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
Dry chemical |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : High volume water jet |
| Specific hazards during fire fighting | : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. |
| Hazardous combustion products | : During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)
Hydrogen chloride gas
Carbon oxides |
| Specific extinguishing methods | : Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers. |
| Further information | : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This |

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must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
for fire-fighters Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers).
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater.
See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, recovered material should be stored in a vented container.
The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-pressurization of the container.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).
Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Do not get on skin or clothing.
Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in properly labeled containers.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	100 mg/m ³	Corteva OEL
		STEL	300 mg/m ³	Corteva OEL
myclobutanil(ISO)	88671-89-0	TWA	5 mg/m ³	Corteva OEL
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 200 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	25 ppm 100 mg/m ³	OSHA P0
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m ³	US WEEL
naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		STEL	15 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	OSHA P0
		STEL	15 ppm 75 mg/m ³	OSHA P0

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Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	1,2-Cyclohexanediol	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	80 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Cyclohexanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	8 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures : Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines.
If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines.
If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process.
In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.
If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

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Skin and body protection : Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Liquid.
Color	: White
Odor	: Ester.
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: 6.57 (68 °F / 20 °C) Concentration: 100 % Method: CIPAC MT 75 (neat)
Melting point/ range	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: No data available
Flash point	: > 212 °F / > 100 °C Method: CIPAC MT 12.3, closed cup
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density	: No data available
Density	: 1.03 g/cm ³ (68 °F / 20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies)	

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Water solubility	:	emulsifiable
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	
Viscosity, dynamic	:	2,484 cP (77 °F / 25 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No
Oxidizing properties	:	No
Surface tension	:	38.2 mN/m, 77 °F / 25 °C, EC Method A5, GLP: yes

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong acids Strong bases
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): 3,749 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Remarks: For similar material(s):
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 8.75 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

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Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 1,600 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat, female): 2,290 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.
May cause central nervous system effects.
Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.
Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:
Sweating.
Nausea and/or vomiting.

LC50 (Rat): > 5.28 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):

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cyclohexanone:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat): 1,620 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rat): 11 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Assessment: Not corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit): 1,100 mg/kg

Propylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat): > 20,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rabbit): 317.042 mg/l Exposure time: 2 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. LC50 (Rat): > 10.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

naphthalene:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat): 1,100 mg/kg
	Lethal Dose (Humans): 5 - 15 grams

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Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia.

Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in animals.

In humans, symptoms may include:

Confusion.

Lethargy.

Muscle spasms or twitches.

Convulsions.

Coma.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.41 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Mild skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

cyclohexanone:

Result : Skin irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Result : No skin irritation

naphthalene:

Species : Rabbit
Exposure time : 24 h

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Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: Eye irritation
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	: Based on data from similar materials

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: Eye irritation

cyclohexanone:

Result	: Corrosive
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Propylene glycol:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: No eye irritation

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Result	: No eye irritation
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naphthalene:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: No eye irritation
Exposure time	: 24 h

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type	: Maximization Test
Species	: Guinea pig
Assessment	: Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks	: For similar material(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Species	: Guinea pig
Result	: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks	:	For similar material(s):

cyclohexanone:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Humans
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks	:	For similar material(s):

naphthalene:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
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cyclohexanone:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases., Animal genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive
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Propylene glycol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
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Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
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naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

cyclohexanone:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Propylene glycol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

naphthalene:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative., Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans naphthalene	91-20-3
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OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
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NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen naphthalene	91-20-3
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Reproductive toxicity

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

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Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals., Suspected human reproductive toxicant Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For similar material(s); Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

cyclohexanone:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Cyclohexanone caused reduced growth and survival of offspring in an animal reproduction study. Dose levels producing this effect also caused central nervous system effects in parental animals., In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in males., Effects have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Propylene glycol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother., Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects.

naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

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Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

cyclohexanone:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Propylene glycol:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-RE toxicant.

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Routes of exposure : Oral
Target Organs : Liver
Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.
Testes.
Adrenal gland.
Kidney.
Thyroid.

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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

cyclohexanone:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.
Kidney.
Liver.
Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Propylene glycol:

Remarks : In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.
For the minor component(s):
Cumene.
Eye.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

cyclohexanone:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Propylene glycol:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 10.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: For similar material(s): |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: For similar material(s): |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 8.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: For similar material(s): |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.3 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Test Type: semi-static test |
| Toxicity to terrestrial organisms | : | contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 171 µg/bee
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material: |

Ecotoxicology Assessment

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Chronic aquatic toxicity | : | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
|--------------------------|---|--|

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 17 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0.24 mg/l |

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Exposure time: 96 h

EC50 (eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*)): 0.72 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (alga *Scenedesmus* sp.): 2.655 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 2.5 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50 (Earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris*): 250 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : dietary LC50 (*Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail)): > 5000 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 8 d

oral LD50 (*Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail)): 510 mg/kg bodyweight.

contact LD50 (*Apis mellifera* (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

oral LD50 (*Apis mellifera* (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 3.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 1.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 7.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: For similar material(s):

cyclohexanone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)): 527 - 732 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 820 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	LOEC (Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae)): 370 mg/l Exposure time: 192 h Method: Method Not Specified.
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Method: OECD 209 Test

Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 19,000 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 7 d Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l Exposure time: 18 h

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9.22 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 2.0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

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Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg), Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 6500 mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 8 d

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2150 mg/kg bodyweight.

Exposure time: 21 d

naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.11 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: Growth rate inhibition

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Other): 0.37 mg/l
End point: mortality
Exposure time: 40 d
Test Type: flow-through

Persistence and degradability

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Biodegradation: 22.4 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): > 365 d

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.69E-11 cm³/s
Method: Measured

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Biodegradation: 58.6 %
Exposure time: 28 d

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: For similar material(s):

cyclohexanone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 87 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

ThOD : 2.61 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm³
Rate constant: 1.21E-11 cm³/s
Method: Estimated.

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability : aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 69.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d

70.000 %
Incubation time: 10 d

86.000 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.53 kg/kg

ThOD : 1.68 kg/kg

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Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.28E-11 cm³/s
Method: Estimated.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: For the major component(s):
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD > 40%).
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

naphthalene:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 57.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d

71.000 %
Incubation time: 10 d

71.000 %
Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 3.00 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm³
Rate constant: 2.16E-11 cm³/s
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 8.3

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :

log Pow: 3.17
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: For similar material(s):
Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

cyclohexanone:

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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.81
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Propylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09
Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.07
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: For the major component(s):
Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
For the minor component(s):
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

naphthalene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.3
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 517
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No data available.

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mental compartments

cyclohexanone:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 15
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Propylene glycol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: < 1
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

naphthalene:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 240 - 1300
Method: Measured
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

myclobutanil(ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : Not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Regulation: (Update: 06/09/2011 jdm)
Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

cyclohexanone:

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Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : Not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : Not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : Not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

naphthalene:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

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UNRTDG

UN number : UN 3082
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha, Myclobutanil)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082
Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.
(Solvent naphtha, Myclobutanil)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 964

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha, Myclobutanil)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes(Solvent naphtha, Myclobutanil)
Remarks : Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR Road

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3082
Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.
(Naphthalene, Cyclohexanone)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : CLASS 9
ERG Code : 171
Marine pollutant : no
Reportable Quantity : Naphthalene only regulated in pack sizes > 18,210 kg
Cyclohexanone only regulated in pack sizes > 22,681 kg
Remarks : According to 49 CFR 171.4 C marine pollutants do not apply to non-bulk packagings less than 450 L or 119 gallons when transported by road.

Special precautions for user

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Remarks : Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

myclobu- tanil(ISO)	88671-89-0	>= 10 - < 20 %
naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un- specified	64742-94-5
cyclohexanone	108-94-1
Propylene glycol	57-55-6

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including naphthalene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and myclobutanil(ISO), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-463

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This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation
Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Corteva OEL	: Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
Dow IHG	: Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	: USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US WEEL	: USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
Corteva OEL / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
Corteva OEL / TWA	: 8-hr TWA
Dow IHG / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA	: Time weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / TWA	: 8-hr TWA

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - not otherwise specified; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pol-

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lution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations. CFR - Code of Federal Regulations. IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer. IATA-DGR - International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration. RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. RQ - Reportable Quantity. SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act.

Revision Date : 12/22/2025

Product code: A7A-3-2 (GF-1317)

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN