

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Albaugh Polca 125 SC Fungicide

1.2. Other means of identification

Epoxiconazole

1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

1.3.1. Recommended use

Industrial/Professional use : For professional use only

Use of the substance/mixture : Agriculture Fungicide

1.3.2. Restrictions on use

No additional information available.

1.4. Details of the manufacturer/importer

Albaugh Australia Pty Ltd
Level 1, 530 Little Collins Street, MELBOURNE 3000, Australia
Tel (03) 99097183
ABN: 676 890 994

1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number : 1800 862 115 (Australia)
+61 2 9037 2994 Local (City): Sydney

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the hazardous chemical

This material is hazardous according to Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute toxicity (inhalation:,mist) Category 4

Carcinogenicity Category 2

Reproductive toxicity Category 1B

The following hazard classes fall outside the scope of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations :

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – Category 1

2.2. Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard pictograms :



Exclamation Mark Health hazard Environment

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H332 Harmful if inhaled
H351 Suspected of causing cancer
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary statements : P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing mist/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.

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SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Name	Ingredient identifier (CAS No.)	Content (w/v)
Epoxiconazole	133855-98-8	12.5%
Other components are not considered hazardous in this formulation and therefore are not required to be disclosed according to the WHS Regulations		

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a POISON INFORMATION CENTER (Australia) on 13 11 26 or doctor/physician.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain emergency medical attention.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with plenty of mild soap and water. . If symptoms persist, call a physician.
First aid facilities	Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

4.2. Symptoms caused by exposure

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

4.3. Medical attention and special treatment

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing equipment

Suitable extinguishing media	: Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray..
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

In the event of fire the following may be released: Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), Carbon monoxide (CO), Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering drains or water bodies. Remove product from areas of fire, or otherwise cool containers with water in order to avoid pressure being built up due to heat. Whenever possible, contain fire-fighting water by diking area with sand or earth. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses
Protection during firefighting	: In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Breathable air apparatus must be worn when fighting a fire in which this product is involved.
Hazchem code	•3Z

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe vapours. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Protective equipment	: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. See Section 8
Emergency procedures	: Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay, sand, soil, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Collect spillage in sealable open-top type containers for disposal. If large liquid spills occur, attempt to recover as much spilt material from sumps and bunded areas, as possible, before absorbing remaining material into vermiculite or other absorbent.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapour. Do not breathe spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Wear personal protective equipment. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions	: Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked enclosure. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store with seed, fertilisers or foodstuffs.
Incompatibilities	: Strong bases. Strong acids. Sources of ignition.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Exposure control measures

Exposure standards	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.
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8.2. Biological monitoring

No biological limit allocated for the product or any of its ingredients. No biological monitoring is required.

8.3. Control banding

Not available.

8.4. Engineering controls

Handle in well ventilated areas, generally natural ventilation is adequate.

8.5. Individual protection measures

Personal protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles and appropriate respiratory protection. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing and safety equipment.
Eye and face protection	: Chemical goggles or safety glasses. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Consult AS/NZS 2210 and AS/NZS 2919 for further information.
Skin protection	: Wear protective gloves of impervious material. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Consult AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for further information.
Respiratory protection	: If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection should be worn, consult AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 for further information.
Thermal hazards	: No further relevant information available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Colour	: Off-white
Odour	: Faintly aromatic
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: 3 – 8
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.04
Solubility	: No data available
Log Pow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not explosive
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available
Particle characteristics	: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	: No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

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10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong bases. Keep away from strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes. Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid) Carbon monoxide Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Limited data is available on the formulated product.

The information presented below is based on the toxicity data for the formulated product, Albaugh Polca 125 SC Fungicide.

Albaugh Polca 125 SC Fungicide

Acute toxicity : Oral: >2000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal: >2000 mg/kg (rat)
Inhalation: >3.26 mg/l/4h

The information presented below is based on the toxicity data for the active constituent, Epoxiconazole:

Reference: EFSA Scientific Report (2008) 138, 1-80, Conclusion on the peer review of epoxiconazole

Epoxiconazole

Acute toxicity : Oral: M = 3160 mg/kg. F = >5000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal: >2000 mg/kg (rat)
Inhalation: >5.3 mg/L

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not a skin irritant according to available data.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not an eye irritant according to available data.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not a skin sensitiser and not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser according to available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not suspected to cause genetic defects according to available data.

Carcinogenicity : NOAEL = Male:7, Female:2 mg/kg/day (rat)
LOAEL = Male:40 mg/kg/day (rat) based on decreased body weight and increased liver foci.,
Female:7 mg/kg/day based on increased incidences of adrenal histopathological findings and increased incidences of ovarian cysts. There was evidence of carcinogenicity.

Reproductive toxicity : Parental/Systemic
NOAEL = Male: 2.17 mg/kg/day; Female: 2.41 mg/kg/day
LOAEL = Male: 22.12 mg/kg/day and Female 31.85 mg/kg/day. For males: based on reduced body weight gain, food consumption, and body weight during pre-mating period; and decreased adrenal weights. For females: based on mortality (three deaths), increase in vaginal haemorrhaging during gestation, and increase in liver weights (F1 parents). For males and females: increase in pre-coital interval.

Reproductive
NOAEL = Male: 2.17 mg/kg/day; Female: 2.41 mg/kg/day
LOAEL = Male: 22.12 mg/kg/day and Female 31.85 mg/kg/day. Both based on increases in stillborn pups and decreases in percent live born pups and viability index.

Offspring
NOAEL = Male: 2.17 mg/kg/day; Female: 2.41 mg/kg/day
LOAEL = Male: 22.12 mg/kg/day and Female 31.85 mg/kg/day. Based on decreases in pup body weight (F2) and an increase in poor general health immediately after birth (F1a).

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ through single exposure according to available information.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ

Aspiration hazard : Not expected to be an aspiration hazard according to available information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Ecotoxicity

Epoxiconazole

LC50 Fishes (96h)	3.14 mg/L (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
EC50 Crustacea (48h)	8.69 mg/L (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
ErC50 Algae (72h)	1.19 mg/L (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Epoxiconazole

Persistence and degradability	Medium to very high persistence Not readily biodegradable.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Epoxiconazole

Bioaccumulative potential	The risk of bioaccumulation (BCF = 70) was assessed as low.
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12.4. Mobility in soil

Epoxiconazole

Mobility in soil	Slight to medium mobility 280-2647 mL/g
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12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : No other effects to be mentioned.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product. Do not reuse container for any other purpose.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Road and rail transport : **Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to the provisions of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail as per the Australian Special Provisions AU01.**

Additional Information: : Australian Special Provisions AU01: Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the description of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
(a) packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 Kg (L); or
(b) IBCs.

Marine transport: : **Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; MARINE POLLUTANT**

UN Number : 3082
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (CONTAINS EPOXICONAZOLE)
Transport Hazard Class: : 9
Packaging Group: : III
Hazchem Code: : •3Z
IMDG EMS Fire: : F - A
IMDG EMS Spill: : S - F
Environmental Hazards: : Yes. Marine Pollutant substance(s): EPOXICONAZOLE
Special Precautions for User: : Not available.
Additional Information: : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg.

Air transport: : **IATA provision SP A197: Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the description of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported air in; packages that have inner packages (plastic bottles, glass bottles, plastic bags) of 5 L for UN3082 and 5 kg for UN3077 or less.**

UN Number : 3082
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (CONTAINS EPOXICONAZOLE)
Transport Hazard Class: : 9
Packaging Group: : III
Hazchem Code: : •3Z
Special Precautions for User: : Not available.
Additional Information: : IATA Special Provision A197: when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg per packaging (inner or single) are not subject to the code.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations

APVMA Number	94627
Poisons Schedule	: Schedule 5
AICIS	: Listing in the AICS is not required for products regulated by the APVMA.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Date of issue	: 04/03/2025
Version	: 1
Reason(s) for issue	: First issue
Literature References	: See respective sections for information
Abbreviations	: ADG Code - Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition) AICIS – Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (formerly NICNAS) AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals APVMA – Agricultural Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Australia GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition) 2017 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (June 2023) STEL - Short term exposure limit means the average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period. The STEL should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour working day. SUSMP - Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons SWA - Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC TGA – Therapeutic Goods Australia TWA - Time-weighted average means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week. WHS – Workplace Health and Safety

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product