



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Corteva Agriscience UK Limited

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

Product name: DOXSTAR PRO

Revision Date: 19.11.2020

Version: 5.1

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Corteva Agriscience UK Limited 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: DOXSTAR PRO

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Plant Protection Product Herbicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Corteva Agriscience UK Limited

CPC2 CAPITAL PARK

FULBOURN CAMBRIDGE - England - CB21 5XE

UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number : +44 8006 89 8899

E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

24-Hour Emergency Contact : +353 76 680 5288

Local Emergency Contact : +353 76 680 5288

National Poisons Information Centre (Beaumont Hospital): 01 809 2166 (8 AM - 10 PM):

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - H373

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard - Category 1 - H400

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 1 - H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: **WARNING**

Hazard statements

- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

- P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Supplemental information

- EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Contains Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

2.3 Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
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CASRN 81406-37-3 EC-No. 279-752-9 Index-No. 607-272-00-5	—	21.0%	fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 64700-56-7 EC-No. 265-024-8 Index-No. —	—	19.7%	Triclopyr-2- butoxyethyl ester	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 STOT RE - 2 - H373 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 26264-06-2 EC-No. 247-557-8 Index-No. —	01-2119560592-37	< 5.0 %	Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318
CASRN 78-83-1 EC-No. 201-148-0 Index-No. 603-108-00-1	—	< 5.0 %	2-methylpropan-1- ol	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 STOT SE - 3 - H336 STOT SE - 3 - H335

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice:

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.

Inhalation: 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.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

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 available in work area.

Ingestion: 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. 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: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Combustion products may include trace amounts of: Phosgene.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. No smoking in area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact the company for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections: References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

7.3 Specific end use(s): Refer to product label.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374:

Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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.

Other 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.

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. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**Appearance**

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available

pH	5.15 1%
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	closed cup 85 °C <i>ASTM D 93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No test data available
Water solubility	Emulsion
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	20.5 mPa.s at 20 °C <i>OECD 114</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No <i>Thermal</i>
Oxidizing properties	No

9.2 Other information

Liquid Density 1.02 g/cm³ at 20 °C

Molecular weight No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

10.6 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Phosgene.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation.

As product:

LD50, Rat, 3,899 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product:

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

Triclopyr butoxyethyl ester.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Central nervous system.

Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Fluroxypyr. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the active ingredient(s):

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.16 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.8 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

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

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

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50, Rat, dust/mist, > 2 mg/l Estimated.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

2-methylpropan-1-ol**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. May cause central nervous system effects.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 28.2 mg/l

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 8000 ppm

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 4.48 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, 32 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, diatom Navicula sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.854 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, Growth inhibition, 14 day, Growth inhibition, 0.0977 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 217.4micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 200micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 2,000 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and degradability**fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)**

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 32 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.2 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 454 d

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Biodegradability: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 18 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.21 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
	0.004 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 8.7 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 5.6 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 95 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

2-methylpropan-1-ol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 90 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.04 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Measured

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.62

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 110 Fish

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.77 at 25 °C estimated

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 71 Fish Estimated.

2-methylpropan-1-ol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.76 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2 Estimated.

12.4 Mobility in soil**fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 6200 - 43000

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil.

For the degradation product:

Triclopyr.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

No relevant data found.

2-methylpropan-1-ol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 2 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

2-methylpropan-1-ol

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

2-methylpropan-1-ol

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1 UN number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Triclopyr, Fluroxypyr)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Triclopyr, Fluroxypyr
14.6 Special precautions for user	Hazard Identification Number: 90

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1 UN number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Triclopyr, Fluroxypyr)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Triclopyr, Fluroxypyr
14.6 Special precautions for user	EmS: F-A, S-F
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1 UN number	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Triclopyr, Fluroxypyr)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available.

Further information:

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L 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.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced

by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Number in Regulation: E1

100 t

200 t

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For proper and safe use of this product, please refer to the approval conditions laid down on the product label.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - On basis of test data.

STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method

Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 - On basis of test data.

Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410 - On basis of test data.

Revision

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; 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; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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.

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