

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

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

Product name: THISTLEX™ Herbicide

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DOW AGROSCIENCES 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: THISTLEX™ Herbicide

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

Identified uses: Plant Protection Product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

CPC2 CAPITAL PARK

FULBOURN

CAMBRIDGE

England

CB21 5XE

UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number:

SDSQuestion@dow.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0031 115 694 982

Local Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 69 4982

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Serious eye damage - Category 1 - H318

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - Respiratory tract irritant. - H335

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated exposure - Category 2 - H373

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1 - H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity - 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: **DANGER**

Hazard statements

- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
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 eye protection/ face protection.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
+ P338 +
P310 CENTER/doctor.
P311 Call a POISON CENTER /doctor.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean 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 Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt; Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt; triethylamine

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
CASRN 119308-91-7 EC-No. - Index-No. -	-	26.6%	Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt	Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 57213-69-1 EC-No. 260-625-1 Index-No. -	-	24.3%	Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 STOT RE - 2 - H373 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 121-44-8 EC-No. 204-469-4 Index-No. 612-004-00-5	01-2119475467-26	< 5.0 %	triethylamine	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Acute Tox. - 3 - H331 Acute Tox. - 3 - H311 Skin Corr. - 1A - H314 STOT SE - 3 - H335
CASRN 64-17-5 EC-No. 200-578-6 Index-No. 603-002-00-5	01-2119457610-43	< 5.0 %	ethanol	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319
CASRN 69029-39-6 EC-No. Polymer Index-No. -	-	< 1.0 %	Alkylphenol alkoxylate	Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411

If present in this product, any not classified components disclosed above for which no country specific OEL value(s) is(are) indicated under Section 8, are being disclosed as voluntarily disclosed components.

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. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

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.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. May produce flash fire. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. If exposed to fire from another source and water is evaporated, exposure to high temperatures may cause toxic fumes. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Eliminate ignition sources. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. 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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area.

Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. 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. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences 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 get in eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin

and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. 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. Never use air pressure for transferring product. 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. Do not store in: Zinc. Brass. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.

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.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt triethylamine	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN, DSEN, BEI
	ACGIH	TWA	0.5 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	1 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	1 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	3 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	TWA	8.4 mg/m3 2 ppm
	2000/39/EC	TWA	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	STEL	12.6 mg/m3 3 ppm
	2000/39/EC	STEL	SKIN
ethanol	GB EH40	TWA	SKIN
	GB EH40	STEL	SKIN
	GB EH40	STEL	17 mg/m3 4 ppm
	GB EH40	TWA	8 mg/m3 2 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
	GB EH40	TWA	1,920 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
Alkylphenol alkoxyate	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m3

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.

Derived No Effect Level

triethylamine

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	12.6 mg/m ³	n.a.	12.6 mg/m ³	12.1 mg/kg bw/day	8.4 mg/m ³	n.a.	8.4 mg/m ³

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

ethanol

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1900 mg/m ³	343 mg/kg bw/day	950 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	950 mg/m ³	206 mg/kg bw/day	114 mg/m ³	87 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

triethylamine

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.064 mg/l
Marine water	0.0064 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.064 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.1992 mg/kg
Soil	2.361 mg/kg

ethanol

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0.96 mg/l
Marine water	0.79 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	2.75 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	580 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	3.6 mg/kg
Marine sediment	2.9 mg/kg

Soil	0.63 mg/kg
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	720 mg/kg food

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: 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.

Individual protection measures

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

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 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: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

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	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.04 1% CIPAC MT 75.1 1% aqueous solution.
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	closed cup >87 °C <i>Setaflash Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
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)	1.15 at 20 °C / 4 °C <i>Pyknometer</i>
Water solubility	Soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 420 °C <i>EC Method A15</i>
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	19.05 mPa.s at 20 °C <i>OECD 114</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	14.47 mm ² /s at 20 °C <i>OECD 114</i>
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No

9.2 Other information

Liquid Density	1.15 g/cm ³ at 20 °C <i>Pyknometer</i>
Molecular weight	No data available
Surface tension	36.6 mN/m at 40 °C

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: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc. Brass.

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: Chlorinated pyridine. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

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.

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, 2,279 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product:

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. In humans, symptoms may include: Headache.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

May cause permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):
Triclopyr triethylamine salt.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.

Carcinogenicity

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

Teratogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure. For the active ingredient(s): Triclopyr triethylamine salt. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses.

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.

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 negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar active ingredient(s). LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.3 mg/l

Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt

Acute inhalation toxicity

Maximum achievable concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.6 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

triethylamine

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). In humans, symptoms may include: Headache.

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, vapour, 14.4 mg/l

ethanol

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 124.7 mg/l

Alkylphenol alkoxyate

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation and other effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

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, > 130 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 130 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 130 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), 14 d, > 130 mg/l, OECD 221.

|| ErC50, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.582 mg/l

|| NOEC, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.0916 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 1358mg/kg bodyweight.

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), > 100µg/bee

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), > 104µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, 650 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt

Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt

Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

triethylamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 25 - 34 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

ethanol

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 70 %

Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Alkylphenol alkoxyate

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

triethylamine

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.45 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 4.9 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

ethanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.31 Measured

Alkylphenol alkoxylate

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. May foam in water.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt

For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

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

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt

For similar active ingredient(s).

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

triethylamine

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 11 - 146 Estimated.

ethanol

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.0 Estimated.

Alkylphenol alkoxylate

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt

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 Triethylamine Salt

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).

triethylamine

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).

ethanol

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

Alkylphenol alkoxyate

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

12.6 Other adverse effects**Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

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

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt

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

triethylamine

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

ethanol

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

Alkylphenol alkoxyate

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) |

- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 9
14.4 Packing group III
14.5 Environmental hazards Triclopyr
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)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 9
14.4 Packing group III
14.5 Environmental hazards Triclopyr
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)
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.

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

Other regulations

Registration Number: MAPP 16123

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.

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
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.
H411	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

Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 - On basis of test data.

STOT SE - 3 - H335 - Calculation method

STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method

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

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

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

Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
SKIN, DSEN, BEI	Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Biological Exposure Indice
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Limit Value - eight hours
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
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.

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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