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: BELKAR™ Herbicide

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
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:
Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - Inhalation - H335
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

![Hazard pictograms]

Signal word: WARNING

Hazard statements
H319  Causes serious eye irritation.
H335  May cause respiratory irritation.
H410  Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
P280  Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P302 + P352  IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305 + P351  IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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  Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyleneoctanamide

2.3 Other hazards
No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.</th>
<th>REACH Registration Number</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>aquatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918-02-1</td>
<td>217-636-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>Picloram</td>
<td>Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>943831-98-9</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.06%</td>
<td>Halauxifen-methyl</td>
<td>Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>909-125-3</td>
<td>01-2119974115-37</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 40.0 - &lt; 50.0 %</td>
<td>Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 STOT SE - 3 - H335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84961-74-0</td>
<td>284-664-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 10.0 %</td>
<td>Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34590-94-8</td>
<td>252-104-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 10.0 %</td>
<td>Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether</td>
<td>Not classified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
**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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

**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:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

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: Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

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. 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. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. 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 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. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picloram</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Derived No Effect Level

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

#### Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute systemic effects</th>
<th>Acute local effects</th>
<th>Long-term systemic effects</th>
<th>Long-term local effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>65 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>310 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consumers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute systemic effects</th>
<th>Acute local effects</th>
<th>Long-term systemic effects</th>
<th>Long-term local effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>15 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td>1.67 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Predicted No Effect Concentration

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compartment</th>
<th>PNEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>19 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>1.9 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>190 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>4168 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>70.2 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>7.02 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>2.74 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 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 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: 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, 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: Solvent
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: 3.04 1% Aqueous solution
Melting point/range: No data available
Freezing point: No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg): No data available
Flash point: > 100 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): No data available
Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit: No data available
Upper explosion limit: No data available
Vapor Pressure: No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1): No data available
Relative Density (water = 1): No data available
Water solubility: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature: 244 °C
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Dynamic Viscosity: 22.9 mPa.s at 20 °C
Kinematic Viscosity: No data available
Explosive properties: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties: No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

9.2 Other information
Liquid Density: 0.9417 g/cm3 at 20 °C
Molecular weight: No data available
Surface tension: 28.5 mN/m at 25 °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:** Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.

10.5 **Incompatible materials:** None known.

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. Hydrogen fluoride.

---

**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: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, 3,000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Effects may be delayed.

**Sensitization**

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For the solvent(s):
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.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**
For the active ingredient(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.
Gastrointestinal tract.
For the solvent(s):
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

**Carcinogenicity**
For the active ingredient(s): Picloram. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For similar active ingredient(s). Halauxifen. 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.

For the solvent(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**
For the active ingredient(s): Picloram. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

For similar active ingredient(s). Halauxifen. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

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

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Picloram**

Acute inhalation toxicity
Vapors are unlikely due to physical properties. Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0.035 mg/l

Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Halaxifen-methyl**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

No adverse effects are anticipated from inhalation. For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects: No relevant data found.

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 3.551 mg/l

**Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 7 Hour, vapour, 3.35 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

---

**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), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 18.3 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, 9.37 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 8.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0445 mg/l

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0048 mg/l
Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 119µg/bee
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 250µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Picloram
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. Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 1.95 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, half-life, > 1.8 year, pH 5 - 9, Half-life Temperature 45 °C, Measured

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 12.5 Hour

Halauxifen-methyl
Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s), Halauxifen. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 7.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: > 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.890 mg/g

**Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine**

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

**Biodegradation**: 87.35 %
**Exposure time**: 28 d
**Method**: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

**Biodegradability**: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass
**Biodegradation**: 75 %
**Exposure time**: 28 d
**Method**: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Picloram**

**Bioaccumulation**: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
**Partition coefficient**: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.92
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF)**: 0.54 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

**Halauxifen-methyl**

**Bioaccumulation**: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
**Partition coefficient**: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.76
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF)**: 233 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) 42 d

**Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide**

**Bioaccumulation**: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
**Partition coefficient**: n-octanol/water(log Pow): <3.44 at 20 °C

**Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine**

**Bioaccumulation**: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
**Partition coefficient**: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.51 at 20 °C

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

**Bioaccumulation**: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
**Partition coefficient**: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.01 Measured

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Picloram**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
**Partition coefficient (Koc)**: 35

**Halauxifen-methyl**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 5684

**Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide**
Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 527.3

**Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine**
No relevant data found.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.28 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Picloram**
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).

**Halauxifen-methyl**
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).

**Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide**
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).

**Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine**
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).

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**
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

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

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

**Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide**
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine**
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**
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. (Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 9
14.4 Packing group III
14.5 Environmental hazards Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl
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. (Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 9
14.4 Packing group III
14.5 Environmental hazards Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl
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. (Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)

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.


Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Number in Regulation: E1

- 100 t
- 200 t

**Other regulations**

Registration Number: MAPP 18615

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.
H315  Causes skin irritation.
H318  Causes serious eye damage.
H319  Causes serious eye irritation.
H335  May cause respiratory irritation.
H400  Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410  Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412  Harmful 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 Irrit. - 2 - H319 - On basis of test data.
STOT SE - 3 - H335 - Calculation method
Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 - On basis of test data.
Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410 - On basis of test data.

Revision
Identification Number: 97028312 / A293 / Issue Date: 31.07.2018 / Version: 1.2
DAS Code: GF-3447
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

| 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 |
| STEL | Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) |
| TWA | Limit Value - eight hours |
| Aquatic Acute | Acute aquatic toxicity |
| Aquatic Chronic | Chronic aquatic toxicity |
| Eye Dam. | Serious eye damage |
| Eye Irrit. | Eye irritation |
| Skin Irrit. | Skin irritation |
| 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.

GB