

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

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

Product name: GALAXY™ Herbicide

Revision Date: 16.08.2018

Version: 4.1

Date of last issue: 08.03.2017

Print Date: 16.08.2018

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: GALAXY™ 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:

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation - H332

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

Aspiration toxicity - Category 1 - H304

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

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P391	Collect spillage.
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.
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Contains Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

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 81406-37-3 EC-No. 279-752-9 Index-No. 607-272-00-5	—	13.9%	fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 1702-17-6 EC-No. 216-935-4 Index-No. 607-231-00-1	—	7.7%	Clopyralid (ISO)	Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 145701-23-1 EC-No. Not available Index-No. 613-230-00-7	—	0.2%	Florasulam (ISO)	Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN not available EC-No. 922-153-0 Index-No. —	01-2119451097-39	> 40.0 - < 50.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
CASRN 1118-92-9 EC-No. 214-272-5 Index-No. —	—	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %	N,N- Dimethyloctanamid e	Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318
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 Not Available EC-No. 918-811-1 Index-No. —	01-2119463583-34	< 5.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	STOT SE - 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411

CASRN 91-20-3 EC-No. 202-049-5 Index-No. 601-052-00-2	–	< 1.0 %	Naphthalene	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Carc. - 2 - H351 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
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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. 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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not 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: Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). 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. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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: 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: Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. 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. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. 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. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. 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 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.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3
Clopyralid (ISO)	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	91/322/EEC	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm

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.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1-hydroxypyrene	Urine	After shift	4 µmol/mol creatinine	GB EH40 BAT

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: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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: 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 to brown
Odor	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	2.49 <i>CIPAC MT 75</i> (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	> 100 °C <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</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)	1.0399 at 20 °C / 4 °C <i>Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)</i>
Water solubility	No test data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	none below 400 degC
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	7.8 cSt at 40 °C
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	No data available
Surface tension	36.1 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. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong 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 fluoride. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur 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, 3,378 mg/kg Estimated.

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

Mist may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. For narcotic effects: No relevant data found.

As product:

LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 3.35 mg/l Estimated.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. Effects may be slow to heal.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

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)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the major component(s):

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

For the minor component(s):

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

Kidney.

Carcinogenicity

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

Teratogenicity

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): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, active ingredient did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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, 7.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 6.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 3.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50, Lemna gibba, 7 d, Growth rate inhibition, 0.42 mg/l

ErC50, diatom Navicula sp., 72 Hour, Biomass, 1.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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), > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 86.7µg/bee

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 248.21 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

Clopyralid (ISO)

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 5 - 10 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.71 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, pH 4 - 9, Stable

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Atmospheric half-life: 261 d

Florasulam (ISO)

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 2 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.85 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	0.012 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

, > 30 d

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 1.82 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). 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.

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

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

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

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

Naphthalene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

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

Clopyralid (ISO)

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.63

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 1 Fish Measured

Florasulam (ISO)

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.22

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8 Fish 28 d Measured

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar material(s):
Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

N,N-Dimethyloctanamide

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.59 at 23 °C

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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar material(s):
Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Naphthalene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.3 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300 Fish 28 d Measured

12.4 Mobility in soil

fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 6200 - 43000

Clopyralid (ISO)

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 4.9

Florasulam (ISO)

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 4 - 54

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

No relevant data found.

N,N-Dimethyloctanamide

No relevant data found.

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

No relevant data found.

Naphthalene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 240 - 1300 Measured

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).

Clopyralid (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).

Florasulam (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).

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

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).

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).

Calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

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

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

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).

Naphthalene

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

12.6 Other adverse effects

fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)

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

Clopyralid (ISO)

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

Florasulam (ISO)

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

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

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

N,N-Dimethyloctanamide

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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

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

Naphthalene

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.(Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid)

- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 9
14.4 Packing group III
14.5 Environmental hazards Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid
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.(Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 9
14.4 Packing group III
14.5 Environmental hazards Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid
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.(Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid)
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 14085

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

Other information

The data given in this Safety Data Sheet are recognized as valid and approved by our company. The national Competent Authority has determined its classification based on other criteria. Our company abides by the applicable national decision and has therefore implemented the mandated classifications, however, the approved company data will still be presented.

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

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
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

Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 - On basis of test data.

Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - On basis of test data.

Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - On basis of test data.

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Assigned by national authority.

Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 - Calculation method

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

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

Revision

Identification Number: 279212 / A293 / Issue Date: 16.08.2018 / Version: 4.1

DAS Code: GF-1374

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

Legend

91/322/EEC	Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
GB EH40 BAT	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
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.

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