

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

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

Product name: ZYPAR™ Herbicide

Revision Date: 27.03.2017

Version: 2.0

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DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: ZYPAR™ 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

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

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

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: **WARNING**

Hazard statements

- H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 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.
 + P338
 P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Supplemental information

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

Contains Cloquintocet-mexyl

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 943831-98-9 EC-No. Not available Index-No. -	-	0.68%	Halauxifen-methyl	Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 99607-70-2 EC-No. Not available Index-No. -	01-2119381871-32 01-2119401416-51 01-2119403579-35	0.65%	Cloquintocet-mexyl	Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 145701-23-1 EC-No. Not available Index-No. 613-230-00-7	-	0.54%	Florasulam (ISO)	Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 108-32-7 EC-No. 203-572-1 Index-No. 607-194-00-1	01-2119537232-48	< 5.0 %	propylene carbonate	Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319
CASRN 25322-69-4 EC-No. Polymer Index-No. -	-	< 5.0 %	Polypropylene glycol	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302
CASRN 68953-96-8 EC-No. 273-234-6 Index-No. -	01-2119964467-24	< 5.0 %	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Acute Tox. - 4 - H312 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
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

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.

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

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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: 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: This material does not burn. If exposed to fire from another source, use suitable extinguishing agent for that fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: No data available

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. 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: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

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. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Polypropylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m ³

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

8.2 Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

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

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as

respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

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	Off-white
Odor	Solvent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	4.37 <i>pH Electrode</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	closed cup >100 °C <i>PMCC</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.929 at 20 °C
Water solubility	No test data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

9.2 Other information

Liquid Density	0.929 g/cm ³ at 20 °C
Molecular weight	No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

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.

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

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 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 exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Bone marrow.

Kidney.

Liver.

Thymus.

Thyroid.

Bladder.

For the major component(s):

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Florasulam. Cloquintocet-mexyl. For similar active ingredient(s).

Halauxifen. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. For the major component(s): No relevant data found.

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 major component(s): No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Cloquintocet-mexyl. Florasulam. For similar active ingredient(s).

Halauxifen. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For the major component(s): No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

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

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Halauxifen-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.

Cloquintocet-mexyl**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.42 mg/l

Florasulam (ISO)**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.0 mg/l

propylene carbonate**Acute inhalation toxicity**

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to vapor.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Polypropylene glycol**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 4.688 mg/l

Maximum attainable concentration.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity**Acute toxicity to fish**

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 81 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 5.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

EC50, Lemna gibba, 7 d, Number of fronds, 0.086 mg/l

EC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.065 mg/l

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.00298 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), mortality, > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 213.4µg/bee

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, mortality, > 1,000 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

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
	0.012 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

, > 30 d

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 1.82 Hour

Method: Estimated.

propylene carbonate

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: 94 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 97 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Polypropylene glycol

Biodegradability: For this family of materials: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

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: 2.9 %

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).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**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

Cloquintocet-mexyl

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.3 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 122 - 621 Fish

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

propylene carbonate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). 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. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.41 Measured

Polypropylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: For this family of materials: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.6 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

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).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Halauxifen-methyl

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 5684

Cloquintocet-mexyl

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 38070 Estimated.

Florasulam (ISO)

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 4 - 54

propylene carbonate

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

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.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 15 Estimated.

Polypropylene glycol

No data available.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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).

Cloquintocet-mexyl

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).

propylene carbonate

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

Polypropylene glycol

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, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

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, 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).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Halauxifen-methyl

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl

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.

propylene carbonate

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

Polypropylene glycol

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

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.

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.(Halauxifen-methyl, CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Halauxifen-methyl, CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL
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.(Halauxifen-methyl, CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Halauxifen-methyl, CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL
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.(Halauxifen-methyl, CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL)
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: PCS NO. 05800

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.

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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

Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - On basis of test data.
 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - On basis of test data.
 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - On basis of test data.
 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 - On basis of test data.
 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410 - Calculation method

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

Legend

TWA	8-hr Time Weighted Average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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