

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

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

**Product name:** STARANE™ Gold Herbicide

**Revision Date:** 12.09.2016

**Version:** 6.3

**Print Date:** 12.09.2016

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.

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

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name:** STARANE™ Gold Herbicide

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

**Identified uses:** Plant Protection Product

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LIMITED

CPC2 CAPITAL PARK

FULBOURN

CAMBRIDGE

England

CB21 5XE

UNITED KINGDOM

**Customer Information Number:**

SDSQuestion@dow.com

### 1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 0031 115 694 982

**Local Emergency Contact:** 00 31 115 69 4982

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## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 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

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - Narcotic effects. - H336

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2 - H411

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.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	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 soap and 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.
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, C9, aromatics

## 2.3 Other hazards

No data available

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## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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### 3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
<b>CASRN</b> 81406-37-3 <b>EC-No.</b> 279-752-9 <b>Index-No.</b> 607-272-00-5	–	14.6%	fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
<b>CASRN</b> 145701-23-1 <b>EC-No.</b> Not available <b>Index-No.</b> 613-230-00-7	–	0.1%	Florasulam (ISO)	Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
<b>CASRN</b> Not available <b>EC-No.</b> 918-668-5 <b>Index-No.</b> –	01-2119455851-35	> 30.0 - < 40.0 %	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 STOT SE - 3 - H336 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
<b>CASRN</b> 57-55-6 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-338-0 <b>Index-No.</b> –	01-2119456809-23	< 5.0 %	Propylene glycol	Not classified

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:** 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:** Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. 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.

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## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media:** To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** No data available

### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). 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.

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## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** No smoking in area. 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.

**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.

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## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

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

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## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Propylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

GB EH40	TWA	474 mg/m3	150 ppm
GB EH40	TWA		10 mg/m3
GB EH40	TWA particles		10 mg/m3
GB EH40	TWA Total vapour and particles	474 mg/m3	150 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.

## 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. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

#### 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. 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. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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.

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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Suspension
Color	Off-white
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	6.2 1% CIPAC MT 75.2 (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	<b>closed cup</b> 63 °C <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
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)	0.991 at 20 °C / 4 °C <i>Pyknometer</i>
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C at 1,006 mbar <i>92/69/EEC A15</i> none below 400 degC
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	110 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40 °C Approx.
Explosive properties	No <i>EEC A14</i>
Oxidizing properties	No

### 9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	No data available
Surface tension	36.5 mN/m at 25 °C <i>EC Method A5</i>

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

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**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:** Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures.

**10.5 Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Strong oxidizers.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:** Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*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: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, male, > 2,000 mg/kg

##### 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, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. 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.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.



### **Sensitization**

For the active ingredient(s):

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

### **Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

For the active ingredient(s):

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

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

Blood.

Eye.

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Lung.

In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

### **Carcinogenicity**

For the minor component(s): Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

For similar active ingredient(s). 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.

Based on information for component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

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

Based on information for 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.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:****fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)****Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

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

**Florasulam (ISO)****Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics****Acute inhalation toxicity**

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 10.2 mg/l

**Propylene glycol****Acute inhalation toxicity**

Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). LC50, Rabbit, 2 Hour, dust/mist, 317.042 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**12.1 Toxicity****Acute toxicity to fish**

Based on information for component(s):

LC50, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 Hour, 13.5 mg/l

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for component(s):

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 Hour, 31.7 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), 14 d, Biomass, > 2.248 mg/l

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 24.8 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

For the active ingredient(s):

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2,000 mg/kg

For the active ingredient(s):

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, 359micrograms/bee

For the active ingredient(s):

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, 959micrograms/bee

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, 608 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

**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.

### Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

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

### Propylene glycol

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 81 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 96 %

**Exposure time:** 64 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

### fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)

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

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

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

### 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, C9, aromatics

**Bioaccumulation:** For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

### Propylene glycol

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -1.07 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 0.09 Estimated.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

### fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 6200 - 43000

### Florasulam (ISO)

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 4 - 54

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

No relevant data found.

**Propylene glycol**

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):** < 1 Estimated.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

**fluoroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)**

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

**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, C9, aromatics**

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

**Propylene 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).

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

**fluoroxypyr-meptyl (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, C9, aromatics**

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

**Propylene glycol**

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

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## **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**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.

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## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### 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, Florasulam)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Fluroxypyr, Florasulam
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, Florasulam)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Fluroxypyr, Florasulam
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, Florasulam)
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.

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## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### 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: E2

200 t

500 t

Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Number in Regulation: 34

2,500 t

25,000 t

#### Other regulations

Registration Number: MAPP 10879

### 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.

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## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory 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.  
 STOT SE - 3 - H335 - Calculation method  
 STOT SE - 3 - H336 - Calculation method  
 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411 - Calculation method

**Revision**

Identification Number: 101194172 / A293 / Issue Date: 12.09.2016 / Version: 6.3

DAS Code: GF-185

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

**Legend**

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
TWA	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
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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