

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED

Product name: GRAZON™ Extra Herbicide

Issue Date: 25.10.2016

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DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA 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: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: GRAZON™ Extra Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED
LVL 5 20 RODBOROUGH RD
FRENCHS FOREST NSW 2086
AUSTRALIA

Customer Information Number:

1800-700-096

auscustomerservice@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 613-9663-2130

Local Emergency Contact: 1800-033-882

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

Transport Emergency Only Dial 000

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids - Category 4

Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements

Combustible liquid.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Collect spillage.

Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE 8

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7	36.35%
Picloram	1918-02-1	8.71%
Aminopyralid	150114-71-9	0.7%
Oxirane, polymer with	37251-69-7	< 10.0 %

methyloxirane,
mono(nonylphenyl)ether

Hexyloxypropylamine	16728-61-3	< 10.0 %
Balance	Not available	<= 38.24 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. 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

Hazchem Code

•2X

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: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. 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

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. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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.

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.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING HOW THE CHEMICAL MAY BE SAFELY USED

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. 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. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with

skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: 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.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN, DSEN, BEI
Picloram	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m ³
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
Aminopyralid	Dow IHG	TWA	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.

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.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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 AS/NZS 2161.10) 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 AS/NZS 2161.10) 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.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Other Information: Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:
 AS/NZS 1336: Eye and face protection – Guidelines.
 AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
 AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.
 AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.
 AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.
 AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Brown
Odor	Ester.
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	200 °C
Flash point	closed cup 82 °C <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Liquid Density	1.148 g/ml

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

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

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

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

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

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. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

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

For similar material(s):

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

For similar material(s):

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 4,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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.

Sensitization

For the active ingredient(s):
Has caused 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 active ingredient(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.
Gastrointestinal tract.
For the solvent(s):
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

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

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

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

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Triclopyr butoxyethyl ester. 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 active ingredient(s): Picloram. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother. For the solvent(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the active ingredient(s): Picloram. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For the solvent(s): Studies in laboratory animals indicate that diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (DEGEE) is not a reproductive toxicant even when given in large amounts (a few percent in the drinking water). However, at the highest doses, it caused some toxic effects in offspring of treated animals: increased liver weight, decreased brain weight, reduced sperm motility.

Mutagenicity

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

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester****Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.8 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.

Picloram**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Vapors are unlikely due to physical properties. Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0.035 mg/l

Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Aminopyralid**Acute inhalation toxicity**

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.5 mg/l

Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane, mono(nonylphenyl)ether**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Hexyloxypropylamine**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

The LC50 has not been determined.

Balance**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.36 mg/l

LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, 0.310 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3.00 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0473 mg/l

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.00722 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 0.0263 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 1.6 mg/l

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 5.1 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 2.9 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 21 d, 735mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, 1890mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 110µg/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 100µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,042 mg/kg

Picloram

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 8.8 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44.2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 78.7 mg/l

EC50, Lemna gibba, Growth inhibition, 14 d, 102 mg/l

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.558 mg/l

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0095 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), flow-through test, 70 d, 0.55 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 6.79 mg/l

LOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 13.5 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 9.57 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), 14 d, > 2510mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), > 5000mg/kg diet.

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 d, > 74micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, survival, > 5,000 mg/kg

Aminopyralid**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), 96 Hour, > 89 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., 72 Hour, 18 mg/l

EC50, *Lemna gibba*, 14 d, > 88 mg/l

ErC50, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.363 mg/l

NOEC, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.0639 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

Bacteria, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 36 d, growth, 1.36 mg/l

NOEC, *Cyprinodon variegatus* (sheepshead minnow), 0.1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 100 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 5620mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.
oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 120micrograms/bee
contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

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

Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane, mono(nonylphenyl)ether

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 86 mg/l

Hexyloxypropylamine

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Balance

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Biodegradability: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment.

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 18 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.39 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 8.7 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 5.6 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Picloram

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 1.95 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, > 1.8 year, pH 5 - 9, Half-life Temperature 45 °C, Measured

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitizer:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 12.5 Hour**Aminopyralid****Biodegradability:** Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 19.5 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, pH 5 - 9, Half-life Temperature 20 °C, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 5 - 9, Half-life Temperature 50 °C, Stable

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitizer:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 6.4 d**Method:** Estimated.**Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane, mono(nonylphenyl)ether****Biodegradability:** No relevant information found.**Hexyloxypropylamine****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Balance****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Bioaccumulative potential****Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 4.62**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 110 Fish**Picloram****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -1.92**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 0.54 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)**Aminopyralid****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -2.87**Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane, mono(nonylphenyl)ether****Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

Hexyloxypropylamine

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 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10 Fish Estimated.

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in Soil

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil.

For the degradation product:

Triclopyr.

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

Picloram

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 35

Aminopyralid

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 14

Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane, mono(nonylphenyl)ether

No relevant data found.

Hexyloxypropylamine

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 217.7 Estimated.

Balance

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

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).

Picloram

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

Aminopyralid

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).

Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane, mono(nonylphenyl)ether

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

Hexyloxypropylamine

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

Balance

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

Other adverse effects**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

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

Picloram

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

Aminopyralid

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

Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane, mono(nonylphenyl)ether

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

Hexyloxypropylamine

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

Balance

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal 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.

This product when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester, Picloram)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester, Picloram

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester, Picloram)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester, Picloram
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):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester, Picloram)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

Hazchem Code

•2X

Further information:

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG). This applies when transported by road or rail in packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg(L) or IBCs per ADG Special Provision AU01.

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

Poison Schedule

S6

APVMA Approval Number: 60830

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

The product is used in a biocide/pesticide application and is subject to the applicable regulation. It contains a component exempt from inventory listing requirements. Because an intentional component of the product is not on the inventory, the product may only be used in the exempt application.

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AU OEL	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN, DSEN, BEI	Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Biological Exposure Indice
TWA	Exposure standard - time weighted average

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