SAFETY DATA SHEET

GARLON™ Max 270 EW

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	01.06.2023	800080004391	Date of first issue: 01.06.2023

Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of South Africa and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : GARLON™ Max 270 EW

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Plant Protection Product, Herbicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Manufacturer/importer
Corteva Agriscience RSA Proprietary Limited
Block A, 2nd Floor, Lakefield Office Park, 272 West Avenue
Centurion, Gauteng, 1063
SOUTH AFRICA

Customer Information Number : +27 (0) 12 683 5700
E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-Hour Local Emergency Contact: +27 82 895 0621
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +32 3 575 55 55

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Kidney	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements : EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves.

Response:

P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7 265-024-8	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT RE 2; H373 (Kidney) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	29,44

		M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	
Aminopyralid Potassium	566191-87-5	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	3,13
Picloram	1918-02-1 217-636-1	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	>= 0,025 - < 0,1
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0,0025 - < 0,025

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : 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.

If inhaled : 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.

In case of 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.

In case of 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.
If swallowed	:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers,underwater.
See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped,
Recovered material should be stored in a vented container.
The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).
Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.
Do not breathe vapours/dust.
Do not smoke.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Do not get on skin or clothing.
Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in a closed container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Picloram	1918-02-1	OEL-RL	10 mg/m3	ZA OEL
	Further information: Occupational Exposure Limits - Restricted Limits For Hazardous Chemical Agents			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Propylene glycol	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	168 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH2PO4)	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	4,07 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3,04 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Propylene glycol	Fresh water	260 mg/l
	Marine water	26 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	183 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	20000 mg/l

	Fresh water sediment	572 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	57,2 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	50 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH2PO4)	Fresh water	0,05 mg/l
	Marine water	0,005 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0,5 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	50 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).
Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Hand protection

Remarks : 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.
Skin and body 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	White to tan
Odour	:	Mild
Odour Threshold	:	No test data available
pH	:	7,86 (20,6 °C) Concentration: 1 % Method: CIPAC MT 75.2
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point		No test data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No test data available
Flash point	:	> 100 °C Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93, closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No test data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No test data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No test data available
Vapour pressure	:	No test data available
Relative vapour density	:	No test data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	1,133 g/mL

Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Method: EC Method A15 none below 400 degC
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	51 cP (40 °C) Method: ASTM D7042
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No Method: EC Method A.14
Oxidizing properties	:	No

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	31,1 mN/m, 25 °C, EC Method A5

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong acids Strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,21 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 803 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4,8 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust.
Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50 (Rat): > 5,10 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Picloram:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): > 5.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:
Convulsions.

LD50 (Rat, female): 4.012 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0,035 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 675,3 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,25 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	No eye irritation

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay
Species	:	Mouse
Assessment	:	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Remarks	:	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Picloram:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species	:	Mouse
Assessment	:	The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Picloram:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Not mutagenic when tested in bacterial or mammalian systems.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Triclopyr., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Picloram:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : 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. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Reproductive toxicity - As- : For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., In animal stud-

sessment		ies, did not interfere with reproduction. For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Picloram:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

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

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Target Organs	:	Kidney
Assessment	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).
Aminopyralid.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Gastrointestinal tract.

Picloram:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.
Gastrointestinal tract.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

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

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Picloram:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,0 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 6,3 mg/l

plants		End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,194 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,0029 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: > 1.000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). oral LD50: 2002 mg/kg bodyweight. Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) contact LD50: > 200 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees) oral LD50: > 200 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0,36 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,9 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3,00 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,0473 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,00722 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0,0263 mg/l
Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 1,6 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

LOEC: 5,1 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 2,9 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: > 521 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : oral LD50: 735 mg/kg bodyweight.
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

dietary LC50: 1890 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 8 d
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 110 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: > 100 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Algae): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,363 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,0639 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).
Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Picloram:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8,8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 78,7 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 102 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Test Type: Growth inhibition

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,558 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,0095 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	0,55 mg/l Exposure time: 70 d Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 6,79 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: static test LOEC: 13,5 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: static test MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 9,57 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: static test
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: > 5.000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	contact LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees) oral LD50: > 74 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 d Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,9 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3,7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent LC50 (Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)): 1,9 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,8 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,21 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent ErC50 (diatom Skeletonema costatum): 0,36 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent NOEC (diatom Skeletonema costatum): 0,15 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Bacteria (active sludge)): 28,52 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 18 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	:	0,004 kg/kg
ThOD	:	1,21 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): 8,7 d (25 °C)
pH: 7

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 2,3E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Aminopyralid.
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: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Picloram:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 1,95 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): > 1,8 yr (45 °C)
pH: 5 - 9
Method: Measured

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitiser: OH radicals
Concentration: 1.500.000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 8,5E-13 cm3/s

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 24 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: Abiotic degradation: The material is rapidly degradable by abiotic means.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 110
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 4,62 pH: 7 Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Picloram:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0,54
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1,92 Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3,2 Method: Calculated.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1,19 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Remarks: 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).
Stability in soil	:	Test Type: aerobic degradation Dissipation time: 144 - 1.248 h

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Picloram:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Koc: 35 Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Stability in soil	:	Test Type: aerobic degradation Dissipation time: 167 - 513 h Method: Measured Test Type: anaerobic degradation Dissipation time: > 300 h Method: Measured

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Koc: 104 Method: Estimated. Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150). 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.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment	:	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Assessment	:	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 Potassium:

Assessment	:	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:

Assessment	:	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).

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Picloram:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: 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

Product : 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

UNRTDG	:	UN 3082
IMDG	:	UN 3082
IATA	:	UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UNRTDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr)
IMDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr)
IATA	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Triclopyr)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UNRTDG	:	9
IMDG	:	9
IATA	:	9

14.4 Packing group

UNRTDG

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IMDG

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Remarks	:	Stowage category A

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y964
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y964
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

IMDG

Marine pollutant	:	yes(Triclopyr)

14.6 Special precautions for user

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	E1	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.
The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009.
Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

SECTION 16: Other information

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.
Classification was done in accordance with UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Purple Book and complies with the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021.

Full text of H-Statements

H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
ZA OEL	:	South Africa. The Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, Occupational Exposure Limits
ZA OEL / OEL-RL	:	Occupational Exposure Limit Restricted limit - 8- hour exposure or equivalent (12 hour shifts)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Based on product data or assessment
STOT RE 2	H373	Calculation method

Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-1365

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

ZA / 6N