# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# MEZAVUE™ 250 EW

| Version | Revision Date: | SDS Number: | Date of last issue: 11.12.2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.0 | 30.05.2023 | 800080005602 | Date of first issue: 11.12.2021 |

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 : MEZAVUE™ 250 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

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 : 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 :

**Response:**

P391 Collect spillage.

**Disposal:**

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

**Additional Labelling**

EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

### 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.<br>EC-No.<br>Index-No.<br>Registration number | Classification | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---|---|---|---|
| fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO) | 81406-37-3<br>279-752-9<br>607-272-00-5 | Aquatic Acute 1; H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 | 12,53 |
| Picloram Potassium Salt | 2545-60-0<br>219-829-6 | Eye Irrit. 2; H319<br>Aquatic Acute 1; H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410<br>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1<br>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10 | 10,06 |
| Aminopyralid Potassium | 566191-87-5 | Aquatic Acute 1; | 5,15 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 | |
| N,N-Dimethyloctanamide | 1118-92-9<br>214-272-5 | Skin Irrit. 2; H315<br>Eye Dam. 1; H318 | >= 3 - < 10 |
| N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide | 14433-76-2<br>238-405-1<br>01-2119485027-36 | Skin Irrit. 2; H315<br>Eye Irrit. 2; H319<br>STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)<br>Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 | >= 2,5 - < 3 |
| 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one | 2634-33-5<br>220-120-9<br>613-088-00-6 | Acute Tox. 4; H302<br>Skin Irrit. 2; H315<br>Eye Dam. 1; H318<br>Skin Sens. 1; H317<br>Aquatic Acute 1; H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 3; H412<br>_____<br>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 | >= 0,0025 - < 0,025 |
| hexachlorobenzene | 118-74-1<br>204-273-9<br>602-065-00-6 | Carc. 1B; H350<br>STOT RE 1; H372 (Adrenal gland, Kidney, Liver, Bone, Skin, Thyroid)<br>Aquatic Acute 1; H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410<br>_____<br>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10<br>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1.000 | < 0,0002 |

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. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.<br>Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area. |
| 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 | : | No emergency medical treatment necessary. |

### 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.<br>Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.<br>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<br>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. |
| 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.<br>Combustion products may include and are not limited to:<br>Carbon oxides |

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Special protective equipment | : | Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| for firefighters | | essary. Use personal protective equipment. |
| Specific extinguishing methods | : | Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.<br>Evacuate area.<br>Use water spray to cool unopened containers. |
| Further information | : | Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. |

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental precautions | : | Discharge into the environment must be avoided.<br>Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.<br>Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).<br>Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.<br>Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. |

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Methods for cleaning up | : | Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant.<br>Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.<br>For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped,<br>Recovered material should be stored in a vented container.<br>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.<br>Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.<br>Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).<br>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 | : | Do not breathe vapours/dust.<br>Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety |

practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
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. 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**

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

| Substance name | End Use | Exposure routes | Potential health effects | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glycerol | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 56 mg/m3 |
| | Consumers | Ingestion | Long-term systemic effects | 229 mg/kg bw/day |
| | Consumers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 33 mg/m3 |

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

| Substance name | Environmental Compartment | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Glycerol | Fresh water | 0,885 mg/l |
| | Marine water | 0,0885 mg/l |
| | Intermittent use/release | 8,85 mg/l |
| | Sewage treatment plant | 1000 mg/l |
| | Fresh water sediment | 3,3 mg/kg |
| | Marine sediment | 0,33 mg/kg |
| | Soil | 0,141 mg/kg |

**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).<br>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: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. |
| 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.<br>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 | : | tan |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Odour | : | Solvent |
| Odour Threshold | : | No data available |
| pH | : | 7,71<br>1% Aqueous solution |
| Melting point/range | : | Not applicable |
| Freezing point | | No data available |
| Boiling point/boiling range | : | No data available |
| Flash point | : | > 100 °C<br>Method: ASTM D 93, closed cup |
| Evaporation rate | : | No data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : | No data available |
| Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit | : | No data available |
| Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit | : | No data available |
| Vapour pressure | : | No data available |
| Relative vapour density | : | No data available |
| Density | : | 1,15 g/cm3 (20 °C)<br>Method: OECD 109 |
| Solubility(ies) | | |
| Water solubility | : | emulsifies in water |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | No data available |
| Viscosity | | |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : | 12,5 mPa.s (40 °C)<br>Method: OECD 114 |
| Explosive properties | : | Not explosive |
| Oxidizing properties | : | No |

### 9.2 Other information

Flammability (liquids) : Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.

## 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

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:
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 423
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,69 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
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
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 1,16 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
Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 2.675 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 1,6 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
Remarks: For similar material(s):
Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Estimated.
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

**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

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 3,551 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: dust/mist<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity<br>Remarks: For similar material(s): |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg<br>Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity |

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 - 5.000 mg/kg |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 3,551 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: dust/mist<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity<br>Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration. |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 - 5.000 mg/kg |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat): 675,3 mg/kg |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat): 0,25 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: dust/mist<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg |

**hexachlorobenzene:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat): 3.500 mg/kg |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity |

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

**Product:**

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

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Result : No skin irritation

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Result : Skin irritation

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Result : 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:**

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Result : Eye irritation

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Result : Corrosive

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Result : 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 : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).
Picloram.
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

**Aminopyralid Potassium:**

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Remarks : For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks : For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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

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

**hexachlorobenzene:**

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., The preponderance of data shows picloram to be non-mutagenic in 'in vitro' (test tube) tests and in animal test systems.

**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.

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

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

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

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

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

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

**hexachlorobenzene:**

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

**Carcinogenicity**

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

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

**Aminopyralid Potassium:**

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

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Similar material(s) did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**hexachlorobenzene:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Possible human carcinogen

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Picloram acid., In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**Aminopyralid Potassium:**

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

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No relevant data found.
For similar material(s):, Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**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.<br>Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. |

**hexachlorobenzene:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reproductive toxicity - Assessment | : | In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction.<br>Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother., Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother., Toxicity to the neonate but not birth defects have occurred in offspring of humans known to have ingested toxic amounts of hexachlorobenzene. |

**STOT - single exposure**

**Product:**

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

**Components:**

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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. |

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

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

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assessment | : | May cause respiratory irritation. |

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

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

**hexachlorobenzene:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assessment | : | Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity. |

**STOT - repeated exposure**

**Components:**

**hexachlorobenzene:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Exposure routes | : | Ingestion |
| Target Organs | : | Adrenal gland, Kidney, Liver, Bone, Skin, Thyroid |
| Assessment | : | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

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

**Aminopyralid Potassium:**

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

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remarks | : | Based on information for a similar material:<br>In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:<br>Kidney.<br>Eye. |

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remarks | : | For similar material(s):<br>In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:<br>Eye.<br>Liver.<br>Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. |

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

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

**hexachlorobenzene:**

Remarks : In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Eye.
In humans, symptoms may include:
Hair (alopecia)
Convulsions.
Tremors.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Immune system.
Kidney.
Liver.
Nervous system.

**Aspiration toxicity**

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

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**Aminopyralid Potassium:**
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

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

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Product:**

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: > 2.000 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).<br><br>LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0,225 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Test Type: semi-static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0,183 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h<br>Test Type: semi-static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0,24 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 72 h<br>Test Type: static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent<br><br>EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 0,47 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 72 h<br><br>ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1,410 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br><br>ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,075 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 14 d<br><br>NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,031 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 14 d |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC: 0,32 mg/l<br>Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) |
| Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms | : | LC50: > 1.000 mg/kg<br>Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms) |
| Toxicity to terrestrial organisms | : | Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).<br>Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).<br><br>oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.<br>Exposure time: 5 d<br>Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)<br><br>dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet.<br>Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) |

oral LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: > 100 micrograms/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. |

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | Remarks: For similar material(s):<br>Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).<br><br>LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 137 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br><br>LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 48 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 212 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 85,5 mg/l<br>End point: Biomass<br>Exposure time: 120 h<br><br>ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,558 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 14 d<br>Remarks: For similar material(s):<br><br>NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,0095 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 14 d<br>Remarks: For similar material(s): |
| M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) | : | 1 |
| M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) | : | 10 |
| Toxicity to terrestrial organisms | : | Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).<br><br>oral LD50: > 2.250 mg/kg<br>Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)<br><br>oral LD50: > 5.620 mg/kg |

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

**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.

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 14,8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7,7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16,06 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 14,8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7,7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16,06 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0,079 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

**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

**hexachlorobenzene:**

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: 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).

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

LC50 (Brown trout (Salmo trutta)): > 0,3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,005 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Other guidelines

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,03 mg/l
End point: Growth rate
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0,00004 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: Other guidelines

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1.000

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 32 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2,2 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): 454 d

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Picloram.
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.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 0,64 kg/kg

ThOD : 0,86 kg/kg

**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

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 66,12 %
Exposure time: 11 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

**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.

**hexachlorobenzene:**

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%). Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n- :

octanol/water

log Pow: 5,04
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Picloram.
Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Aminopyralid Potassium:**

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

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2,59 (23 °C)
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3,44
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**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).

**hexachlorobenzene:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 12.000
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5,73
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Components:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 6200 - 43000
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

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

**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).

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 351 - 630
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

**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.

**hexachlorobenzene:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: > 5000
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

### 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:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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 Potassium Salt:**

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).

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

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).

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

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).

**hexachlorobenzene:**

Assessment : This substance is considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

### 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:**

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Picloram Potassium Salt:**

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.

**N,N-Dimethyloctanamide:**

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

**N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide:**

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.

**hexachlorobenzene:**

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.
(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Picloram Potassium Salt)

**IMDG** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Picloram Potassium Salt)

**IATA** : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.
(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Picloram Potassium Salt)

### 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(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Picloram Potassium Salt)

**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. |
| H319 | : | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H335 | : | May cause respiratory irritation. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H350 | : | May cause cancer. |
| H372 | : | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. |
| 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. |
| 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 |
| Carc. | : | Carcinogenicity |
| Eye Dam. | : | Serious eye damage |
| Eye Irrit. | : | Eye irritation |
| Skin Irrit. | : | Skin irritation |
| Skin Sens. | : | Skin sensitisation |
| STOT RE | : | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure |
| STOT SE | : | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure |

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:** |
|---|---|---|
| Aquatic Acute 1 | H400 | Calculation method |
| Aquatic Chronic 1 | H410 | Calculation method |

Product code: GF-2969

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