

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD

**Product name:** CONFRONT™ 360 SL

**Issue Date:** 02.12.2019

**Print Date:** 28.04.2020

DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD 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.

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### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** CONFRONT™ 360 SL

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:**

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD  
GROUND FLOOR MAGWA BUILDING  
MAXWELL OFFICE PARK MAGWA CRESCENT  
MIDRAND  
1686  
SOUTH AFRICA

**Customer Information Number:**

SDS@corteva.com

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +32 3 575 55 55

**Local Emergency Contact:** +27 82 895 0621

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### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral - H302

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B - H317

Serious eye damage - Category 1 - H318

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - H373

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard - Category 1 - H400

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 1 - H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**

{ ERROR:  
FILE NOT  
FOUND:  
F:\WW\GPA  
PHI\S\CHS\_  
SILHOUET.B



{ ERROR:  
FILE NOT  
FOUND:  
F:\WW\GPA  
PHI\S\CHS\_  
EXCLAM.BM

{ ERROR:  
FILE NOT  
FOUND:  
F:\WW\GPA  
PHI\S\CHS\_  
POLLUT.BM

Signal word: DANGER

#### Hazard statements

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

#### Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P305 + P351 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P310  
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

**Contains** Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt; Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt; Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated; Triethylamine

#### Other hazards

No data available

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 119308-91-7 EC-No. — Index-No. —	33,0%	Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt	Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 57213-69-1 EC-No. 260-625-1 Index-No. —	12,1%	Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 STOT RE - 2 - H373 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410

<b>CASRN</b> 61791-26-2 <b>EC-No.</b> 500-153-8 <b>Index-No.</b> –	>= 3,0 - < 10,0 %	Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
<b>CASRN</b> 121-44-8 <b>EC-No.</b> 204-469-4 <b>Index-No.</b> 612-004-00-5	>= 3,0 - < 10,0 %	Triethylamine	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Acute Tox. - 3 - H331 Acute Tox. - 3 - H311 Skin Corr. - 1A - H314 STOT SE - 3 - H335
<b>CASRN</b> 60-00-4 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-449-4 <b>Index-No.</b> 607-429-00-8	>= 1,0 - < 3,0 %	Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 STOT RE - 2 - H373
<b>CASRN</b> 64-17-5 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-578-6 <b>Index-No.</b> 603-002-00-5	>= 1,0 - < 3,0 %	Ethanol	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

**Eye contact:** Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** 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.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Notes to physician:** Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** No data available

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

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

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. May produce flash fire. If exposed to fire from another source and water is evaporated, exposure to high temperatures may cause toxic fumes.

**Advice for firefighters**

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

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN, DSEN, BEI
Triethylamine	ACGIH	TWA	0,5 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	1 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	1 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	3 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	2000/39/EC	TWA	8,4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 2 ppm
	2000/39/EC	STEL	12,6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 3 ppm
2000/39/EC	TWA	SKIN	
2000/39/EC	STEL	SKIN	
	ZA OEL	TWA OEL-RL	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 ppm
	ZA OEL	STEL OEL-RL	60 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 ppm

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethanol	ACGIH ZA OEL	STEL TWA OEL-RL	1 000 ppm 1 900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1 000 ppm

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

### Exposure controls

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

### Individual protection measures

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

#### Skin protection

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

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

**Respiratory protection:** Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	8,1 1% pH Electrode 1% aqueous solution.
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	<b>closed cup</b> 65 °C <i>Setaflash Closed Cup ASTM D3828</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Relative Density (water = 1)	1,15 at 20 °C / 20 °C <i>Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)</i>
Water solubility	Soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.
Liquid Density	1,15 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C <i>Digital density meter</i>
Molecular weight	No data available

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

**Chemical stability:** Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Halogenated organics. Oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc. Brass. Aluminum. Copper.

**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: Chlorinated pyridine. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product:

LD50, Rat, 1 521 mg/kg

#### Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product:

LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1,06 mg/l

Maximum attainable concentration.

No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

May cause permanent impairment of vision.

### Sensitization

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.



**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

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

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

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

For the active ingredient(s):

Triclopyr triethylamine salt.

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

Kidney.

For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

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

For the minor component(s):

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

Respiratory tract.

**Carcinogenicity**

Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

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

**Teratogenicity**

For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure. For the active ingredient(s): Triclopyr triethylamine salt. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses. EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

**Reproductive toxicity**

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

**Mutagenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the minor component(s): Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

## **Toxicity**

### **Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

For similar active ingredient(s).

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

For similar active ingredient(s).

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

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

For similar active ingredient(s).

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

#### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 30,0 mg/l

Based on information for a similar material:

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, > 3 mg/l

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0,0089 mg/l

#### **Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

For similar active ingredient(s).

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

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

### **Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

For similar material(s):

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

LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), 96 Hour, 350 mg/l

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), static test, 48 Hour, 56 - 87 mg/l

#### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 107 mg/l

ErC50, blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae, Growth inhibition, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l

EC50, Lemna gibba, Growth inhibition, 7 d, > 1 000 mg/l

Based on information for a similar material:

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0,241 mg/l

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0,0191 mg/l

#### **Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

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

Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 300mg/kg bodyweight.  
dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 11622mg/kg diet.  
contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 100µg/bee

### **Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), 96 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

### **Triethylamine**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, water flea *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, semi-static test, 48 Hour, 17 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

#### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 8 mg/l

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 1,1 mg/l

#### **Toxicity to bacteria**

EC10, *Pseudomonas putida*, Static, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, 71 mg/l

EC50, *Pseudomonas putida*, Static, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, 95 mg/l

#### **Chronic toxicity to fish**

LOEC, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), semi-static test, 60 d, mortality, > 100 mg/l

#### **Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, mortality, 7,1 mg/l

LOEC, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, mortality, 14 mg/l

### **Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 113 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

### **Ethanol**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 11 200 - 13 000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 5 414 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EbC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 5 d, Biomass, 10 943 - 11 619 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Persistence and degradability**

**Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

**Biodegradability:** For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

**Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

**Biodegradability:** For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. 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.

**Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated**

**Biodegradability:** Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

**Biodegradation:** > 70 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

**Triethylamine**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 96 %

**Exposure time:** 21 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 25 - 34 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

**Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**

**Biodegradability:** Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 30 d

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

**Ethanol**

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

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** > 70 %

**Exposure time:** 5 d

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

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

#### **Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

**Bioaccumulation:** For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

#### **Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

**Bioaccumulation:** For similar active ingredient(s). Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

#### **Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated**

**Bioaccumulation:** No data available for this product. Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 5,89 estimated

#### **Triethylamine**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 1,45 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** < 4,9 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

#### **Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -3,86 at 25 °C Estimated.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 1,1 Fish 28 d Measured

#### **Ethanol**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -0,31 Measured

### **Mobility in soil**

#### **Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

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

#### **Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

For similar active ingredient(s).

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

#### **Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated**

No data available.

No data available.

#### **Triethylamine**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 11 - 146 Estimated.

**Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 98

**Ethanol**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1,0 Estimated.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

**Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

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).

**Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

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).

**Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated**

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

**Triethylamine**

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).

**Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**

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

**Ethanol**

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

**Other adverse effects**

**Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

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

**Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

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

**Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated**

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

**Triethylamine**

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

**Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**

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

**Ethanol**

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

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal methods:** If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:**

Not regulated for transport

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

Not regulated for transport

**Transport in bulk  
according to Annex I or II  
of MARPOL 73/78 and the  
IBC or IGC Code**

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Number in Regulation: E1

100 t

200 t

Classification and labeling have been performed according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
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.

### Revision

Identification Number: 99014501 / A290 / Issue Date: 02.12.2019 / Version: 2.2

DAS Code: XRM-5085

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

### Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
SKIN, DSEN, BEI	Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Biological Exposure Indice
STEL	Short term exposure limit
STEL OEL-RL	Short term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit
TWA	Limit Value - eight hours
TWA OEL-RL	Long term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit
ZA OEL	South Africa. Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, Occupational Exposure Limits
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

### Full text of other abbreviations



ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; 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

#### 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.

DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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