

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD

**Product name:** PALLAS 45 OD

**Issue Date:** 14.02.2020

**Print Date:** 29.04.2020

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.

---

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

**Product name:** PALLAS 45 OD

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

**Identified uses:** Plant Protection Product Herbicide

### 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

---

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B - H317

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

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

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

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

### Label elements

### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word: WARNING**

**Hazard statements**

H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
 P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
 P305 + P351 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
 P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

**Supplemental information**

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

**Other hazards**

No data available

---

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 99607-70-2 EC-No. Not available Index-No. -	8,78%	Cloquintocet-mexyl	Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 422556-08-9 EC-No. Not available Index-No. 613-327-00-4	4,3%	Pyroxsulam	Skin Sens. - 1B - H317 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410

<b>CASRN</b> not available <b>EC-No.</b> 922-153-0 <b>Index-No.</b> –	> 70,0 - < 80,0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
<b>CASRN</b> 68953-96-8 <b>EC-No.</b> 273-234-6 <b>Index-No.</b> –	>= 3,0 - < 10,0 %	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Acute Tox. - 4 - H312 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
<b>CASRN</b> 1189173-42-9 <b>EC-No.</b> 918-811-1 <b>Index-No.</b> –	>= 1,0 - < 3,0 %	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	STOT SE - 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
<b>CASRN</b> 91-20-3 <b>EC-No.</b> 202-049-5 <b>Index-No.</b> 601-052-00-2	>= 0,3 - < 1,0 %	Naphthalene	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Carc. - 2 - H351 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410

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

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

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

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

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

**Eye contact:** Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

**Ingestion:** 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:** If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. 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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

---

## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

---

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray. 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

**Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source. 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. 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 the company for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

---

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. 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. 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
Pyroxsulam	Dow IHG	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Dow IHG	TWA	Skin Sensitizer
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	91/322/EEC	TWA	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 ppm
ZA OEL	TWA OEL-RL	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 ppm	
ZA OEL	STEL OEL-RL	75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 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: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). 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).

---

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

<b>Appearance</b>	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Green to brown
<b>Odor</b>	Sweet
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	5,9 <i>CIPAC MT 75.3</i> (neat)
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	No data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	> 100 °C <i>CIPAC MT 12.3</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable to liquids
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1,049 at 20 °C <i>EC Method A3</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	Dispersible
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	none below 400 degC
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	66 mPa.s at 20 °C <i>OECD 114</i>
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No <i>EEC A14</i>
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available
<b>Surface tension</b>	42,8 mN/m at 25 °C <i>EC Method A5</i>

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

---

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

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

**Chemical stability:** Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

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

**Conditions to avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid static discharge.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Oxidizers.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

---

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

*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, female, > 2 000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product:

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5 000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects.

As product:

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2,79 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

### Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

As product:

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.



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

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

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

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Liver.

Kidney.

Thymus.

Thyroid.

Bladder.

Bone marrow.

Based on information for component(s):

Observations in animals include:

Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

**Carcinogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Pyroxsulam. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in long-term bioassays. These effects are not believed to be relevant to humans.

**Teratogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Pyroxsulam. Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Pyroxsulam. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

**Mutagenicity**

As product: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

No aspiration toxicity classification

---

---

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

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

**Toxicity**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 0,92 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 4,4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

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

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,3 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), semi-static test, 7 d, Growth rate inhibition, 0,069 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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

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

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

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.

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

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, 392micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, 320micrograms/bee

#### **Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 243,8 mg/kg

#### **Persistence and degradability**

**Biodegradability:** 10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 65,3 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

##### **Cloquintocet-mexyl**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 5,3 Estimated.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 122 - 621 Fish

##### **Pyroxsulam**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -1,01 Measured

##### **Hydrocarbons. C10-C13. aromatics. <1% naphthalene**

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

##### **Benzenesulfonic acid. mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs.. calcium salts**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 4,6 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

##### **Hydrocarbons. C10. aromatics. <1% naphthalene**

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

#### **Naphthalene**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3,3 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 40 - 300 Fish 28 d Measured

#### **Mobility in soil**

##### **Cloquintocet-mexyl**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 38070 Estimated.

##### **Pyroxsulam**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** <= 42 Estimated.

##### **Hydrocarbons. C10-C13. aromatics. <1% naphthalene**

No relevant data found.

##### **Benzenesulfonic acid. mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs.. calcium salts**

No relevant data found.

##### **Hydrocarbons. C10. aromatics. <1% naphthalene**

No relevant data found.

#### **Naphthalene**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 240 - 1300 Measured

#### **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

##### **Cloquintocet-mexyl**

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).

##### **Pyroxsulam**

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

##### **Hydrocarbons. C10-C13. aromatics. <1% naphthalene**

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).

##### **Benzenesulfonic acid. mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs.. calcium salts**

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

##### **Hydrocarbons. C10. aromatics. <1% naphthalene**

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).

**Naphthalene**

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

**Other adverse effects****Cloquintocet-mexyl**

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

**Pyroxsulam**

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

**Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**

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

**Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts**

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

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**

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

**Naphthalene**

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

---

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

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

---

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

---

**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL, PYROXSULAM)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL, PYROXSULAM

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL, PYROXSULAM)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082

<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL, PYROXSULAM
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL, PYROXSULAM)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III

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.

---

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

### 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.

---

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

---

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

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
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: 99059177 / A290 / Issue Date: 14.02.2020 / Version: 3.1

DAS Code: GF-1847

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

**Legend**

91/322/EEC	Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short term exposure limit
STEL OEL-RL	Short term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):
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
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
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.

ZA