CLAYTON PLANT PROTECTION

CLAYTON MESSIER Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758 Version 1/dsc 11/10/2023. This version replaces all previous versions.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY OR UNDERTAKING
1.1 Product identifier Product name : CLAYTON MESSIER
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Use : Herbicide
1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company Clayton Plant Protection (UK) Ltd., Bracetown Business Park, Clonee, Dublin15. Ireland.
Tel: (00 353) 1 8210127 www.claytonppp.com Email: info@claytonpp.com
1.4 Emergency phone number. 111 NHS.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification
2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)
Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation
Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute toxicity, Category 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled.
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
Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Supplemental Hazard Statements :
EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
Precautionary statements :
Prevention:
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P305 + P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures. Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics	Not Assigned 01-2119451097-39- 0008, 01- 2119451097-39- 0009, 01- 2119451097-39- 0010	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 40 - < 50
Reaction mass of N,N dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,Ndimethyloctanamide	Not Assigned 01-2119974115-37	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 10 - < 20
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3 279-752-9 607-272-00-5	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 10 - < 20
clopyralid (ISO)	1702-17-6 216-935-4 607-231-00-1	Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	>= 3 - < 10
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13- branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68953-96-8 273-234-6 01-2119964467-24	Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 3 - < 10
hexan-1-ol	111-27-3 203-852-3 603-059-00-6 01-2119487967-12	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system)	>= 1 - < 3
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics naphthalene	1189173-42-9 01-2119463583-34- 0008, 01- 2119463583-34- 0009, 01- 2119463583-34- 0010	STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 1 - < 2.5
florasulam (ISO)	145701-23-1 613-230-00-7	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100 specific concentration limit Aquatic Acute 1; H400 >= 0.25 % Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 >= 0.25 % Aquatic Acute 1; H401 0.025 - < 0.25 % Aquatic Chronic 1; H411 0.025 - < 0.25 % Aquatic Acute 1; H402 0.0025 - < 0.025 % Aquatic Chronic 1; H412 0.0025 - < 0.025 %	>= 0.1 - < 0.25

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. 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 centre or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

If swallowed : Immediately call a poison control centre or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed . None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment : Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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 centre or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures
5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Specific hazards during firefighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Hazardous combustion products : Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides
5.3 Advice for firefighters
Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment. Specific extinguishing methods : Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Personal precautions : Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
6.2 Environmental precautions.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers,groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-pressurization of the container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.
6.4 Reference to other sections.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage
7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Do not breathe vapours/dust. Do not smoke. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Use appropriate safety equipment.
For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in a closed container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids. Strong oxidizing agents
Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.
7.3 Specific end use(s) -

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures. Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

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

Hand protection Remarks : Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). 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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : Yellow to brown

Odour : Aromatic

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 2.49 (23.7 °C) Method: CIPAC MT 75 (1% aqueous suspension)

Melting point/range : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : ca. 100 °C Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93

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

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies) Water solubility : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : none below 400 degC

Viscosity kinematic : 7.8 cSt (40 °C)

Explosive properties : No

Oxidizing properties : No

9.2 Other information : Surface tension : 36.1 mN/m, 25 °C

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

10.4 Conditions to avoid : None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials. Materials to avoid : Strong acids Strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information
11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity
Product:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,378 mg/kg Method: Estimated.
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, female): 3.35 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Estimated.
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Components:
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics,<1% napthalene
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: For similar material(s):
Acute inhalation toxicity :
LD50 (Rat): > 4.778 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity Remarks: For similar material(s):
Acute dermal toxicity :
LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity Remarks: For similar material(s):

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.551 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

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 toxicity

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

clopyralid (ISO):
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration., The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD 401 or equivalent Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity. Remarks: For similar material(s):
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 1,000 - < 1,600 mg/kg Method: OECD 402 or equivalent Remarks: For similar material(s):

hexan-1-ol:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,210 mg/kg Remarks: Observations in animals include: May cause central nervous system depression. Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 21 mg/l Exposure time: 1 h Test atmosphere: vapour. Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2,530 mg/kg

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics <1% napthalene
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: For similar material(s):
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour. 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 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity Remarks: For similar material(s):

florasulam (ISO):
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 6,000 mg/kg LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.0 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation
Product: Result : Skin irritation
Components:
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):
Species : Rabbit Result : No skin irritation
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Result : Skin irritation
hexan-1-ol:
Result : Mild skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Product: Result : Eye irritation

Components:
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive
clopyralid (ISO):
Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Result : Corrosive

hexan-1-ol: Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Product: Species : Guinea pig Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Components:
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics <1% napthalene
Remarks : For similar material(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Species : Guinea pig Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks : For similar material(s):

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):
Species : Guinea pig Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

clopyralid (ISO):
Species : Guinea pig Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Remarks : For skin sensitization: For similar material(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

hexan-1-ol:
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation. Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene
Remarks : For similar material(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity
Components: Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics <1% naphthalene
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. clopyralid (ISO):
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Germ cell mutagenicity- Asessment : For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

hexan-1-ol:
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics <1% naphthalene
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Carcinogenicity
Components:
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics <1% naphthalene
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s), fluroxypyr., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

clopyralid (ISO): Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
hexan-1-ol: Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in animal skin painting studies.
florasulam (ISO): Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Components: Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% napthalene

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide: Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.
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.
clopyralid (ISO): Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. 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.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.
hexan-1-ol: Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.
florasulam (ISO):
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

STOT - single exposure
Product: Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.
Components:
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics <1% naphthalene
Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide: Exposure routes : Inhalation Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.
clopyralid (ISO): Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity. hexan-1-ol:
Exposure routes : Oral Target Organs : Central nervous system Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% napthalene
Exposure routes : Inhalation Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
Product: Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity
Components: Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Remarks : For similar material(s): Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO): Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.
clopyralid (ISO): Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts: Remarks : For similar material(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney.

hexan-1-ol: Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Gastrointestinal tract.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene. Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.
florasulam (ISO): Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney.

Aspiration toxicity
Product: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Clopyralid (ISO): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
hexan-1-ol: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
florasulam (ISO): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information
12.1 Toxicity
Product:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 7.1 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)): 6.9 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.1 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h. Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent ErC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.42 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 7 d ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 1.7 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: 248.21 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : oral LD50: > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight. Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) oral LD50: > 86.7 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees) contact LD50: > 200 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

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

Components:
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). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.225 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.183 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.24 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent . EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 0.47 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1.410 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.075 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.031 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.32 mg/l Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: 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: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 5 d Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet. 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.

clopyralid (ISO):
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 99.9 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test NOEC (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 102 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 99 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 3 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0089 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 30.0 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : (Bacteria): > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 10.8 mg/l End point: Other Exposure time: 34 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 17 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : oral LD50: 1465 mg/kg bodyweight. Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet. Exposure time: 8 d Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) oral LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality Species: Apis mellifera (bees) contact LD50: > 98.1 micrograms/bee Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

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

florasulam (ISO):
Toxicity to fish : Remarks: 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)) > 292 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata green algae): 0.00894mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent EC50 Myriophyllum spicatum> 0.305 mg/l End point: Growth inhibition Exposure time:14d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 100

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 119 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 28 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Test Type: flow-through test NOEC: > 2.9 mg/l End point: Other Exposure time: 33 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 38.90 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 50.2 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 100
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: > 1,320 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: 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). oral LD50: 1047 mg/kg bodyweight. Species: Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail) dietary LC50: > 5,000 ppm Exposure time: 8 d Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) 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)

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, ,1% napthalene
Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s): Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species). EC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.1 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7.9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Ecotoxicology Assessment Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species). 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 : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Ecotoxicology Assessment Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio)): 31.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 62 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 29 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): 550 mg/l End point: Respiration rates. Exposure time: 3 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.23 mg/l End point: survival
Exposure time: 72 d Species: Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Remarks: For similar material(s): Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 1.18 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Remarks: For similar material(s):
hexan-1-ol:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 97.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: Other guidelines
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 201 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 79.7 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Protozoa): 300.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene
Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s): Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Remarks: For similar material(s): Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Remarks: For similar material(s)
Ecotoxicology Assessment
Chronic aquatic toxicity : 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

clopyralid (ISO):
Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 5 - 10 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail
ThOD : 0.71 kg/kg
Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis pH: 4 - 9 Method: Stable
Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

florasulam (ISO):
Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation: 2 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0.012 kg/kg Incubation time: 5 d
ThOD : 0.85 kg/kg
Stability in water : Degradation half life: > 30 d
Photodegradation : Rate constant: 7.04E-11 cm3/s Method: Estimated.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene
Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar material(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). 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.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and 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

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 2.890 mg/g

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable. Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation: 2.9 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

hexan-1-ol:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable. Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Concentration: 2 mg/l Biodegradation: 61 % Exposure time: 30 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass
Concentration: 5 mg/l Biodegradation: 77 % Exposure time: 30 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics,,1% naphthalene:
Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
Components
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):
Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26 Method: Measured
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 5.04 Method: Measured Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
clopyralid (ISO):
Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 1 Method: Measured
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: -2.63
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

florasulam (ISO):
Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish Exposure time: 28 d Temperature: 13 °C Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8 Method: Measured
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: -1.22 pH: 7.0 Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% napthalene
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No data available for this product. For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7)

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: < 3.44 (20 °C) Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 4.6 Method: OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

hexan-1-ol:
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 1.8 Method: Measured Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow <3).

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics <1% napthalene
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No data available for this product. For similar material(s): 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).
clopyralid (ISO):
Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 4.9 Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation Dissipation time: 71 d Method: Estimated.

florasulam (ISO):
Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 4 - 54 Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Stability in soil : Dissipation time: 0.7 - 4.5 d

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% napthalene
Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 527.3 Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between

500 and 2000).

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Hexan-1-ol:
Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 8.3 Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene
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).

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).

clopyralid (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)

florasulam (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).

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% 1% naphthalene:
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).
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and 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).

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
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).
hexan-1-ol:
Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene
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).

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

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

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics <1% naphthalene
Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: 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:
Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

hexan-1-ol:
Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene
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
ADR : UN 3082 RID : UN 3082 IMDG : UN 3082 IATA : UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name
ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid)
RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid)
IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid)
IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fluroxypyr, Clopyralid)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es) ADR : 9 RID : 9 IMDG : 9 IATA : 9
14.4 Packing group
ADR
Packing group : III Classification Code : M6 Hazard Identification Number : 90 Labels : 9 Tunnel restriction code : (-)
RID
Packing group : III Classification Code : M6 Hazard Identification Number : 90 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
ADR Environmentally hazardous : no
RID Environmentally hazardous : no
IMDG Marine pollutant : yes
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
Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : Not applicable Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast) : naphthalene UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) implemented by Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015

(COMAH) 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
Full text of H-Statements
H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour. H302 : Harmful if swallowed. H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 : Harmful in contact with skin. H315 : Causes skin irritation. H318 : Causes serious eye damage. H319 : Causes serious eye irritation. H335 : May cause respiratory irritation. H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. 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.
Full text of other abbreviations
Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation 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

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.