

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Product name: RESICORE™ Herbicide

Issue Date: 06/26/2018

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DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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Product name: RESICORE™ Herbicide

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

Identified uses: End use herbicide product

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC  
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD  
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46268-1053  
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994  
info@dow.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

### Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

**Hazards**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May cause respiratory irritation.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
Wear protective gloves.

**Response**

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.  
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
Store locked up.

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Other hazards**

No data available

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Chemical nature:** Mixture

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	31.6%
Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt	57754-85-5	2.73%
Mesotrione	104206-82-8	2.9%
Furilazole	121776-33-8	1.0%
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	11.7%
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	2.2%
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.1%
Balance	Not available	47.77%

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

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

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

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

**Eye contact:** 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:** No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

**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: Sulfur oxides. Phosphorus oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

**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. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. 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.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**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 Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation	
Propylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Phosphoric acid	Dow IHG	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN	
	Dow IHG	STEL	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN	
	ACGIH	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	ACGIH	STEL	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	Xylene	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
		ACGIH	STEL	BEI
OSHA Z-1		TWA	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 ppm	
ACGIH		TWA	100 ppm	
ACGIH		STEL	150 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.

### Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

### 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.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl").  
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. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Tan
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	2.99 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point	<b>closed cup</b> > 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.
Liquid Density	1.0857 g/ml at 20 °C. (68 °F) <i>Digital density meter</i>
Molecular weight	No data available

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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

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

**Conditions to avoid:** Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acid chlorides. Chloroformates Reducing agents. Acid anhydrides.

**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. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Phosphorus oxides. Sulfur oxides.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg 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, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

As product:

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 5.60 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

**Sensitization**

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

May cause respiratory irritation.

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

For the active ingredient(s):

Acetochlor.

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

Blood.

Kidney.

Liver.

Testes.

Central nervous system.

For the minor component(s):

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Lung.

In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

**Carcinogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

**Teratogenicity**

For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure.

For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

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

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

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



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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Toxicity

#### Acetochlor

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

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

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

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 8.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

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

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

EyC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.00027 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EyC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.0027 mg/l, OECD 221.

##### **Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

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

NOEC, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 0.13 mg/l

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

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, 0.0221 mg/l

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

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, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 928mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5620mg/kg diet.

dietary LC50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), 5 d, > 5620mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 200micrograms/bee

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

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, 105.5 mg/kg

#### Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt

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

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).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 30 mg/l

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.0089 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

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).

For similar active ingredient(s).

oral LD50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), 14 d, 1465 - 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

For similar active ingredient(s).

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 5000mg/kg diet.

For similar active ingredient(s).

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 d, > 100micrograms/bee

For similar active ingredient(s).

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 d, > 98.1micrograms/bee

**Mesotrione**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), 120 Hour, 3.5 mg/l

EC50, *Lemna gibba*, 14 d, 0.0077 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Fish, 36 d, 12.5 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Daphnia* (water flea), 21 d, 180 mg/l

**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), > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 5200mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 11micrograms/bee

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 9.1micrograms/bee

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, survival, > 437.7 mg/kg

**Furilazole****Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 6.2 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 26 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Scenedesmus capricornutum* (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 85.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, *Scenedesmus capricornutum* (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 12.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**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).

LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2,000 mg/kg

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5,620 ppm

dietary LC50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), 5 d, > 5,620 ppm

**Propylene glycol****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 40,613 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to bacteria**

NOEC, *Pseudomonas putida*, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

**Phosphoric acid****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

May decrease pH of aquatic systems to < pH 5 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Xylene****Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

IC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

**Balance**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Acetochlor**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant information found.

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, pH 5, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 7, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 9, Stable

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 2.3 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt**

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

**Mesotrione**

**Biodegradability:** No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

**Furilazole**

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

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 1 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Propylene glycol**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 81 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 96 %

**Exposure time:** 64 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.68 mg/mg

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.53 mg/mg

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.000 %
10 d	70.000 %
20 d	86.000 %

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 10 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

#### Phosphoric acid

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 0.00 mg/mg Calculated.

#### Xylene

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** > 60 %

**Exposure time:** 10 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.17 mg/mg

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %
20 d	72.000 %

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
**Sensitization:** OH radicals  
**Atmospheric half-life:** 19.7 Hour  
**Method:** Estimated.

**Balance**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Acetochlor**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 4.14 Measured  
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 20

**Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt**

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

**Mesotrione**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** Pow: 0.11 at 20 °C

**Furilazole**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.12 Estimated.

**Propylene glycol**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -1.07 Measured  
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 0.09 Estimated.

**Phosphoric acid**

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable. Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Xylene**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.12 Measured  
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

**Balance**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Mobility in soil**

**Acetochlor**

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 156 Estimated.

**Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt**

For similar active ingredient(s).  
Clopyralid.  
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Mesotrione**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 19 - 390

**Furilazole**

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 56 - 341

**Propylene glycol**

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.  
 Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** < 1 Estimated.

**Phosphoric acid**

No relevant data found.

**Xylene**

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 443 Estimated.

**Balance**

No relevant data found.

**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**

DOT

Not regulated for transport

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Acetochlor)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Acetochlor
<b>Transport in bulk</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Acetochlor)
<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.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Propylene glycol	57-55-6
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Acetochlor, Furilazole, Sulfuric acid, Quartz, Hexachlorobenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Hexachlorobenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.



**Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act**

EPA Registration Number: 62719-693

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin

Causes moderate eye irritation

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Hazard Rating System****NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
1	1	0

**Revision**

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

**Legend**

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

**Full text of other abbreviations**

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; 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 LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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