

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Product name: SONALAN™ HFP Herbicide

Issue Date: 05/04/2015

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DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: SONALAN™ HFP 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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Ethalfuralin	55283-68-6	35.4%
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	14.8%
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	0.1%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:	64742-95-6	44.9% Not measured
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	13.3%
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	3.6%
Cumene	98-82-8	1.8%
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.4%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

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

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 immediately available.

Ingestion: Immediately call a poison control center 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.

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: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. 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: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or

discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. 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. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. 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

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Ethalfuralin	Dow IHG	TWA	3 mg/m ³
Cyclohexanone	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	50 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	200 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	OEL Notation
	ACGIH	STEL	Absorbed via skin
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m ³ 500 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m ³ , as total hydrocarbon vapor
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
Cumene	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	245 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	Absorbed via skin
	OSHA P0	TWA	245 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
Xylene	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m ³ 100 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.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: 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.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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, 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. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Orange
Odor	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	no data available
pH	5.0 <i>Literature</i> (aqueous 50/50)
Melting point/range	No test data available, Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	156 °C (313 °F) <i>Literature</i> (solvent)
Flash point	closed cup 48 °C (118 °F) <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	no data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	1.5 % vol <i>Literature</i> (in air)
Upper explosion limit	8.5 % vol <i>Literature</i> (in air)
Vapor Pressure	10 mmHg <i>Literature</i> (solvent)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	1.030 <i>Literature</i> (relative to air at 25°C)
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.02 at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	emulsifies in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	no data available
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	1.017 g/cm ³ <i>NAPM 2A.00</i>

Molecular weight no data available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid temperatures above 70 °C
Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

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: Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

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

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 4,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

In humans, eye irritation resulted from brief (minutes) exposure to cyclohexanone vapor concentration of 50 ppm and above.

Sensitization

For the active ingredient(s):

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Liver.

Based on information for component(s):

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Central nervous system.

Blood.

Eye.

Respiratory tract.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

Exposure to high concentrations of mist/aerosol may be associated with delayed lung damage.

Carcinogenicity

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

For the active ingredient(s): A low incidence of urinary tract tumors was seen in only 1 of 5 chronic studies in rats with trifluralin. Trifluralin is not anticipated to be a carcinogenic risk to man. An increase in benign mammary fibroadenomas was observed in female rats dosed with Ethalfluralin. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Based on information for component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in lab animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, active ingredient did not interfere with reproduction.

Based on information for component(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Cyclohexanone caused reduced growth and survival of offspring in an animal reproduction study. Dose levels producing this effect also caused central nervous system effects in parental animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in males. Effects have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity

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

Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Ethalfluralin****Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Observations in animals include: Incoordination.

As product: LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Dust, > 0.028 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

As product: LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0.94 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Cyclohexanone**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause central nervous system effects. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 6.2 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Trifluralin**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Vapors are unlikely due to physical properties. No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.8 mg/l

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, > 10.2 mg/l

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 18 mg/l

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 10.2 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Cumene

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Effects may be delayed. Effects may be slow to heal. Exposure to 200 ppm cumene vapors is irritating to the nose and eyes; at around 400 ppm, vapors are painfully irritating but otherwise not injurious. Higher vapor levels may produce serious adverse effects.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 17.6 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Xylene

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l

Carcinogenicity

Component

Cyclohexanone

List

ACGIH

Classification

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

ACGIH

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Cumene

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Ethalfuralin

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).

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 0.054 - 0.102 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.136 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.100 - 0.172 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 0.365 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 7 d, Growth rate inhibition, 0.004 - 0.0091 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 50 d, 0.0004 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.0237 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), 14 d, > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

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

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), > 109.9micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 46 - 100micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Cyclohexanone

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, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 630 mg/l

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 527 - 732 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 820 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

LOEC, Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae), 192 Hour, 370 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Trifluralin**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).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.088 mg/l

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.089 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, static test, 48 Hour, 0.245 mg/l

EC50, mussel Mytilus edulis, static test, 48 Hour, 0.096 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.0532 mg/l

EC50, Lemna gibba, Growth inhibition, 7 d, 0.043 mg/l

EbC50, diatom Navicula sp., 5 d, Biomass, 0.015 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 48 d, growth, 0.00114 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, growth, 0.0507 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), > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5000mg/kg diet.

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

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:**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), static test, 96 Hour, 9.22 mg/l, OECD Test

Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

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

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 6500mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 21 d, > 2150mg/kg bodyweight.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

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, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 7.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.6 mg/l

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

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, *Carassius auratus* (goldfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 12.5 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 48 Hour, Biomass, 25 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.4 mg/l

Cumene

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, 2.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 4.0 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Biomass, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.35 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, redwing blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), > 98 mg/kg

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

Persistence and degradability

Ethalfuralin

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: 2 - 15 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, pH 3, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 6, Stable

Hydrolysis, pH 9, Stable

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 1.8 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Cyclohexanone

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 87 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.61 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 10.6 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Trifluralin

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: 5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.37 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, > 1 year, pH 3 - 9, Measured

Photolysis, half-life, 0.19 - 3.08 Hour, Measured

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 5.347 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

Biodegradability: For the major component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). For some component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 4 - 18 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.641 d

Method: Estimated.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Biodegradability: 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.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 4.4 d

Method: Calculated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 3.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Cumene

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 86 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.20 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	40.000 %
10 d	62.000 %
20 d	70.000 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1.55 d

Method: Estimated.

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)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 19.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential**Ethalfuralin**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.11 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,330 Fish. Measured

Cyclohexanone

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.81 Measured

Trifluralin

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.27

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,060 - 6,000 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Estimated.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

Bioaccumulation: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.63 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 56 d Measured

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.42 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 161 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

Cumene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.4 - 3.7 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 35.5 Fish. Measured

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

Mobility in soil**Ethalfuralin**

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 4100 - 8400 Measured

Cyclohexanone

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 15 Estimated.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic consists of:

For the major component(s):

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 720 Estimated.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 741.65 Estimated.

Cumene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 800 - 2800 Estimated.

Xylene

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 443 Estimated.

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

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(cyclohexanone, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Xylene, Trifluralin

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

Marine pollutant , Ethalfluralin
Transport in bulk 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):

Proper shipping name Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(cyclohexanone, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
UN number UN 1993
Class 3
Packing group III

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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

Fire Hazard
 Acute Health Hazard
 Chronic Health Hazard

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

Components	CASRN
Cumene	98-82-8
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Components	CASRN
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108-67-8
 Cumene 98-82-8

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-KnowAct): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

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: 62719-188

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:

DANGER

Corrosive

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	2	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

Absorbed via skin	Absorbed via skin
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OEL Notation	Absorbed via Skin*
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

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.