

Reviewed on 08/31/2016

1 Identification

- · Product identifier
 - · Trade name: Sonalan® HFP

EPA Registration No.: 10163-356

- · CAS Number: Active Ingredient: Ethalfluralin (35.4%), CAS:55283-68-6
- · Application of the substance / the mixture Herbicide
- · Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
 - · Manufacturer/Supplier:

Gowan Company

P.O. Box 5569

Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569

(928) 783-8844

- · Information department: sds@gowanco.com
- · Emergency telephone number:

Chemtrec® Emergency Telephone 24 - Hours: (Spills, leak or fire) Inside U.S. & Canada: (800) 424-9300 Outside the U.S. & Canada: +011 (703) 527-3887

For medical emergency (Prosar®): (888) 478-0798

2 Hazard(s) identification

· Classification of the substance or mixture



GHS02 Flame

Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.



GHS08 Health hazard

Asp. Tox. 1 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.



Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.



Acute Tox. 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

Acute Tox. 4 H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Aquatic Acute 2 H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

- · Label elements
 - · GHS label elements

The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

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· Hazard pictograms



· Signal word Danger

· Hazard-determining components of labeling:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.

Ethalfluralin technical

cyclohexanone

· Hazard statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Toxic to aquatic life.

· Precautionary statements

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

· Hazard description:

Corrosive • Causes Skin Burns And Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled • Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals

· Classification system:

· NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)



Health = 1 Fire = 2Reactivity = 0

HAZARD INDEX:

- 4 Severe Hazard
- 3 Serious Hazard
- 2 Moderate Hazard
- 1 Slight Hazard
- 0 Minimal Hazard
- · HMIS-ratings (scale 0 4)



HAZARD INDEX:

- 4 Severe Hazard
- 3 Serious Hazard
- 2 Moderate Hazard
- 1 Slight Hazard

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0 Minimal Hazard

- · Other hazards
 - · Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
 - **PBT:** Not applicable in US.
 - · vPvB: Not applicable in US.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

· Chemical characterization: Mixtures

· Description: Mixture of the substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

_	is components:	
	Ethalfluralin technical Carc. 2, H351; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; Skin Sens. 1B, H317	35.4%
108-94-1	cyclohexanone Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Acute Tox. 4, H332	14.75%
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. ♦ Flam. Liq. 3, H226; ♦ Muta. 1B, H340; Carc. 1B, H350; Asp. Tox. 1, H304	44.45%

4 First-aid measures

· Description of first aid measures

General information:

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

You may also contact 1-888-478-0798 for emergency medical treatment information.

- · After inhalation:
 - Move person to fresh air.
 - If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
 - Call poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
- · After skin contact:
 - Take off contaminated clothing.
 - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- · After eye contact:
 - Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- · After swallowing:
 - *Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.*
 - Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
 - Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
 - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- · Information for doctor:
 - · Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

· Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

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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 Fire-fighting measures

- · Extinguishing media
 - · Suitable extinguishing agents:

CO2, extinguishing powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

· Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Hydrogen fluoride (HF)

Hydrogen chloride (HCl)

Carbon monoxide (CO)

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

- · Advice for firefighters
 - · Protective equipment: Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.
- · Additional information

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.

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.

· Environmental precautions:

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or any water course.

Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system.

Dilute with plenty of water.

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.

· Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust).

Use neutralizing agent.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

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· Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

7 Handling and storage

· Handling:

· Precautions for safe handling

Corrosive • Causes Skin Burns And Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled • Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

· Information about protection against explosions and fires:

Keep ignition sources away - Do not smoke.

Protect against electrostatic charges.

- · Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
 - · Storage:
 - Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles: Store only in the original receptacle.
 - · Information about storage in one common storage facility:

Store away from foodstuffs.

Not required.

· Further information about storage conditions:

Keep receptacle tightly sealed.

Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F (5°C).

· Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

- · Additional information about design of technical systems: No further data; see item 7.
- · Control parameters
- · Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

The following constituent is the only constituent of the product which has a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit.

At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

l	108-	94-1 cyclohexanone
Γ	PEL	Long-term value: 200 mg/m³, 50 ppm
	REL	Long-term value: 100 mg/m³, 25 ppm Skin
l	TLV	Long-term value: 50 mg/m³, 20 ppm

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· Ingredients with biological limit values:

108-94-1 cyclohexanone

BEI 80 mg/L

Medium: urine

Time: end of shift at end of workweek

Parameter: 1.2-Cyclohexanediol with hydrolysis (nonspecific, semi-quantitative)

8 mg/L

Medium: urine Time: end of shift

Parameter: Cyclohexanol with hydrolysis (nonspecific, semi-quantitative)

· Additional information: The lists that were valid during the creation were used as basis.

· Exposure controls

- · Personal protective equipment:
 - · General protective and hygienic measures:

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.

· Breathing equipment:

In case of brief exposure or low pollution use respiratory filter device. In case of intensive or longer exposure use respiratory protective device that is independent of circulating air.

· Protection of hands:



Protective gloves

- · Material of gloves Chemical-resistant gloves.
- · Eye protection:



Tightly sealed goggles

· Body protection:

- Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- · Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading

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Physical and chemical propert	les
· Information on basic physical and cl	hemical properties
· General Information	• •
Appearance:	
· Form:	Liquid
· Color:	Orange
· Odor:	Aromatic
· Odor threshold:	Not determined.
· pH-value at 20 °C (68 °F):	5
· Change in condition	
· Melting point/Melting range:	Undetermined.
· Boiling point/Boiling range:	156 °C (313 °F)
· Flash point:	48 °C (118 °F)
· Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not applicable.
· Ignition temperature:	420 °C (788 °F)
· Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
· Auto igniting:	Product is not self-igniting.
· Danger of explosion:	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive air/vap mixtures are possible.
· Explosion limits:	
· Lower:	1.5 Vol %
· Upper:	8.5 Vol %
· Vapor pressure:	Not determined.
· Density at 20 °C (68 °F):	1.02 g/cm³ (8.512 lbs/gal)
· Relative density	Not determined.
· Vapor density	Not determined.
· Evaporation rate	Not determined.
· Solubility in / Miscibility with	
· Water:	Emulsifiable.
· Partition coefficient (n-octanol/wa	ter): Not determined.
· Viscosity:	
· Dynamic:	Not determined.
· Kinematic:	Not determined.
Other information	No further relevant information available.

10 Stability and reactivity

- · Reactivity No further relevant information available.
 - · Chemical stability
 - · Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided: No decomposition if used according to specifications.
- · Possibility of hazardous reactions No dangerous reactions known.

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· 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: No further relevant information available.
- · Hazardous decomposition products:

Hydrogen chloride (HCl) Hydrogen fluoride (HF) Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

11 Toxicological information

- · Information on toxicological effects
 - · Acute toxicity:

· LD	· LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:	
Oral	LD50	>4000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	>5000 mg/kg (rabbit)

· Primary irritant effect:

· on the skin:

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.

· on the eye:

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: Sensitization possible through skin contact.
- · Additional toxicological information:

The product shows the following dangers according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations:

Harmful

Irritant

· Carcinogenic categories

108-94-1 cyclohexanone

3

· NTP (National Toxicology Program)

None of the ingredients are listed.

· OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)

None of the ingredients are listed.

12 Ecological information

· Toxicity

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Runoff or erosion from treated areas may be hazardous to fish in neighboring areas.

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Ethalfluralin

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic.

Acute toxicity to fish

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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.

· Aquatic toxicity: No further relevant information available.

· Persistence and degradability

Ethalfluralin

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

 $tests\ for\ ready\ biodegrad ability.$

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.

· Behavior in environmental systems:

· Bioaccumulative potential

Ethalfluralin

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

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

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

· Mobility in soil

Ethalfluralin

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.

For the major component(s):

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

- · Ecotoxical effects:
 - · Remark: Toxic for fish
- · Additional ecological information:
 - · General notes:

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

Toxic for aquatic organisms

- · Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
 - · **PBT**: Not applicable.
 - · vPvB: Not applicable.
- · Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

13 Disposal considerations

- · Waste treatment methods
 - · Recommendation:

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

- · Uncleaned packagings:
 - · Recommendation:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

· Recommended cleansing agent: Water, if necessary with cleansing agents.

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UN-Number	
· DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA	UN1993
UN proper shipping name · ADR	1993 Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum
	light arom., Cyclohexanone), ENVIRONMENTALI
· IMDG	HAZARDOUS FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum light arom., CYCLOHEXANONE), MARINE POLLUTANT
· IATA	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum light arom., CYCLOHEXANONE)
Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR, IATA	
3	
· Class	3 Flammable liquids
· Label	3
· <i>IMDG</i>	
3	
· Class	2 El
· Cuss · Label	3 Flammable liquids 3
Packing group	
· ADR, IMDG, IATA	III
Environmental hazards:	Product contains environmentally hazardous substance
	Ethalfluralin technical
· Marine pollutant:	Symbol (fish and tree)
Special precautions for user	Warning: Flammable liquids
· Danger code (Kemler): · EMS Number:	30 E E S E
· EMS Number: · Stowage Category	F-E, <u>S-E</u> A
Transport in bulk according to Annex	
MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable
Transport/Additional information:	
· Quantity limitations	On passenger aircraft/rail: 60 L
	On cargo aircraft only: 220 L
· ADR	
· Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E1 Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml

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· IMDG

· Limited quantities (LQ) · Excepted quantities (EQ) 5L

Code: E1

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml

· UN ''Model Regulation'':

UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM., CYCLOHEXANONE), 3, III,

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS

15 Regulatory information

· Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture EPA /FIFRA Information:

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

· SARA Title III

· Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):

None of the ingredients are listed.

· TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

All ingredients are listed.

· Proposition 65

· Chemicals known to cause cancer:

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Carcinogenicity categories

· EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)

None of the ingredients are listed.

· TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH)

108-94-1 cyclohexanone

A3

· NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

None of the ingredients are listed.

· GHS label elements

The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

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· Hazard pictograms

Not applicable

· Signal word

(US EPA) DANGER/PELIGRO

· Hazard-determining components of labeling:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Ethalfluralin technical cyclohexanone

· Hazard statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Toxic to aquatic life.

· Precautionary statements

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

· Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

- · Department issuing SDS: Supply Chain
- · Contact: sds@gowanco.com
 - · Date of preparation / last revision 08/31/2016 / 3
 - · Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

DOT: US Department of Transportation

IATA: International Air Transport Association

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA) HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)

VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds (USA, EU)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

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PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health TLV: Threshold Limit Value PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit REL: Recommended Exposure Limit

BEI: Biological Exposure Limit Flam. Liq. 3: Flammable liquids – Category 3 Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity – Category 4

Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2

Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1 Eye Irrit. 2A: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2A

Skin Sens. 1: Skin sensitisation – Category 1 Skin Sens. 1B: Skin sensitisation – Category 1B Muta. 1B: Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1B Carc. 1B: Carcinogenicity – Category 1B Carc. 2: Carcinogenicity – Category 2

Care. 2: Caremogenicity – Category 2 Asp. Tox. 1: Aspiration hazard – Category 1 Aquatic Acute 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute aquatic hazard – Category 1

Aquatic Acute 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute aquatic hazard - Category 1

Aquatic Acute 2: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute aquatic hazard - Category 2

Aquatic Chronic 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard - Category 1

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* Data compared to the previous version altered.

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