

Material Safety Data Sheet

Tenkoz Inc.

Product Name: Staunch Herbicide

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Tenkoz Inc. encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire MSDS, 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. Product and Company Identification

Product Name
Staunch Herbicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tenkoz Inc.
100 North Point Center East
Suite 330
Alpharetta, GA 30022
USA

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: White

Physical State: Liquid.

Odor: Aromatic

Hazards of product:

WARNING! Combustible liquid and vapor. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause eye irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Possible cancer hazard. May cause cancer based on animal data.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause slight eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin contact may result in absorption of amounts which could cause death. Prolonged/repeated exposure to damaged skin (as in burn patients) may result in absorption of toxic amounts.

Skin Sensitization: For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Inhalation: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects.

Ingestion: 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.

Aspiration hazard: Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Central nervous system. Liver. Kidney. Testes.

Cancer Information: For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. 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.

Reproductive Effects: 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.

3. Composition Information

| Component | CAS # | Amount |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Acetochlor | 34256-82-1 | 41.67 % |
| Flumetsulam | 98967-40-9 | 1.3 % |
| Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt | 57754-85-5 | 4.27 % |
| Dichlormid | 37764-25-3 | 3.5 % |
| Propylene glycol | 57-55-6 | >= 10.0 - <= 12.0 % |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 0.1 % |
| Balance | | >= 37.16 - <= 39.16 % |

4. First-aid measures

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.

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

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.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Notes to Physician: Absorption may be promoted by damaged skin. J Pharm Sci. 1985 Oct;74(10):1062-6; Burns Incl Therm Inj 1982 Sep;9(1):49-52. If burn is present, treat as any thermal

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

Emergency Personnel Protection: 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.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. 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. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. 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 MSDS.

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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: 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 CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

Personal Precautions: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. 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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. 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. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

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

Exposure Limits

| Component | List | Type | Value |
|------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Naphthalene | ACGIH | TWA | 10 ppm SKIN |
| | ACGIH | STEL | 15 ppm SKIN |
| | OSHA Table Z-1 | PEL | 50 mg/m ³ 10 ppm |
| Propylene glycol | WEEL | TWA | 10 mg/m ³ |
| | | Aerosol. | |
| Flumetsulam | Dow IHG | TWA | 3 mg/m ³ |

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

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.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin 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. Use chemical protective clothing resistant to this material, when there is any possibility of skin contact.

Hand protection: Use gloves, chemically resistant to this material, at all times. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. 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.

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

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical State | Liquid. |
| Color | White |
| Odor | Aromatic |
| Odor Threshold | No test data available |
| Flash Point - Closed Cup | > 93 °C (> 199 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i> |
| Flammable Limits In Air | Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available |
| Autoignition Temperature | No test data available |
| Vapor Pressure | No test data available |
| Boiling Point (760 mmHg) | No test data available. |
| Vapor Density (air = 1) | No test data available |
| Specific Gravity (H2O = 1) | |
| Liquid Density | 1.080 g/cm ³ |
| Freezing Point | No test data available |
| Melting Point | Not applicable |
| Solubility in water (by weight) | emulsifiable |
| pH | 7.5 - 9.0 <i>pH Electrode</i> |
| Decomposition Temperature | No test data available |
| Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow) | No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data. |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) | No test data available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | No test data available |

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Conditions to Avoid: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur oxides.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

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

Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rat > 2,000 mg/kg

Dermal

As product. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For the active ingredient(s): LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

As product. The LC50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LC50, Aerosol, Rat > 5 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn.

Sensitization

Skin

For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory

No relevant information found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Central nervous system. Liver. Kidney. Testes.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative. For the active ingredient(s): Dichlormid. Flumetsulam. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

| Component | List | Classification |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Naphthalene | IARC | Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B |
| | NTP | Anticipated carcinogen. |

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. 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. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. For the active ingredient(s): Flumetsulam. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

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

Genetic Toxicology

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. For the active ingredient(s): Flumetsulam. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Data for Component: **Acetochlor**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.77E-05 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.03 - 4.14 Measured

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 176 Estimated.

Persistence and Degradability

No relevant information found.

Data for Component: Flumetsulam**Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.77E-15 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 1.50 Estimated.**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 3,100 Estimated.**Persistence and Degradability**

Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

| BOD 5 | BOD 10 | BOD 20 | BOD 28 |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|
| | | | 9 - 19 % |

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.02 mg/mgData for Component: Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt**Movement & Partitioning**

For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Persistence and Degradability

For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

Data for Component: Dichlormid**Movement & Partitioning**

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500). Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 3.29E-07 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated using a bond contribution method.**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 2.28 Estimated.**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 360 Estimated.**Persistence and Degradability**

No relevant information found.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

| Rate Constant | Atmospheric Half-life | Method |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 2.04E-17 cm3/s | 0.48 d | Estimated. |

Data for Component: Propylene glycol**Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). 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.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.2E-08 atm*m3/mole Measured**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** -0.92 Measured**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** < 1 Estimated.**Persistence and Degradability**

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

Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

| Rate Constant | Atmospheric Half-life | Method |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1.28E-11 cm3/s | 10 h | Estimated. |

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

| Biodegradation | Exposure Time | Method |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 81 % | 28 d | OECD 301F Test |
| 96 % | 64 d | OECD 306 Test |

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

| BOD 5 | BOD 10 | BOD 20 | BOD 28 |
|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 69.000 % | 70.000 % | 86.000 % | |

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Data for Component: Naphthalene**Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.92E-04 - 5.53E-04 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.3 Measured

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 240 - 1,300 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 40 - 300; fish; Measured

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

| Air | Water. | Biota | Soil | Sediment |
|------|--------|----------|------|----------|
| 74 % | 8.5 % | < 0.01 % | 18 % | 0.39 % |

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

| Rate Constant | Atmospheric Half-life | Method |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 2.16E-11 cm3/s | 5.9 h | Estimated. |

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

| BOD 5 | BOD 10 | BOD 20 | BOD 28 |
|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 57.000 % | 71.000 % | 71.000 % | |

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITYData for Component: Acetochlor

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). Material is highly toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 between 0.1 and 1.0 mg/L). 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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged ToxicityLC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 0.36 mg/l**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 9 mg/lEC50, eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), flow-through, 96 h: 4.2 mg/l**Aquatic Plant Toxicity**EyC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 96 h: 0.00027 mg/lEyC50, duckweed *Lemna sp.*, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 7 d: 0.0027 mg/l**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**oral LD50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): 928 mg/kg bodyweight.dietary LC50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): > 5200 mg/kg diet.dietary LC50, mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): > 5620 mg/kg diet.oral LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 100 micrograms/beecontact LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 200 micrograms/bee**Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms**LC50, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult, 14 d: 211 mg/kgData for Component: Flumetsulam

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static, 96 h: > 300 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, survival: > 300 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), biomass growth inhibition, 120 h: 0.00493 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): > 2,250 mg/kg

dietary LC50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): > 5,620 ppm

Data for Component: Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L). Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 > 100 mg/L). 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). 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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), static, 96 h: 125 - 4,686 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: 225 - 1,133 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), static, 96 h: 6.9 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): 1465 - 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): > 5620 mg/kg diet.

contact LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 100 micrograms/bee

oral LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 100 micrograms/bee

Data for Component: Dichlormid

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). 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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static, 96 h: 141 mg/l

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), flow-through, 28 d: 36 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: 161 mg/l

NOEC, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static renewal, 21 d: 1.7 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), 72 h: 33 mg/l

ErC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), 72 h: 80 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; bacteria, 6 h: 1,180 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): 1545 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): > 10000 mg/kg diet.

dietary LC50, mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): 14500 mg/kg diet.

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult, 14 d: 391 mg/kg

Data for Component: Propylene glycol

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static, 96 h: 44,000 - 51,600 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 4,850 - 34,000 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 19,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; bacteria, 16 h: 26,000 mg/l

EC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Data for Component: **Naphthalene**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 0.11 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

13. Disposal Considerations

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 Non-Bulk

NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk

NOT REGULATED

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S

Technical Name: ACETOCHLOR, FLUMETSULAM

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-F

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S

Technical Name: ACETOCHLOR, FLUMETSULAM

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 914

Passenger Packing Instruction: 914

Additional Information

MARINE POLLUTANT

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard | Yes |
| Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard | Yes |
| Fire Hazard | Yes |
| Reactive Hazard | No |
| Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard | No |

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

| Component | CAS # | Amount |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 0.1% |

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.

| Component | CAS # | Amount |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Propylene glycol | 57-55-6 | >= 10.0 - <= 12.0 % |

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): 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.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

| Component | CAS # | Amount |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 0.1% |

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.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

| |
|------------------------------|
| 16. Other Information |
|------------------------------|

Hazard Rating System

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| NFPA | Health | Fire | Reactivity |
| | 3 | 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

| | |
|--------------|---|
| N/A | Not available |
| W/W | Weight/Weight |
| OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc. |
| DOW IHG | Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline |
| WEEL | Workplace Environmental Exposure Level |
| HAZ_DES | Hazard Designation |
| Action Level | A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded. |

Tenkoz Inc. urges each customer or recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this MSDS 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 MSDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for MSDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an MSDS from another source or if you are not sure that the MSDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.