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: SureStart™ II 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.
Eye irritation - Category 2A
Skin sensitisation - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

[Image of pictograms]
Signal word: **WARNING!**

**Hazards**
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- 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 eye protection/ face protection.
- Wear protective gloves.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response**
- **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- **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.
- **IF exposed or concerned:** Get medical advice/ attention.
- **If skin irritation or rash occurs:** Get medical advice/ attention.
- **If eye irritation persists:** Get medical advice/ attention.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

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

**Other hazards**
no data available

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Chemical nature:** Mixture
This product is a mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetochlor</td>
<td>34256-82-1</td>
<td>41.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt</td>
<td>57754-85-5</td>
<td>4.27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flumetsulam 98967-40-9 1.3%
Furilazole 121776-33-8 0.99%
Propylene glycol 57-55-6 8.7%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic 64742-94-5 1.5%
Naphthalene 91-20-3 0.1%
Balance Not available 41.47%

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.

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

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: This material does not burn. If exposed to fire from another source, use suitable extinguishing agent for that fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. This material does not burn. Fight fire for other material that is burning.

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.

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 upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flumetsulam</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol</td>
<td>US WEEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Absorbed via skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 mg/m³ 10 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection
Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber (“latex”). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (“EVAL”). Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Liquid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Tan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>4.31 $pH$ Electrode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/range</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>closed cup $&gt;100 °C$ (212 °F) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) 
| no data available |

Flammability (solid, gas) 
| no data available |

Lower explosion limit 
| No test data available |

Upper explosion limit 
| No test data available |

Vapor Pressure 
| No test data available |

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) 
| No test data available |

Relative Density (water = 1) 
| No test data available |

Water solubility 
| No test data available |

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 |

Oxidizing properties 
| No significant increase (>5C) in temperature. |

Liquid Density 
| 1.0881 g/cm³ Digital density meter |

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: Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.
Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizers.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

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

For similar material(s):
LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

For similar material(s):
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

For similar material(s):
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.6 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization
For similar material(s):
Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

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

For the minor component(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.
Lung.
Excessive exposure to solvent(s) may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Carcinogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Tumors were observed only at levels which produced significant toxicity, thus exceeding the maximum tolerated dose.

For the active ingredient(s): Flumetsulam. For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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

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.

Teratogenicity
For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure. For the active ingredient(s): Acetochlor. For the minor component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. 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. For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Component
Naphthalene

List
IARC
US NTP
ACGIH

Classification
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Acetochlor

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).
Material is highly toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 between 0.1 and 1.0 mg/L).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 8.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EyC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.00027 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
EyC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.0027 mg/l, OECD 221.

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

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 0.13 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.0221 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 928mg/kg bodyweight.
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5620mg/kg diet.
dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), 5 d, > 5620mg/kg diet.
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 200micrograms/bee

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 105.5 mg/kg

**Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt**

**Acute toxicity to fish**
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, > 99.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 99.0 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
oral LD50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), 14 d, 1465 - 2000mg/kg bodyweight.
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 5000mg/kg diet.
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 d, > 100micrograms/bee
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 d, > 98.1micrograms/bee

**Flumetsulam**

**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), static test, 96 Hour, > 300 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 300 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
Ec50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 120 Hour, Biomass, 0.00493 mg/l
EC50, Lemna gibba, static test, 14 d, Biomass, 0.0051 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**
NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 32 d, 197 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
NOEC, water flea Daphnia magna, static test, 21 d, 200 mg/l
Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), mortality, > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), mortality, > 5620mg/kg diet.
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 100µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, mortality, > 950 mg/kg

Furilazole
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 6.2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 26 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 85.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOEC, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 12.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).
LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2,000 mg/kg
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5,620 ppm
dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), 5 d, > 5,620 ppm

Propylene glycol
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 40,613 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
NOEC, Pseudomonas putida, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic**

**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, 2 - 5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 3 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, 11 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**
Based on information for a similar material:
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 6,500 ppm
Based on information for a similar material:
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2,250 mg/kg

**Naphthalene**

**Acute toxicity to fish**
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).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.11 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**
NOEC, Other, flow-through, 40 d, mortality, 0.37 mg/l

**Balance**

**Acute toxicity to fish**
No relevant data found.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Acetochlor**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant information found.

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**
Hydrolysis, pH 5, Stable
Hydrolysis, pH 7, Stable
Hydrolysis, pH 9, Stable

**Photodegradation**
**Atmospheric half-life:** 2.3 Hour
**Method:** Estimated.

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

Flumetsulam
Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 3 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.03 mg/mg
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.12 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation Time</th>
<th>BOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.005 mg/mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, > 365 d, pH 4 - 9, Half-life Temperature 50 °C, Stable

Furilazole
Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 1 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Propylene glycol
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation Time</th>
<th>BOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 d</td>
<td>69.000 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 10 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
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: Fail
Biodegradation: 39 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

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

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation Time</th>
<th>BOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 d</td>
<td>57.000 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 d</td>
<td>71.000 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 d</td>
<td>71.000 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 5.9 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Balance
Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

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

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

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

**Furilazole**
- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.21

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

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic**
- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 2.9 - 6.1 Measured

**Naphthalene**
- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.3 Measured
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300 Fish, 28 d Measured

**Balance**
- Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

**Mobility in soil**

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

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

**Flumetsulam**
- Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
- Partition coefficient (Koc): 15

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

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

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic**
- No relevant data found.
**Naphthalene**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 240 - 1300 Measured

**Balance**

No relevant data found.

---

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal methods: If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

---

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**DOT**

Not regulated for transport

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Acetochlor, Flumetsulam)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN 3082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine pollutant</td>
<td>Acetochlor, Flumetsulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport in bulk</td>
<td>Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Acetochlor, Flumetsulam)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN 3082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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
---|---
Naphthalene | 91-20-3

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-KnowAct): 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
---|---
Propylene glycol | 57-55-6
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic | 64742-94-5

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: 62719-679
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:

WARNING
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury
Harmful if swallowed.
Harmful if absorbed through skin
Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFPA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Reactivity</td>
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Revision
Identification Number: 101271032 / A211 / Issue Date: 05/18/2015 / Version: 4.0
DAS Code: GF-3005
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absorbed via skin</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
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<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
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<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
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<tr>
<td>US WEEL</td>
<td>USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.