

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Product name: TORDON™ RTU Herbicide

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TORDON™ RTU Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994

info@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

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

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	18584-79-7	20.9%
Picloram triisopropanolamine salt	6753-47-5	5.4%
isopropanol	67-63-0	7.8%
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	>= 7.7 - <= 15.4 %

Triisopropanolamine	122-20-3	3.4%
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	0.3%
Balance	Not available	>= 46.8 - <= 54.5 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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.

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. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

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: If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering

emptying the stomach. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Hemodialysis may be of benefit if substantial amounts have been ingested and the patient is showing signs of intoxication. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Combustion products may include trace amounts of: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. If exposed to fire from another source and water is evaporated, exposure to high temperatures may cause toxic fumes.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Eliminate ignition sources. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. No smoking in area. Vapor

explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. 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. 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.

Conditions for safe storage: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
isopropanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	400 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	980 mg/m ³ 400 ppm
Ethylene glycol	Dow IHG	TWA	50 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 mg/m ³
	ACGIH	C Aerosol only	100 mg/m ³
Triisopropanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m ³

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. 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: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly.

Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Green to blue
Odor	Alcohols
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	6.9 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	>= 82 °C (>= 180 °F)
Flash point	closed cup 41 °C (106 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	32 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) Approx.
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	2 (alcohol)
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.092 at 68 °F (68 °F) / 68 °F

Water solubility	miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	no data available
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	1.0902 g/cm ³ at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Digital density meter</i>
Molecular weight	no data available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

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

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Heat produced by the reaction with water will cause vaporization.

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. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

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. Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity.

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 3,980 mg/kg

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure (400 ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels. Observations in animals include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown

Maximum attainable concentration.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.85 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Product test data not available.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Eye.

Thyroid.

Observations in animals include:

Nausea and/or vomiting.

For Ethylene glycol:

Repeated excessive exposure may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

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

Central nervous system.

Observations in humans include:

Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement).

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

Kidney.

Liver.

For the major component(s):

Isopropanol exposure may increase the toxicity of subsequent exposures to hepatotoxic chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as carbon tetrachloride.

Liver.

Observations in animals include:

Lethargy.

Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram acid. For the component(s) tested: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For similar active ingredient(s). Various animal cancer tests have shown no reliably positive association between 2,4-D exposure and cancer. Epidemiology studies on herbicide use have been both positive and negative with the majority being negative.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Triisopropanolamine salt Has caused birth defects in lab animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

For the major component(s): Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies. Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. For the minor component(s) EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring. Picloram. For the major component(s): Isopropyl alcohol. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

For the major component(s): Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): For the component(s) tested: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the majority of components: Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the minor component(s): Most data indicate that EDTA and its salts are not mutagenic. Minimal effects reported are likely due to trace metal deficiencies resulting from chelating by EDTA.

Aspiration Hazard

Product test data not available.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt

Aspiration Hazard

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

Picloram triisopropanolamine salt**Aspiration Hazard**

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

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

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Ingestion

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Aspiration Hazard

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

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

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

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt****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, 317 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 748 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 5 d, 103 mg/l

EC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), 14 d, 2.37 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 405 mg/kg
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 5,620 ppm

Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

Acute toxicity to fish

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).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 51 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 125 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 28 d, 7.19 mg/l

isopropanol

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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 9,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 1,800 mg/l
ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 30 mg/l

Ethylene 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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 72,860 mg/l, Other guidelines

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 6,500 - 13,000 mg/l, Other guidelines

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 30 min, 225 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Triisopropanolamine

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, 96 Hour, 3,158.4 mg/l, DIN 38412

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 500 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 710 mg/l, EU Method C.3 (Algal Inhibition test)

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, activated sludge, 30 min, > 1,195 mg/l

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid

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, Fish., 96 Hour, 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 113 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Balance

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt

Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. 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. Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight.

isopropanol

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 53 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: Other guidelines

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.40 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.09 mg/mg Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	20 - 72 %
20 d	78 - 86 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 1.472 d
Method: Estimated.

Ethylene glycol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 90 %

Exposure time: 1 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.29 mg/mg

Triisopropanolamine

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation. Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.35 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 3 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid

Biodegradability: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 37 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 30 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.37 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2.12 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

isopropanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.05 Measured

Ethylene glycol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.36 Measured

Triisopropanolamine

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.015 at 23 °C Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 0.57 Fish. 42 d Measured

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -3.86 at 25 °C Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.1 Fish. 28 d Measured

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt

For similar active ingredient(s).

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

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

Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

For similar active ingredient(s).

Picloram.

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

isopropanol

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 1.1 Estimated.

Ethylene 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.

Triisopropanolamine

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 10 Estimated.

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 98

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

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Isopropanol)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Isopropanol)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Isopropanol)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

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

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

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

Components

CASRN

Picloram	1918-02-1
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1
isopropanol	67-63-0

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.

Components	CASRN	RQ
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	5000 lbs RQ
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	5000 lbs RQ

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

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	18584-79-7
isopropanol	67-63-0
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1
Triisopropanolamine	122-20-3

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: 62719-031

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

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation
Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	2	1

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DAS Code: XRM-4086

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling limit
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.