

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

**Product name:** SURMOUNT™ Herbicide

**Issue Date:** 05/04/2015

**Print Date:** 05/07/2015

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.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** SURMOUNT™ 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](mailto:info@dow.com)

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 800-992-5994

**Local Emergency Contact:** 352-323-3500

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

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

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

Causes serious eye damage.  
Suspected of causing cancer.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

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

**Response**

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

**Storage**

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

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

**Other hazards**

no data available

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**


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This product is a mixture.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
Picloram triisopropanolamine salt	6753-47-5	13.2%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	81406-37-3	10.6%
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5	15.0%
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	14.9%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	2.1%
Triisopropanolamine	122-20-3	1.9%
Balance	Not available	42.3%

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Eye contact:** Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If hemolysis is suspected, monitor hemoglobin, hematocrit, plasma free hemoglobin, and urinalysis. Whole blood or packed RBC transfusion may be required in severe cases. Alkalinization of urine with bicarbonate may prevent renal damage. Administer 100% oxygen to relieve headache and a general sense of weakness. Determine methemoglobin concentration of blood every 3 to 6 hours for first 24 hours. It should return to normal within 24 hours. The treatment of toxic methemoglobinemia may include the intravenous administration of methylene blue. If methemoglobin >10-20% consider methylene blue 1-2 mg/kg body weight as 1% solution intravenously over 5 minutes followed by 15-30 cc flush (Price D, Methemoglobinemia, Goldfrank Toxicologic Emergencies, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., 1994). Also provide 100% oxygen. 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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting liver and kidney disease. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable extinguishing media:** To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

**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:** This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. 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. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. 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 (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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Evacuate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. 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:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. 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.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Do not get in eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. 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.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	600 mg/m3 100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	Absorbed via skin
	ACGIH	STEL	Absorbed via skin
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	Absorbed via skin
Naphthalene	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	Absorbed via skin
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	Absorbed via skin
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	Absorbed via skin
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm
Triisopropanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3

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. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	Tan to brown
<b>Odor</b>	Amine.
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	7.4 <i>pH Electrode</i>
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> > 100 °C ( > 212 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	no data available
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.083 at 20 °C (68 °F)
<b>Water solubility</b>	emulsifiable
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	77.2 mPa.s at 20 °C (68 °F)
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Liquid Density</b>	1.083 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Pyknometer</i>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	no data available

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** no data available

**Chemical stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Can coagulate if frozen. Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Oxidizers. Addition of chemicals may cause phase separation.

**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.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*Toxicological information on this product or its components appear 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.

As product:

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

#### Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product:

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

As product:

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.56 mg/l

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.  
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

**Sensitization**

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

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant information found.

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

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

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Liver.

Based on information for component(s):

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

Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia.

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

Lung.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Thyroid.

Urinary tract.

Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

**Carcinogenicity**

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 similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. Fluroxypyr-meptyl. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. For the component(s) tested: Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For the minor component(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

No aspiration toxicity classification



**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.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Toxicity****Acute toxicity to fish**

As product:

For the active ingredient(s):

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester.

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

For the active ingredient(s):

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester.

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, &gt; 0.0866 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

For the active ingredient(s):

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester.

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, &gt; 0.183 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

For the active ingredient(s):

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester.

ErC50, diatom Navicula sp., 72 Hour, Biomass, 0.24 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

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

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, &gt; 200micrograms/bee

oral LD50, Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail), &gt; 2,250 mg/kg

**Persistence and degradability**

**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.

**Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester**

**Biodegradability:** Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.  
 10-day Window: Fail  
**Biodegradation:** 32 %  
**Exposure time:** 28 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.2 mg/mg

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**  
 , half-life, 454 d

**Heavy aromatic naphtha**

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

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

**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:** 75 %  
**Exposure time:** 28 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.06 mg/mg

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 2.02 mg/mg Dichromate

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	0 %
10 d	0 %
20 d	31.6 %

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
**Sensitizer:** OH radicals  
**Atmospheric half-life:** 3.4 - 10.4 Hour  
**Method:** Estimated.

**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)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	57.000 %
10 d	71.000 %
20 d	71.000 %

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 5.9 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**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.

**Balance**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**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).

**Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 5.04 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 26 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) Measured

**Heavy aromatic naphtha**

**Bioaccumulation:** For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 1.01 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

#### 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

#### Balance

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

#### **Mobility in soil**

##### Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

For similar active ingredient(s).

Picloram.

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

##### Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester

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

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 6200 - 43000

##### Heavy aromatic naphtha

No relevant data found.

##### Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

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):** 0.28 Estimated.

##### Naphthalene

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

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 240 - 1300 Measured

##### Triisopropanolamine

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

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 10 Estimated.

#### Balance

No relevant data found.

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## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**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.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### DOT

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Fluroxypyr, Naphthalene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	Naphthalene

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

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

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Fluroxypyr, Naphthalene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	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.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**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**

Naphthalene

**CASRN**

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-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:**

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

**Components**

Heavy aromatic naphtha  
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Naphthalene  
Triisopropanolamine

**CASRN**

64742-94-5  
34590-94-8  
91-20-3  
122-20-3

**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.

**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: 62719-480

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

DANGER

Corrosive  
Causes irreversible eye damage

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
3	1	0

### Revision

Identification Number: 101190255 / A211 / Issue Date: 05/04/2015 / Version: 7.0

DAS Code: LAF-4

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

### Legend

Absorbed via skin	Absorbed via skin
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
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.

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