

Product Name: SURMOUNT* Herbicide**Issue Date:** 04/01/2013**Print Date:** 01 Apr 2013

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. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

SURMOUNT* Herbicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow AgroSciences LLC
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189
United States

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994

SDSQuestion@dow.com**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER****24-Hour Emergency Contact:**

800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact:

352-323-3500

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview**Color:** Tan to brown**Physical State:** Liquid.**Odor:** Amine.**Hazards of product:**

DANGER! Causes severe eye burns. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms. Suspect cancer hazard. May cause cancer.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

Potential Health Effects

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

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

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

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

Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Effects of 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.

Cancer Information: Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Effects: 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.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
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 %

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. 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), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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, 5th 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.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

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

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.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General 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.

Storage

Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m ³
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	600 mg/m ³ 100 ppm SKIN
	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm SKIN
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	15 ppm SKIN
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	50 mg/m ³ 10 ppm
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.

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

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

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

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

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.

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.

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

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Tan to brown
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.4 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.083
Solubility in water (by weight)	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	77.2 mPa.s @ 20 °C
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No test data available
Oxidizing properties	No test data available
Liquid Density	1.083 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C <i>Pyknometer</i>

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

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.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity**Ingestion**

As product: LD50, rat > 5,000 mg/kg

Dermal

As product: LD50, rat > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

As product: LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat > 5.56 mg/l

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.

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Sensitization**Skin**

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

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

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.

Chronic Toxicity and 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.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

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

Developmental Toxicity

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 or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

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. For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

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

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

As product: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 h: > 0.0866 mg/l

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

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 h, immobilization: > 0.183 mg/l

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

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. ErC50, diatom Navicula sp., biomass growth inhibition, 72 h: 0.24 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 200 micrograms/bee

oral LD50, Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail): > 2,250 mg/kg

Persistence and DegradabilityData for Component: **Picloram triisopropanolamine salt**

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.

Data for Component: **Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester**

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

Stability in Water (1/2-life):

454 d

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
32 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.2 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Heavy aromatic naphtha**

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

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether**

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
75 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	pass

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
5.00E-05 cm ³ /s	3.4 - 10.4 h	Estimated.
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):		
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20
0 %	0 %	31.6 %
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.02 mg/mg		
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.06 mg/mg		

Data for Component: **Naphthalene**

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

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.16E-11 cm ³ /s	5.9 h	Estimated.
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):		
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20
57.000 %	71.000 %	71.000 %
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg		

Data for Component: **Triisopropanolamine**

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.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
0 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	fail
Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals			
Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method	
1.2E-10 cm ³ /s	3 h	Estimated.	
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):			
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
47 %	70 %		
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.35 mg/mg			

Data for Component: **Balance**

No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potentialData for Component: **Picloram triisopropanolamine salt**

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Data for Component: **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

Data for Component: **Heavy aromatic naphtha**

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Data for Component: **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

Data for Component: **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; Measured

Data for Component: **Triisopropanolamine**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.015 Measured
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 0.57; Fish; Measured

Data for Component: Balance

|| **Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

Mobility in soilData for Component: Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

|| **Mobility in soil:** For similar active ingredient(s), Picloram., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Data for Component: Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester

|| **Mobility in soil:** Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

|| **Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 6,200 - 43,000 **Henry's Law**

|| **Constant (H):** 5.42E-08 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Data for Component: Heavy aromatic naphtha

|| **Mobility in soil:** No data available.

Data for Component: Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

|| **Mobility in soil:** 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, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 0.28 Estimated.

|| **Henry's Law Constant (H):** 1.6E-07 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: Naphthalene

|| **Mobility in soil:** Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

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

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

|| **Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:**

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

Data for Component: Triisopropanolamine

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

|| **Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 10 Estimated.

|| **Henry's Law Constant (H):** 1E-06 Pa m³/mol; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: Balance

|| **Mobility in soil:** No relevant data found.

13. Disposal Considerations

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

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk
NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk

|| **Proper Shipping Name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

|| **Technical Name:** Fluroxypyr, NAPHTHALENE

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

IMDG**Proper Shipping Name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** Fluroxypyr, NAPHTHALENE**Hazard Class:** 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III**EMS Number:** F-A,S-F**Marine pollutant.:** Yes**ICAO/IATA****Proper Shipping Name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** Fluroxypyr, NAPHTHALENE**Hazard Class:** 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III**Cargo Packing Instruction:** 964**Passenger Packing Instruction:** 964**Additional Information**

Reportable quantity: 4,578 lb – NAPHTHALENE

MARINE POLLUTANT

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

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

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

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

Component	CAS #	Amount
Naphthalene	91-20-3	2.1%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

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

Component	CAS #	Amount
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%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

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

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

Component	CAS #	Amount
Naphthalene	91-20-3	2.1%

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

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

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

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity
	3	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 56136 / 1016 / Issue Date 04/01/2013 / Version: 4.0

DAS Code: LAF-4

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

Legend

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

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.

