

GARLON™ 4 EC

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	04.05.2022	800080003101	Date of first issue: 04.05.2022

Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Israel and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1 Product identifier**

Trade name : GARLON™ 4 EC

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub-stance/Mixture : Plant Protection Product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****Manufacturer/importer**

Corteva Agriscience International S.a.r.l.
Route de Suisse 160
CH-1290 Versoix
Switzerland

Customer Information : +41 22 717 51 11

Number

E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+32 3 575 55 55

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Acute toxicity, Category 4	H302: Harmful if swallowed.
Skin sensitisation, Sub-category 1B	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

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gory 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements : EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Precautionary statements :
Prevention:
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester
Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration
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	EC-No. Index-No. Registration number		(% w/w)
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7 265-024-8	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT RE 2; H373 (Kidney) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	61.4
Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified	91770-15-9 294-799-5 649-427-00-X	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 30 - < 40
Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13- branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine	90194-53-9 290-665-5	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 2.5 - < 3
TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol	6515-38-4 229-405-2	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.1 - < 0.25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders : 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.
- If inhaled : 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.
- In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

In case of 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.

If swallowed : 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician.
If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
No specific antidote.
Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water stream.
High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Flash back possible over considerable distance.

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:

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Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
Hydrogen chloride gas
Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- Further information : Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

- Personal precautions : Ensure adequate ventilation.
Use personal protective equipment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, undewater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.

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For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-pressurization of the container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Non-sparking tools should be used. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections**SECTION 7: Handling and storage****7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Local/Total ventilation	:	Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid formation of aerosol.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Do not smoke.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Do not swallow.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Store in a closed container. No smoking. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent
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leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Strong oxidizing agents
Explosives
Gases

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified	91770-15-9	TWA	200 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).
Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated

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from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected.

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.

- Skin and body 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

- Appearance : Liquid.
- Colour : Yellow
- Odour : Gasoline-like
- Odour Threshold : No data available
- pH : 6.36 (25 °C)
Concentration: 1 %
Method: pH Electrode
- Melting point/range : Not applicable
- Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point/boiling range : No data available
- Flash point : 65.5 °C
Method: EC Method A9, closed cup
- Evaporation rate : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : No

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Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.09 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	emulsifiable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	16.4 mPa,s (20 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	11.2 cSt (20 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No Method: EEC A14
Oxidizing properties	:	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature. Reference substance: Monoammonium phosphate

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	27.0 mN/m, 25 °C, EC Method A5
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1 Reactivity**

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. May form explosive dust-air mixture.
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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.
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10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong acids Strong bases
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10.6 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:

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity****Product:**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat, female): 1,338 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat, male): 1,581 mg/kg |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity |

Components:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat, male and female): 803 mg/kg |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat): > 4.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity |

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Typical for this family of materials. |
|---------------------|---|---|

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): 5.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: Typical for this family of materials.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Typical for this family of materials.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 3,129 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Mild skin irritation

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Result : Skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Species : Rabbit

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Result : No eye irritation

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.
Remarks : With the dilute mix, no allergic skin reaction is expected.

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Remarks : For this family of materials, sensitization studies done in guinea pigs have been negative.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s), Triclopyr., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : In a lifetime animal dermal carcinogenicity study, an increased

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ment incidence of skin tumors was observed when kerosene was applied at doses that also produced skin irritation. This response was similar to that produced in skin by other types of chronic chemical/physical irritation. No increase in tumors was observed when non-irritating dilutions of kerosene were applied at equivalent doses, indicating that kerosene is unlikely to cause skin cancer in the absence of long-term continued skin irritation.

Reproductive toxicity**Components:****Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s), Triclopyr., In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Limited data in laboratory animals suggest that the material does not affect reproduction. Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure**Product:**

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

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

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

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TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Target Organs : Kidney
Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after exposure to aerosols:
Central nervous system.
Respiratory tract.
Observations in animals include:
Anesthetic or narcotic effects.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Components:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

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

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

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

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity****Product:**

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.984 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test
		LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.44 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.35 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 10.6 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h
		ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 36.7 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: 2,552 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg). oral LD50: 1350 mg/kg bodyweight.

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Species: *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 230 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: *Apis mellifera* (bees)

contact LD50: > 230 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: *Apis mellifera* (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.36 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 2.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): > 3.00 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50 (*Myriophyllum spicatum*): 0.0473 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (*Myriophyllum spicatum*): 0.00722 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.0263 mg/l
Species: Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 1.6 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)

LOEC: 5.1 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 2.9 mg/l
End point: number of offspring

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Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: > 521 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : oral LD50: 735 mg/kg bodyweight.
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

dietary LC50: 1890 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 8 d
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 110 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: > 100 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 18 - 25 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: Method Not Specified.
Remarks: For this family of materials:

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 13.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Method Not Specified.
Remarks: For this family of materials:

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 18 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Method Not Specified.
Remarks: For this family of materials:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 - 21 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: Method Not Specified.
Remarks: For this family of materials:

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 6.7 - 30 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: Method Not Specified.
Remarks: For this family of materials:

(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 5 - 6.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Method Not Specified.
Remarks: For this family of materials:

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 : 1.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.75 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 14.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 4.9 - 12.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.1 - 10.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 9.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (grass shrimp (Palaemonetes pugio)): 83.0 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 2.0 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h

EbC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 1.1 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 72 h

EyC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 1.2 mg/l
End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction)
Exposure time: 96 h

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.67 - 0.76 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 72 h

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		EC50 (blue-green alga <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>): 1.49 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 120 h
		ErC50 (<i>Lemna minor</i> (duckweed)): 8.75 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 336 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.178 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 91 d Species: <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout) Test Type: flow-through test Method: Other guidelines LOEC: 0.278 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 91 d Species: <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout) Test Type: flow-through test Method: Other guidelines MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 0.222 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 91 d Species: <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout) Test Type: flow-through test Method: Other guidelines
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.058 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: 9.8 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d Species: <i>Eisenia fetida</i> (earthworms) GLP:yes EC50: 6.89 mg/kg Exposure time: 56 d Species: <i>Eisenia fetida</i> (earthworms) GLP:yes
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	dietary LC50: > 5,620 ppm Species: <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard duck) oral LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: <i>Colinus virginianus</i> (Bobwhite quail)

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12.2 Persistence and degradability**Product:**

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Components:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 18 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0.004 kg/kg

ThOD : 1.21 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): 8.7 d (25 °C)
pH: 7

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 2.3E-11 cm³/s
Method: Estimated.

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Biodegradability : Remarks: For this family of materials:
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.

Test Type: aerobic
Biodegradation: 57.5 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD < 2.5%).

ThOD : 0.89 kg/kg

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12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 110

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4.62
pH: 7
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 6.1
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 16
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.21
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil.
For the degradation product:
Triclopyr.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation
Dissipation time: 144 - 1,248 h

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 5900
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

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Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 130
Method: Measured
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**Components:****Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects**Components:****Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester:**

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened; Kerosine — unspecified:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, Mono-C10-13-branched Alkyl Derivs., compds. with N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

IMDG : UN 3082
IATA : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr, Kerosene (petroleum))
IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Triclopyr, Kerosene (petroleum))

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG : 9
IATA : 9

14.4 Packing group

IMDG
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Remarks : Stowage category A
IATA (Cargo)

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Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 964
 Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
 Packing group : III
 Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 964
 Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
 Packing group : III
 Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards**IMDG**

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	E1	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
	34	Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

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15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.

The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009. Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

SECTION 16: Other information**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.

Full text of H-Statements

H226	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	: Harmful if swallowed.
H304	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	: Causes skin irritation.
H317	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	: Causes serious eye damage.
H336	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	: Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	: Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam.	: Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	: Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	: Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	: Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China;

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IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Classification of the mixture:

Acute Tox. 4	H302
Skin Sens. 1B	H317
STOT SE 3	H336
STOT RE 2	H373
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Calculation method
Calculation method
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment
Based on product data or assessment

Product code: XRM-4714

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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