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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 Great Britain 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 : THISTLEX™

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

Use of the Sub- : Plant Protection Product, Herbicide

stance/Mixture

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer

Corteva Agriscience UK Ltd CPC2 CAPITAL PARK

FULBOURN CAMBRIDGE - England - CB21 5XE

UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information :

Number

: +44 8006 89 8899

E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 161 88 41235

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

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Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through pro-

longed 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 envi-

ronment, comply with the instructions for use.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and

keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 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/ doctor.

P311 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardouswaste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt	119308-91-7	Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 25 - < 30

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Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	57213-69-1 260-625-1	M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10 Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT RE 2; H373 (Kidney) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 20 - < 25
triethylamine	121-44-8 204-469-4 612-004-00-5 01-2119475467-26- 0012, 01- 2119475467-26- 0013	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 3; H331 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) specific concentration limit STOT SE 3; H335 >= 1 %	>= 1 - < 3

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 re-

sistant 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.

If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qual-

ified personnel.

In case of 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.

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In case of 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 consul-

tation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately

available.

If swallowed : Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treat-

ment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison

control center or doctor.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 : Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.

May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids

may be of help.

Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

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.

Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reac-

tive airways dysfunction syndrome).

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.

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Flash back possible over considerable distance.

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 meth-

ods

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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 af-

fected 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.

Use a water spray to cool fully closed 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 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, undwater. 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 absorb-

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ant.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.

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 overpressurization 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 iet.

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 To avoid spills during handling keep bottle on a metal tray.

Avoid formation of aerosol.

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 breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow.

Do not get in eyes.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

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.

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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 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

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines.

If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation.

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or

equivalent.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when pro-

longed or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 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 from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer

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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

Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a poten-

tial to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or

guidelines, use an approved respirator.

Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne

concentration of the material.

For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure

self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : Yellow to purple

Odour : Amine.

Odour Threshold : No test data available

pH : 7.04

Concentration: 1 % Method: CIPAC MT 75.1 1% aqueous solution.

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No test data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No test data available

Flash point : > 87 °C

Method: Setaflash Closed Cup, closed cup

Evaporation rate : No test data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable to liquids

Upper explosion limit / Upper : No test data available

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flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower : No test data available

flammability limit

Vapour pressure No test data available

Relative vapour density No test data available

Density 1.15 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: Pyknometer

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility Soluble Auto-ignition temperature > 420 °C

Method: EC Method A15

Viscosity

19.05 mPa,s (20 °C) Viscosity, dynamic

Method: OECD 114

Viscosity, kinematic 14.47 mm2/s (20 °C)

Method: OECD 114

Explosive properties No

Oxidizing properties No

9.2 Other information

Surface tension 36.6 mN/m, 40 °C

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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid None.

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 2,279 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 1.3 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 inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.6 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 inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum achievable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

triethylamine:

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Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 730 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 14.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 580 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

triethylamine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Causes severe burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Corrosive

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Result : Corrosive

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Result : Eye irritation

triethylamine:

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Remarks : Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

triethylamine:

Species : Mouse

Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Clopyralid., In vitro genetic

toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies

were negative.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

triethylamine:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Clopyralid., Did not cause

cancer in laboratory animals.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Triclopyr., Did not cause can-

cer in laboratory animals.

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triethylamine:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Clopyralid., In animal studies,

did not interfere with reproduction.

For similar active ingredient(s)., Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times

greater than those expected during normal exposure.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

triethylamine:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

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STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Target Organs : Kidney

Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following or-

gans: Kidney.

triethylamine:

Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

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

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

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

triethylamine:

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive spe-

cies).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 130 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 130 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 130

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): > 130 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d Method: OECD 221.

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.582 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0916 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: 650 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis

(LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50: 1358 mg/kg bodyweight.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

contact LD50: > 100 μg/bee Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

oral LD50: > 104 μg/bee Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

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Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 be-

tween 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 30.0

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0089 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

10

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 be-

tween 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis

(LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life.

Toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s):

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50

below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 350 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 56 - 87 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 107

mg/

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth inhibition

EC50 (Lemna gibba): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Test Type: Growth inhibition

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.241 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0191 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary

basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50

between 51 and 500 mg/kg).

oral LD50: 300 mg/kg bodyweight.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

dietary LC50: 11622 mg/kg diet.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

contact LD50: > 100 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

triethylamine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 36 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia): 17 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 8 mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.1

mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 71 mg/l

End point: Growth inhibition

Exposure time: 17 h Test Type: Static

EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 95 mg/l

End point: Growth inhibition

Exposure time: 17 h Test Type: Static

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

LOEC: > 100 mg/l End point: mortality

Exposure time: 60 d

Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 7.1 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

LOEC: 14 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

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12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegra-

dability.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Triclopyr.

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 biode-

gradable under environmental conditions.

triethylamine:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 96 % Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Partition coefficient: noctanol/water Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

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

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Partition coefficient: n-

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

octanol/water

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

triethylamine:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Exposure time: 42 d Concentration: 0.05 mg/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 4.9

Method: Measured

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Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 1.45 octanol/water : Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log

Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

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

50).

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

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

50).

triethylamine:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 11 - 146

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc be-

tween 0 and 50).

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

triethylamine:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

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Endocrine disrupting poten-

tial

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Components:

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

triethylamine:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Regulation: (Update: 27/06/2012 KS)

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 regu-

lations.

If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all appli-

cable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : UN 3082
RID : UN 3082
IMDG : UN 3082
IATA : UN 3082

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14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Triclopyr)

RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Triclopyr)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Triclopyr)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Triclopyr)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

 ADR
 : 9

 RID
 : 9

 IMDG
 : 9

 IATA
 : 9

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9
Tunnel restriction code : (-)

RID

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

IMDG

Packing group : III Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Remarks : Stowage category A

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen: 964

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

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Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

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

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High : Not applicable

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de- : Not applicable

plete the ozone layer

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollu- : Not applicable

tants (recast)

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation : Not applicable

(Annex XIV)

Registration Number : MAPP 16123

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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.

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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Full text of H-Statements

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 : Harmful if swallowed. H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage. H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H331 : Toxic if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.

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.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage

Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion

STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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; 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

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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:Classification procedure:Eye Dam. 1H318Based on product data or assessmentSTOT SE 3H335Based on product data or assessmentSTOT RE 2H373Calculation methodAquatic Acute 1H400Based on product data or assessment

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-210

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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