

**Product name: CROSSBOW™ Herbicide**

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

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name: CROSSBOW™ Herbicide

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** End use herbicide product

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc.  
P.O. Box 218  
Palmetto, FL 34220  
United States

Customer Information Number: 941-722-3285  
sales@southernag.com

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**Chemtrec** (800) 424-9300 (24 hour transportation spill response)  
**Medical:** Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center (866) 673-6671 (24hrs)

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Hazard classification****OSHA Regulatory Status**

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids - Category 4 - (H227)

Acute toxicity - Oral - Category 4 - (H302)

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B - (H317)

Aspiration toxicity - Category 1 - (H304)

**Label elements****Hazard pictograms**

**Signal word: DANGER!**

**Hazards**

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H227 - Combustible liquid

## Precautionary statements

### Prevention

- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required
- P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
- P280 - Wear protective gloves

## Precautionary statements

### Response

- IP301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
- P330 - Rinse mouth
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
- P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

## Precautionary statements

- Storage:** P405 - Store locked up
- Disposal:** P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>Concentration</b>	<b>GHS Classification</b>
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	1929-73-3	34.4%	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Sens. 1 (H317) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7	16.5%	
Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	41.5%	Asp. Tox. 1 (H304)
2-Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	1.9%	
Balance	NOCAS	5.7%	

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

**General advice:** Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferable by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. 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:** Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Ingestion:** Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Self-protection of the first aider:** Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** No information available.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:**

**Treatment** Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also call 1-866-944-8565 for emergency medical treatment information.

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. 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. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** no data available

### **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

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

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

### **Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. 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

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN, DSEN, BEI
Kerosene (petroleum)	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , as total hydrocarbon vapor
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , as total hydrocarbon vapor
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
Ethylhexanol	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 500 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	2 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN,

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

### Exposure controls

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

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as

the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other protection:** 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, 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.

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

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Red to brown
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	3.8 10% <i>pH Electrode</i> (10% solution in water)
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 175 °C ( > 347 °F) (kerosene)
Flash point	<b>closed cup</b> 64 °C ( 147 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	0.1 mmHg at 37.8 °C (100.0 °F) (kerosene)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	4.7 (kerosene)
Relative Density (water = 1)	no data available
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	6.56 mPa.s at 25 °C (77 °F)
Kinematic Viscosity	no data available
Explosive properties	No No No
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	1.0114 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Digital density meter</i>
Molecular weight	no data available

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

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity:** No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

**Chemical stability:** Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

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

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

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

**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: Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides.

Toxic gases are released during decomposition. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Phosgene.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

*Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

LD50, Rat, male and female, 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Observations in animals include: Lethargy.

As product:

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

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Observations in animals include: Lethargy.

As product:

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, Aerosol, > 5.19 mg/l

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

### Sensitization

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

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

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Eye.

Thyroid.

For kerosene:

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.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Blood.  
Spleen.  
Kindey.  
Liver.

### **Carcinogenicity**

For the solvent(s): In a lifetime animal dermal carcinogenicity study, an increased 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. For the minor component(s): In laboratory animals, evidence of carcinogenic activity was observed. The observed tumors do not appear to be relevant for men.

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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

### **Teratogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. These concentrations exceed relevant human dose levels.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.

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.

### **Mutagenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

### **Carcinogenicity**

<b>Component</b>	<b>List</b>	<b>Classification</b>
<b>Kerosene (petroleum)</b>	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

### **Toxicity**

#### **2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 0.61 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or

Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 7.2 - 33 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EbC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, 5 d, Biomass, 25 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EbC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), static test, 5 d, Biomass, 0.576 mg/l, OECD 221.

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

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

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 5620mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.36 mg/l

LC50, Fish., 96 Hour, 0.310 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3.00 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

EbC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., 120 Hour, Biomass, 0.193 mg/l

EbC50, *Lemna gibba*, Biomass, 2.2 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 0.0263 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 1.6 mg/l

LOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 5.1 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 2.9 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 21 d, 735 mg/kgmg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, 1,890 mg/kgmg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 110µg/bee

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 100µg/bee

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,042 mg/kg

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, > 521 mg/kg

**Kerosene (petroleum)**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Based on information for component(s):

Material is slightly toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L).



## **Ethylhexanol**

### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 32 - 37 mg/l

### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 35.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 39 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

### **Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 256 - 320 mg/l

## **Balance**

### **Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

## **Persistence and degradability**

### **2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester**

**Biodegradability:** Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. For similar active ingredient(s). Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

### **Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

**Biodegradability:** Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 18 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.39 mg/mg

### **Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

<u>Incubation Time</u>	<u>BOD</u>
	0.004 mg/mg

### **Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, half-life, 8.7 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

### **Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 5.6 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

## **Kerosene (petroleum)**

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

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.16 mg/mg Dichromate

### **Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

<u>Incubation Time</u>	<u>BOD</u>
5 d	31.000 %

10 d 39.700 %  
20 d 58.600 %

#### **Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.767 d

**Method:** Estimated.

#### **Ethylhexanol**

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

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 68 %

**Exposure time:** 17 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

**10-day Window:** Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** > 95 %

**Exposure time:** 5 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.95 mg/mg

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 2.70 mg/mg

#### **Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

<u>Incubation Time</u>	<u>BOD</u>
5 d	26 - 70 %
10 d	75 - 81 %
20 d	86 - 87 %

#### **Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 9.7 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

#### **Balance**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

##### **2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 4.35 Measured

##### **Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 4.62

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 110 Fish.

##### **Kerosene (petroleum)**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 6.1 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 314 Fish. Estimated.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 61 - 159 Fish.

### 2-Ethylhexanol

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.1 Measured

### Balance

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

### **Mobility in soil**

### 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester

No relevant data found.

### Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

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).

### Kerosene (petroleum)

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

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 5900 Estimated.

### 2-Ethylhexanol

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 800 Estimated.

### Balance

No relevant data found.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**NOTE: 34 GALLONS OR LESS: NOT REGULATED BY DOT**

### **DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Combustible liquid, n.o.s.(Kerosene (petroleum))
<b>UN number NA</b>	1993
<b>Class</b>	CBL
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	2,4-D Ester

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

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

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

Fire Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

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

#### Components

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester

#### CASRN

1929-73-3

### Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

#### Components

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester

Kerosene

#### CASRN

1929-73-3

8008-20-6

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

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

### United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

### Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number: 62719-260-829

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

#### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed

Causes moderate eye irritation

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	2	0

#### Legend

ACGIH

USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Dow IHG

Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

OSHA P0

USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000

OSHA Z-1

USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants

SKIN

Absorbed via skin

SKIN, DSEN, BEI  
TWA

Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Biological Exposure Indices  
Time weighted average

Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc. urges each customer or recipient of this SDS study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this 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 SDS, we are not and cannot be responsible for SDS obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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