

# **Material Safety Data Sheet**

**Dow AgroSciences LLC** 

Product Name: PINDAR\* GT Herbicide Issue Date: 04/30/2009
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Dow AgroSciences LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

## 1. Product and Company Identification

### **Product Name**

PINDAR\* GT Herbicide

## **COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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

Customer Information Number: 800-992-5994

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER** 

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

## 2. Hazards Identification

## **Emergency Overview**

Color: Yellow

Physical State: Liquid.

Odor: Mild

## **OSHA Hazard Communication Standard**

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

#### **Potential Health Effects**

Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin Contact: Essentially nonirritating to skin.

**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. **Inhalation:** At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is

not likely to be hazardous.

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

amounts.

## \* Indicates a Trademark

<sup>\*</sup> Indicates a Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

**Effects of Repeated Exposure:** For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Adrenal gland. Blood. Kidney. Liver. Spleen.

Cancer Information: For the active ingredient(s): Oxyfluorfen. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

**Birth Defects/Developmental Effects:** For the active ingredient(s): Oxyfluorfen. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive Effects:** For the active ingredient(s): Oxyfluorfen. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

## 3. Composition Information

Component	CAS#	Amount
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	40.31 %
Penoxsulam	219714-96-2	0.85 %
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 0.05 - <= 9.7 %
Balance		>= 49.14 - <= 58.79
		%

## 4. First-aid measures

**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.

**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.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Ingestion:** No emergency medical treatment necessary.

**Notes to Physician:** 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.

**Emergency Personnel Protection:** If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

# 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This material does not burn. In a fire situation, residue can burn.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:** 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.

**Personal Precautions:** 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.

## 7. Handling and Storage

## Handling

**General Handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

## Storage

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

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits				
Component	List	Туре	Value	
Oxyfluorfen	Dow IHG	TWA	0.2 mg/m3	
Propylene glycol	WEEL	TWA Aerosol.	10 mg/m3	

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

#### **Personal Protection**

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses.

**Skin Protection:** No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed. **Hand protection:** Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice for any material, skin contact should be minimized.

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 material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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

## **Engineering Controls**

**Ventilation:** Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical StateLiquid.ColorYellowOdorMild

Flash Point - Closed Cup
Flammable Limits In Air

> 100 °C (> 212 °F) Closed Cup
Lower: No test data available
Upper: No test data available

Autoignition Temperature No test data available

Vapor Pressure

Boiling Point (760 mmHg)

Vapor Density (air = 1)

Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)

No test data available

No test data available

No test data available

**Liquid Density** 1.177 g/cm3 @ 20 ℃ *Digital density meter* 

Freezing Point No test data available Melting Point Not applicable

Solubility in water (by No test data available

weight)

pH 6.1 (@ 1 %) pH Electrode (1% aqueous suspension)

**Decomposition** No test data available

**Temperature** 

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

## Stability/Instability

Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid.

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with: Oxidizers.

## **Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

#### **Thermal Decomposition**

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### **Acute Toxicity**

#### Ingestion

As product. LD50, Rat, female > 5,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### **Skin Absorption**

As product. LD50, Rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg

No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### Sensitization

Skin

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

### **Repeated Dose Toxicity**

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Adrenal gland. Blood. Kidney. Liver. Spleen.

## **Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Oxyfluorfen. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. For the active ingredient(s): Penoxsulam. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

#### **Developmental Toxicity**

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

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Oxyfluorfen. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the active ingredient(s): Penoxsulam. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

## **Genetic Toxicology**

Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Based on information for component(s): Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

## 12. Ecological Information

### **ENVIRONMENTAL FATE**

## Data for Component: Oxyfluorfen

## **Movement & Partitioning**

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

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 184 - 1,151; bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)

## Persistence and Degradability

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

## Data for Component: Penoxsulam

## **Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.66E-16 atm\*m3/mole; 25 ℃ Estimated Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.354 Measured Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 104 Measured

## Persistence and Degradability

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.

# Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
6.03E-11 cm3/s	2.1 h	Estimated

## Data for Component: Propylene glycol

### **Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.2E-08 atm\*m3/mole Measured Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.92 Measured

### Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): < 1 Estimated

## Persistence and Degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

## **Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals**

Rate Constant	Atmosph	eric Half-life	Method
1.28E-11 cm3/s	1	0 h	Estimated
<b>OECD Biodegradation</b>	Tests:		
Biodegradation	Expos	ure Time	Method
81 %	2	8 d	OECD 301F Test
96 %	6	4 d	OECD 306 Test
Biological oxygen der	mand (BOD):		
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
69 %	70 %	86 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

## **ECOTOXICITY**

## Data for Component: Oxyfluorfen

Material is highly toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 between 0.1 and 1.0 mg/L). Material is very highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 < 0.1 mg/L). 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).

## Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV):

ChV Value mg/l	Species	Test Type	Endpoint	Exposure Time
0.0018 mg/l	fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	flow-through	survival	33 d
0.0066 mg/l	fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	flow-through	survival	265 d
0.0065 mg/l	sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus)	flow-through	growth	34 d

## **Toxicity to Non-mammalian Terrestrial Species**

LD50, bobwhite (Colinus virginianus): > 2,150 ppm

LC50, mallard (Anas platyrhynchos): > 5,000 ppm

## Data for Component: Penoxsulam

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

### Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), static, 96 h: > 100 mg/l

### **Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, static, 48 h, immobilization: > 100 mg/l

#### **Aquatic Plant Toxicity**

EC50, green alga Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (formerly known as Selenastrum capricornutum), 96 h: 0.0864 mg/l

## **Toxicity to Micro-organisms**

EC50; activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

## **Toxicity to Non-mammalian Terrestrial Species**

oral LD50, mallard (Anas platyrhynchos): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight. dietary LC50, mallard (Anas platyrhynchos): > 5063 mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Honey bee (Apis mellifera): > 110 micrograms/bee contact LD50, Honey bee (Apis mellifera): > 100 micrograms/bee

**Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms** 

LC50, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg NOEC, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult, 56 d: 1,000 mg/kg

## Data for Component: Propylene glycol

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

#### Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 h: 44,000 - 51,600 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity** 

EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, 48 h, immobilization: 4,850 - 34,000 mg/l

**Aquatic Plant Toxicity** 

EC50, green alga Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (formerly known as Selenastrum capricornutum), biomass growth inhibition: 19,000 mg/l

**Toxicity to Micro-organisms** 

EC50; bacteria, Growth inhibition, 16 h: 26,000 mg/l

EC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

## 13. Disposal Considerations

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

## 14. Transport Information

#### **DOT Non-Bulk**

NOT REGULATED

#### **DOT Bulk**

NOT REGULATED

### **IMDG**

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S

**Technical Name: OXYFLUORFEN** 

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

EMS Number: f-a,s-f Marine pollutant.: Yes

### ICAO/IATA

**NOT REGULATED** 

#### **Additional Information**

MARINE POLLUTANT

**OXYFLUORFEN** 

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be

obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

## 15. Regulatory Information

#### **OSHA Hazard Communication Standard**

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

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

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

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

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

Component	CAS#	Amount
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	40.31%
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 0.05 - <= 9.7 %

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

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

Component	CAS#	Amount
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 0.05 - <= 9.7 %

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

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

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

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

## 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.

## **Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**

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

## 16. Other Information

Hazard	Rating	System

NFPA Health Fire Reactivity

#### Revision

Identification Number: 1019556 / 1016 / Issue Date 04/30/2009 / Version: 1.1

DAS Code: GF-2214

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

## Legend

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

Dow AgroSciences LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.