SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

BELKAR™

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	06.11.2023	800080005527	Date of first issue: 06.11.2023

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 : BELKAR™

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) : 0XH9-70NE-Q00F-U8FN

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : End use herbicide product

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

SGS +32 3 575 55 55 OR

+44 161 88 41235

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage, Category 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

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.
P391 Collect spillage.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposalcontractor or collection site except for empty clean containers whichcan be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide

Additional Labelling

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

2.3 Other hazards

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

Ecological information: 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.

Toxicological information: 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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Picloram	1918-02-1 217-636-1	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 _____ M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	5.1
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 _____ M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1,000 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1,000	1.06
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide	Not Assigned 909-125-3 01-2119974115-37	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 40 - < 50
Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine	84961-74-0 284-664-9 01-2119985163-33	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 3 - < 10

Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8 252-104-2		>= 3 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).
If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified 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.
Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

In case of eye contact : Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

If swallowed : Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment 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.
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 con-

tainer or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.

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.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant.
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.
Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia.
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

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours/dust.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in a closed container. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.
Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)	50 ppm 308 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		Limit Value - eight hours	50 ppm 308 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		Time weighted average	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		Short term exposure limit	30 ppm	Dow IHG
Picloram	1918-02-1	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)	20 mg/m3	GB EH40
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)	50 ppm 308 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		Limit Value - eight hours	50 ppm 308 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		Time weighted average	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		Short term exposure limit	30 ppm	Dow IHG
Picloram	1918-02-1	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		Short-term exposure limit (15-	20 mg/m3	GB EH40

		minute reference period)		

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL):

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	310 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	65 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	37.2 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	15 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	1.67 mg/kg bw/day

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC):

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Fresh water	19 mg/l
	Marine sediment	1.9 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	190 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	4168 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	70.2 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	7.02 mg/kg
	Soil	2.74 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Use chemical goggles.
Hand protection

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

tions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Skin and body protection	:	Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Respiratory protection	:	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	Yellow
Odour	:	Solvent
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	3.04 (23.8 °C) 1% Aqueous solution
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available.
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 100 °C
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	0.9417 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	244 °C
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	22.9 mPa,s (20 °C)

Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	28.5 mN/m, 25 °C
Self-ignition	:	No data available

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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong acids Strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Components:

Picloram:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Convulsions.

LD50 (Rat, female): 4,012 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0.035 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.551 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 3.35 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 9,510 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Result : Skin irritation

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Result : Eye irritation

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay
Species : Mouse
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Components:

Picloram:

Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks : For similar material(s):

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Species : human
Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Picloram:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Picloram:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Picloram:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Picloram:

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Remarks : For similar material(s):
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Remarks : Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

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

Halauxifen-methyl:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.37 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 8.8 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0445 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0048 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

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

oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 119 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: > 250 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

Picloram:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 78.7 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 102 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Test Type: Growth inhibition

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.558 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0095 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	0.55 mg/l Exposure time: 70 d Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 6.79 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: static test LOEC: 13.5 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: static test MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 9.57 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: static test
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: > 5,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	oral LD50: > 2510 mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 14 d Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet. Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) contact LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees) oral LD50: > 74 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 d Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 2.01 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 3.22 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.12 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000393 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 14 d
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1,000
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l Exposure time: 1 d
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.259 mg/l End point: Other Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Test Type: flow-through test NOEC: 0.00272 mg/l Exposure time: 36 d Species: Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.484 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1,000

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Remarks: 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: > 5,620 ppm Exposure time: 5 d Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) Method: Other guidelines dietary LC50: > 5,620 ppm Exposure time: 5 d Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) Method: Other guidelines oral LD50: > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) contact LD50: > 98.1 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality Species: Apis mellifera (bees) oral LD50: > 108 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 14.8 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Fish): > 1 - 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Algae): > 10 - 300 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.23 mg/l
Species: Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,919 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (Crangon crangon (shrimp)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (copepod Acartia tonsa): 2,070 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: ISO TC147/SC5/WG2

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 969 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 4,168 mg/l
Exposure time: 18 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: > 0.5 mg/l Exposure time: 22 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent LOEC: > 0.5 mg/l Exposure time: 22 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): > 0.5 mg/l Exposure time: 22 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Picloram:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 1.95 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail
Stability in water	:	Test Type: Hydrolysis Degradation half life (half-life): > 1.8 yr (45 °C) pH: 5 - 9 Method: Measured
Photodegradation	:	Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis) Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis) Sensitiser: OH radicals Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 8.5E-13 cm3/s

Halauxifen-methyl:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not biodegradable Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). Halauxifen. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 7.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 2.890 mg/g

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 87.35 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 75 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Remarks: 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).

Test Type: aerobic
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0 %
Incubation time: 5 d

0 %
Incubation time: 10 d

31.6 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 2.02 kg/kg
Method: Dichromate

ThOD : 2.06 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitiser: OH radicals
Rate constant: 5.00E-05 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Picloram:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.54

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.92
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Exposure time: 42 d
Temperature: 21.8 °C
Concentration: 0.00194 mg/l
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.76
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: < 3.44 (20 °C)
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.51 (20 °C)
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.01
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Picloram:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 35
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation
Dissipation time: 167 - 513 h
Method: Measured
Test Type: anaerobic degradation
Dissipation time: > 300 h
Method: Measured

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 5684
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 527.3
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 0.28
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

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

Components:

Picloram:

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).

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential : 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:

Picloram:

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Regulation: (Update: 11/22/2010 KS 11/25/2010 LMK)
Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : UN 3082

RID : UN 3082

IMDG : UN 3082

IATA : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)

RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.
(Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

		Class	Subsidiary risks
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 aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y964
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant	:	yes(Picloram, Halauxifen-methyl)

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

UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation	:	Not applicable
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Britain)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Not applicable
Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	E1	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Registration Number : MAPP 18615

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.
The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009.
Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.

H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2000/39/EC	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
Dow IHG	:	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2000/39/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
Dow IHG / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA	:	Time weighted average
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; 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; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations.

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 1	H318	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H335	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-3447

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.

GB / 6N