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Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Ireland 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 : 0XH9-70NE-Q00F-U8FN

(UFI)

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

Use of the Sub- : Plant Protection Product, Herbicide

stance/Mixture

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer

Corteva Agriscience UK Limited Melbourn Science Park - Cambridge Road - Unit H4, Building H Melbourn Cambridgeshire - SG8 6HB UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information : +44 8006 89 8899

Number

E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

SGS: +353 818 663 627

National Poisons Information Centre (Beaumont Hospital): 01 809 2166 (8 AM - 10 PM)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exH335: May cause respiratory irritation.

posure, Category 3, Respiratory system

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Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate-

gory 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms

(!)

*

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you

feel unwell.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/

attention.

Disposal:

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

waste.

Additional Labelling

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instruc-

tions 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.

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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. REACH 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	5.1
		M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	
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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an

emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment

advice.

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

ified personnel.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with

plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center

or doctor for treatment advice.

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 treat-

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

control center or doctor.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.

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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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 prod: :

ucts

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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 cir-

cumstances 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

parriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-

ant.

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

employed in.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can

be pumped,

Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-

pressurization of the container.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

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 ap-

plication 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 regula-

tions.

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.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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	Limit Value - eight hours	50 ppm 308 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)	50 ppm 308 mg/m3	IE OEL
	Further information: Substances which have the capacity to penetrate intact skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body			
		Time weighted average	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		Short term expo- sure limit	30 ppm	Dow IHG
Picloram	1918-02-1	Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)	10 mg/m3	IE OEL
		Occupational exposure limit value (15-minute reference period)	20 mg/m3	IE OEL

Contains no substances with European regional occupational exposure limits.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

	` '	•	` '	_
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) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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

Use chemical goggles. Eye/face protection

Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or

equivalent.

Hand protection

Remarks Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard

> EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. 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. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Skin and body protection Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron,

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or full body suit will depend on the task.

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

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

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Yellow

Odour : Solvent

Odour Threshold : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available.

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Flash point : $> 100 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$

Auto-ignition temperature : 244 °C

pH : 3.04 (23.8 °C)

1% Aqueous solution

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 22.9 mPa,s (20 °C)

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Relative density : No data available

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Density : 0.9417 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: Digital density meter

Relative vapour density : No data available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

Self-ignition : No data available

Evaporation rate : No data available

Surface tension : 28.5 mN/m, 25 °C

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.59 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 436

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

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 inhala-

tion 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

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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 inhala-

tion 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 tox-

icity

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

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

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:

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Eye irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

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

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

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.

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Remarks For similar material(s):

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

Assessment Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea Remarks

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- As-

: In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

sessment

Halauxifen-methyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sessment

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sessment

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sessment

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sessment

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Picloram:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., Did not cause

ment cancer in laboratory animals.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

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ment animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Picloram:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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 - As-

sessment

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 - As-

sessment

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 - As-

sessment

: 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 - As-

sessment

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 labora-

tory 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Picloram:

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

gans: Liver.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

gans: 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 antici-

pated 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 nar-

cotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered 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 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

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

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

cies).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 18.3 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 8.8

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0445 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0048 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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-

icity)

1

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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 (Chron-

ic 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 or-

ganisms

LC50: > 5,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

contact LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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 toxic to aquatic organisms

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

cies).

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 tox-

icity)

1,000

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 d

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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 (Chron-

NOEC: 0.484 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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1,000

ic toxicity) Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: > 1,000 mg/kgExposure time: 14 d

End point: mortality

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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 toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensi-

tive species).

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 tox-

icity)

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 4,168 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic 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).

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Halauxifen.

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

dability.

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% minerali-

zation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Test Type: aerobic

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Picloram:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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 be-

tween 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-

log Pow: < 3.44 (20 °C)

octanol/water

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

tween 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-

: log Pow: 0.51 (20 °C)

octanol/water

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

Pow < 3).

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 1.01

octanol/water

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Picloram:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 35

mental compartments

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

tween 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:

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Distribution among environ-

mental 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 environ-

Koc: 527.3

mental compartments 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 environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Distribution among environ-Koc: 0.28

mental compartments

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, bioaccumu-

lating 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:

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

lating 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:

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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).

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered 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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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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 or ID 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Hazard Identification Number : 90 Labels : 9 Tunnel restriction code : (-)

RID

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

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Remarks : Stowage category A

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen- : 964

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

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 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

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

plete the ozone layer

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

tants (recast)

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation : Not applicable

(Annex XIV)

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the Euro-E1 **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

pean Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving

dangerous substances.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of H-Statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye irritation. H319 May cause respiratory irritation. H335 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H410 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412

Full text of other abbreviations

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

Serious eye damage Eye Dam.

Eve Irrit. Eve irritation Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first 2000/39/EC

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



BELKARTM

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Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

IE OEL : List of Chemical Agents and Carcinogens with Occupational

Exposure Limit Values - Code of Practice, Schedule 1 and 2

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
Dow IHG / STEL : Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA : Time weighted average

IE OEL / OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) : Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)
IE OEL / OELV - 15 min : Occupational exposure limit value (15-minute reference peri-

(STEL) od)

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.

EC-Number - European Community number REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

Further information

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Based on product data or assessment
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

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