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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

: STARANE™ HI-LOAD HL Trade name

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system Skin sensitisation, Sub-category 1B

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate-

gory 1

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

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Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 1

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.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.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:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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.

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.

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# **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)
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3 279-752-9 607-272-00-5	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	45.52
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)	>= 30 - < 40
Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether	99734-09-5	Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 3 - < 10
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11- 13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68953-96-8 273-234-6 01-2119964467-24	Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 2.5 - < 3
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	1189173-42-9 918-811-1 01-2119463583-34- 0008, 01- 2119463583-34-0009, 01-2119463583-34- 0010	STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 2.5 - < 3
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4 212-828-1 606-021-00-7 01-2119472430-46	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Repr. 1B; H360D STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)  specific concentration limit STOT SE 3; H335 >= 10 % STOT SE 3; H335 >= 10 %	>= 0.1 - < 0.3

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

# **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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



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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.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and

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

or doctor for treatment advice.

Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of

properly.

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 : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

### 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 : 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.

Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

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



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### 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. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon applica-

tion of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides

# 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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

SO.

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.

Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil

barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater.

See Section 12, Ecological Information.

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. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

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

Local/Total ventilation

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Keep container tightly closed.

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. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance

with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

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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	
N-methyl-2-	872-50-4	Limit Value -	10 ppm	2009/161/EU	
pyrrolidone		eight hours	40 mg/m3		
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the				
	skin, Indicative				
		Short term expo-	20 ppm	2009/161/EU	
		sure limit	80 mg/m3		
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through skin, Indicative				
		Occupational	10 ppm	IE OEL	
		exposure limit	40 mg/m3		
		value (8-hour			
		reference period)			
	Further information: Substances which have the capacity to penetrate intact				
	skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body				
		Occupational	20 ppm	IE OEL	
		exposure limit	80 mg/m3		
		value (15-minute			
		reference period)			
	Further inform	hich have the capacity to pe	netrate intact		
	skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body				
		Long term expo-	10 ppm	2004/37/EC	
		sure limit	40 mg/m3		
	Further information: Skin, Carcinogens or mutagens				
		Short term expo-	20 ppm	2004/37/EC	
		sure limit	80 mg/m3		
	Further inform	ation: Skin, Carcino	gens or mutagens		

Contains no substances with European regional occupational exposure limits.

# 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.

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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 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 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 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 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.

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



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Colour : Yellow to brown

Odour : Spicy

Odour Threshold : No data available

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flammability : Not applicable to liquids

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Flash point : > 100 °C

Method: ASTM D3278, closed cup

Auto-ignition temperature : 358 °C

Method: EC Method A15

pH : 4.58 (23.3 °C)

Concentration: 1 % Method: ASTM E70

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 28.2 mPa,s (40 °C)

Method: OECD 114

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : emulsifiable

Vapour pressure : No data available

Density : 1.05 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: OECD 109

Relative vapour density : No data available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : No

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



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Method: EEC A14

GLP: yes

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

Reference substance: Zinc.GLP: yes

Evaporation rate : No data available

Surface tension : 32 mN/m, 25 °C, EC Method A5

Molecular weight : 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 : Unstable at elevated temperatures.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to de-

compose.

Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure

in closed systems.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong acids

Strong bases

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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



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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.50 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 1.16 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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 inhala-

tion toxicity

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

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Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

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

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Typical for this family of materials.

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

Method: Estimated.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Typical for this family of materials.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

Method: OECD 401 or equivalent

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

ıcıty

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 1,000 - < 1,600 mg/kg

Method: OECD 402 or equivalent Remarks: For similar material(s):

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s): Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 4,150 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit
Method : Draize Test
Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

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

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit Result : 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, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Result : Corrosive

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit

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Result : Eye irritation

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

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):

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pias.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

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



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### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sessment

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: For the major component(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases., Animal genetic toxicity studies

were negative.

Carcinogenicity

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

For the major component(s):, Polyethylene glycols did not

cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Reproductive toxicity - As-No toxicity to reproduction

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



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sessment

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

: 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.

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: For the major component(s):, In animal studies, did not inter-

fere with reproduction.

For the major component(s):, Did not cause birth defects or

any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar material(s):, In animal studies, did not interfere with

reproduction.

For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

N-methyl pyrrolidone has caused toxic effects to the fetus in laboratory animals at high dose levels with either mild or un-

detectable maternal toxicity.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

**Components:** 

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

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

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



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### Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

### Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

### Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

### **Product:**

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

### Repeated dose toxicity

### Components:

### fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

### 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.

### Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

Remarks : Additives are encapsulated in the product and are not ex-

pected to be released under normal processing conditions or

foreseeable emergency.

#### Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

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

gans: Kidney.

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



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### Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

No aspiration toxicity classification

### **Components:**

#### fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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.

### Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

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

### Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

#### Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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.

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



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### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 14.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.6

mg/

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.178 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0152 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

End point: survival

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms) Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50: > 2,250 mg/kg

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

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



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**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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)): > 0.225 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.183 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.24 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 0.47 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1.410

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.075 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.031 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.32 mg/l

Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg

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).

oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

Exposure time: 5 d

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

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



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oral LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06

Exposure time: 72 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity Toxic to aquatic life.

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity Harmful to aquatic life.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Chronic aquatic toxicity

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Remarks: Material is harmful to aquatic organisms Toxicity to fish

(LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sen-

sitive species).

LC50 (zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio)): 31.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 62 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 29 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50 (activated sludge): 550 mg/l

End point: Respiration rates.

Exposure time: 3 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

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



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Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.23 mg/l End point: survival

Exposure time: 72 d

Species: Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 1.18 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Remarks: For similar material(s):

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 5,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,072 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 500 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

NOEC: 12.5 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

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



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ic toxicity) Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to

OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 32 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2.2 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life: 454 d

#### 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, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

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

biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 2.9 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

### Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches >

20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegrada-

bility).

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



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N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 91 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Concentration: 30 mg/l Biodegradation: 73 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 8 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

:

log Pow: 5.04 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

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).

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether:

Partition coefficient: n- : Remarks: No relevant data found.

octanol/water

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 4.6

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

tween 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

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



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Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Partition coefficient: n- : Remarks: No data available for this product.

octanol/water For similar material(s):

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow

between 5 and 7).

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -0.38 octanol/water : Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ: Koc: 6200 - 43000

mental compartments 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, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 21 Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an im-

portant fate process.

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.

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



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### **Components:**

### fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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:

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).

### Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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).

### Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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).

#### N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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:

#### fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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.

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



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### Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

#### **Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according

to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regu-

lations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number 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.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

**RID** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

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



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(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

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

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

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 : 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

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



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Environmentally hazardous : yes

**RID** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

#### 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.

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII) Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (Number on list 72, 71, 30)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer

: Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollu-

Not applicable

tants (recast)

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import

Not applicable

of dangerous chemicals

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation : Not applicable

(Annex XIV)

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Not applicable

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



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#### 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**

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 : Harmful in contact with skin. H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360D : May damage the unborn child.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

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

Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage

Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation

Repr. : Reproductive toxicity

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

2004/37/EC : Europe. Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers

from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens

at work

2009/161/EU : Europe. COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU establishing

a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending

Commission Directive 2000/39/EC

IE OEL : List of Chemical Agents and Carcinogens with Occupational

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

2004/37/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit 2004/37/EC / TWA : Long term exposure limit 2009/161/EU / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2009/161/EU / STEL : Short term exposure limit

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-

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



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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	
Skin Sens. 1B	H317	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-1784

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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