SAFETY DATA SHEET



ProcellaCOR SC

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : ProcellaCOR SC

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses : End use herbicide product

EPA Registration No. : 67690-79

Supplier's details : SePRO Corporation

11550 North Meridian Street

Suite 600

Carmel, IN 46032 U.S.A. Tel: 317-580-8282 Toll free: 1-800-419-7779 Fax: 317-580-8290

Monday - Friday, 8am to 5pm E.S.T.

www.sepro.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

INFOTRAC - 24-hour service 1-800-535-5053

The following recommendations for exposure controls and personal protection are intended for the manufacture, formulation and packaging of this product. For applications and/or use, consult the product label. The label directions supersede the text of this Safety Data Sheet for application and/or use.

Section 2. Hazards identification

This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Hazard classification:

Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Other hazards: No data available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical nature: This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	1390661-72-9	26.46%
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	6.0%
Balance	Not available	67.54%

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended

protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure

exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or

ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket

mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Eye contact: Hold 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.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a

glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison

control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute

and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology

Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms

and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for

treatment.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC

type) may function.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media: No data available.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion

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

varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon

monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and

Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot

liquids.

Advice for firefighters Fire Fighting Procedures:

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

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure

Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions:

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for

containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact SePRO Corporation for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL

PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters: Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of Listing	Value/Notation
Propylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3

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

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: 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.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact

could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene.

Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity,

thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the

instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit

requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is

experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types

of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical State Liquid
Color Tan
Odor Solvent

Odor Threshold No data available pH 5.47 1% pH Electrode

Melting point/rangeNot applicableFreezing pointNo data availableBoiling point (760 mmHg)No data available

Flash point closed cup > 100 °C (> 212 °F) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93

Evaporation Rate

(Butyl Acetate =1)

Flammability (solid, gas)

Lower explosion limit

Upper explosion limit

Vapor Pressure

No data available
No data available
No data available
No data available

Relative Vapor Density

(air = 1) No data available
Water solubility No data available

Partition coefficient:

n-octanol/waterNo data availableAuto-ignition temperatureNo data availableDecomposition temperatureNo data availableKinematic ViscosityNo data available

Explosive properties No

Oxidizing properties Liquid Density Molecular weight

No significant increase (> 5°C) in temperature. 1.1278 g/ml at 20 °C (68 °F) *Digital density meter*

No data available

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

specification.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible materials: None known.

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: Carbon monoxide.

Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

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

Acute inhalation toxicity No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Based on the available data,

respiratory irritation was not observed.

As product: LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.66 mg/l No deaths occurred

at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/

eye irritation May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in quinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s): Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated

to cause significant adverse effects.

For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Respiratory tract.

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Carcinogenicity For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory

animals.

Reproductive toxicity For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

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

Section 12. Ecological information

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

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L). The LC50 value

is above the water solubility.

As product: LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), 96 Hour, > 1.92 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

As product: EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, > 80.0 mg/l, OECD

Test Guideline 202

As product: EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), 96 Hour, > 1.08 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on information for component(s): Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

For the active ingredient(s): ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.000154 mg/l

For the active ingredient(s): NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0000095 mg/l

As product: ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 1.88 mg/l,

OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to Above Ground

Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

Persistence and degradability

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC

tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 14.6 % **Exposure time:** 29 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, 913 d, pH 4, Half-life Temperature 25 °C Hydrolysis, DT50, 111 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C Hydrolysis, DT50, 1.3 d, pH 9, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

Propylene glycol

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

Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 81 % **Exposure time**: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 96 % **Exposure time:** 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Theoretical

Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Chemical

Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.0 %
10 d	70.0 %
20 d	86.0 %

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 10 Hour **Method:** Estimated.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

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

and 5).

Partition coefficient:

n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.5 at 20 °C

Bioconcentration

factor (BCF): 356 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) 30 d

Propylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient:

n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.07 Measured

Bioconcentration

factor (BCF): 0.09 Estimated.

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 34200

Propylene glycol

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).

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Balance

No relevant data found.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods:

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

Section 14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl) Proper shipping name

UN number UN 3082

Class 9 Packing group Ш

Marine pollutant Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Transport in bulk Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the

IBC or IGC Code

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl)

UN number UN 3082

Class 9 Packing group Ш

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

Section 15. Regulatory information

OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard This product is not a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication

Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning

and Community

Right-to-Know Act of 1986)

Sections 311 and 312

This product is not a hazardous chemical under 29CFR 1910.1200, and therefore is not

covered by Title III of SARA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning

and Community

Right-to-Know Act of 1986)

Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and

Community

Right-To-Know Act:

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

law: **Components CASRN**Propylene glycol 57-55-6

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and

Toxic Enforcement

Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause

cancer.

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth

defects or other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

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

Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

Section 16. Other information

Hazard Rating System

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0

Legend

TWA 8-hr TWA

US WEEL USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

<u>History</u>

Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy : 03/05/2018

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Notice to reader

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