



SAFETY DATA SHEET

ProcellaCOR EC

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : ProcellaCOR EC

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses : End use herbicide product

EPA Registration No. : 67690-80

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

Hazard classification: This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication 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	2.7%
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	2.1%
Methanol	67-56-1	0.9%
Balance	Not available	94.3%

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice:	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:	No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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.
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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:

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions:

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

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
Ethylexanol	Dow IHG	TWA	2 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m ³ 200 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN, BEI

ACGIH	STEL	SKIN, BEI
CAL PEL	C	1,000 ppm
CAL PEL	PEL	260 mg/m ³ 200 ppm
CAL PEL	STEL	325 mg/m ³ 250 ppm

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. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). **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: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. 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
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Appearance

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Amber
Odor	Solvent
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4.24 (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor pressure	0.0000002 mmHg at 20°C (68°F)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available

Relative Density (water = 1)	0.93
Water solubility	0.015 mg/l at 20°C (68°F)
Partition coefficient:	
n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	260°C (500 °F)
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	15.4 mPa.s at 20°C (68°F) 8.90 mPa.s at 40°C (104°F)
Kinematic Viscosity	14.2 mm ² /s at 20°C (68°F) 7.91 mm ² /s at 40°C (104°F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing
Liquid Density	0.9257 g/cm ³ at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Digital density meter</i>
Molecular weight	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 is 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, > 5.40 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation	May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Sensitization	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea 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 major component(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: Blood, kidney, liver, and spleen.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
For the major component(s): No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.
For the major component(s): No relevant data found.
For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. These concentrations exceed relevant human dose levels.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
For the major component(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
No aspiration toxicity classification

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).

EC50, *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp), static test, 96 Hour, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L).

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 49 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Material is very highly toxic to some aquatic vascular plant species.

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 5.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.000919 mg/l

NOEC, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.0000954 mg/l

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), > 2500mg/kg bodyweight.
oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 212.2µg/bee
contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, >200µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, mortality, >2,500 mg/kg

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

Ethylhexanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: > 95 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 68 %
Exposure time: 17 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical

Oxygen Demand: 2.95 mg/mg

Chemical

Oxygen Demand: 2.70 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	26-70 %
10 d	75-81 %
20 d	86-87 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 9.7 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Methanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 99%
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.50 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.49 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	72 %
20 d	79 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 8-18 d
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

Ethylhexanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient:
n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.1 Measured

Methanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient:
n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.77 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): <10 Fish Measured

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 34200

Ethylhexanol

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 800 Estimated.

Methanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.44 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):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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	III

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
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7

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 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: 1 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) – Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
SKIN, BEI	Absorbed via Skin, Biological Exposure Indice
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

History

Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy : 10/09/2017

Version : 1.0

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.