

**1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Product Name: Co-Op OcTTain XL Herbicide  
Pest Control Product Number: 33892  
Product Use: Agrochemicals/Herbicide  
Manufacturer /Supplier: INTERPROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE LTD.  
945 Marion St.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R2J 0K7  
[www.ipco.ca](http://www.ipco.ca)  
Effective Date: 29/09/2020  
This product is regulated under authority of the Pest Control Products Act

**2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200:

Signal word: CAUTION!  
Hazard statements: Combustible liquid and vapor.  
May cause eye irritation.  
May be harmful if swallowed.  
Isolate area.  
Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations.  
Suspect cancer hazard. May cause cancer.

Potential Health Effects: Eyes: May cause slight eye irritation.  
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.  
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.  
Effects may be slow to heal.  
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist.  
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).  
Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed.  
Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.  
Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic Exposure: For the active ingredient(s):  
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester.  
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests.  
There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.  
For similar active ingredient(s):  
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.  
In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.  
For the active ingredient(s):

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Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester.  
 For the minor component(s):  
 Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.  
 For the minor component(s):  
 In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:  
 Gastrointestinal tract.  
 Respiratory tract.  
 Kidney.  
 Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals.  
 In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.  
 No hazards not otherwise classified were identified.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	% (W/W)
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	1928-43-4	50.99%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	81406-37-3	12.17%
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5	29.0%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	>= 0.3 - <= 1.5 %
Hexanol	111-27-3	>= 0.5 - <= 1.3 %
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68953-96-8	>= 1.2 - <= 2.4 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.02 - <= 0.4 %
Balance	Not available	>= 3.44 - <= 4.62 %

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

### 4: 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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
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.
Ingestion:	Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not 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	Notes to physician: If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal

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medical attention and special treatment needed:

control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a 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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

## 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	No data available
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	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: Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Advice for firefighters:	<p>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.</p> <p>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. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. 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 (M)SDS.</p>
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.

## 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. No smoking in area. 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.

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Large spills: Contact the company for clean-up assistance.

## 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. 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.

## 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters: If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	Dow IHG		10 mg/m3
	CA ON OEL	TWAEV	10 mg/m3 , As 2,4-D
	CA BC OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	STEL	20 mg/m3
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3
Heavy aromatic naphtha	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	25 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	123 mg/m3 25 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	123 mg/m3 25 ppm
Hexanol	US WEEL	TWA	40 ppm
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	52 mg/m3 10 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	79 mg/m3 15 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	10 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	15 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	52 mg/m3 10 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	79 mg/m3 15 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.

Appropriate 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.

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Personal protective equipment:

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

Skin and body protection: Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). 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: 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.

## 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	
Physical State:	Liquid
Color:	Yellow to orange
Odor:	Mild
Odor threshold:	No data available
pH:	3.92 1% pH Electrode (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point:	Not applicable
Freezing point:	No data available
Boiling point:	No data available
Flash point:	73.5 °C Closed Cup
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapour pressure:	No data available
Vapour density:	No data available
Relative density:	No data available
Water Solubility:	No data available
Partition coefficient:	No data available
Auto ignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available

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Viscosity, kinematic:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic:	13.1 mPa.s at 20 °C 6.38 mPa.s at 40 °C
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Liquid density	1.0604 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C Digital density meter

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

**10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity:	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.
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: Hydrogen chloride.

**11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Acute oral toxicity:	Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation.  As product: LD50, Rat, female, 1,500 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. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.  As product: LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.28 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Effects may be slow to heal.
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):	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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: Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory tract. Kidney.
Carcinogenicity:	Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative. For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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Teratogenicity:	For the active ingredient(s): 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.
Reproductive toxicity:	For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. For the minor component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.
Mutagenicity:	For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Aspiration Hazard:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<p>Toxicity:</p> <p><b>2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:</b></p> <p>Acute toxicity to fish:</p> <p>Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).</p> <p>LC50, tidewater silverside (<i>Menidia beryllina</i>), flow-through test, 96 Hour, &gt; 1.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent.</p> <p>Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:</p> <p>EC50, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, &gt; 5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent.</p> <p>Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:</p> <p>As the ester active substance.</p> <p>EbC50, <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> (marine diatom), static test, 5 d, Biomass, 0.23 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent.</p> <p>Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:</p> <p>NOEC, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, weight, 0.015 mg/l</p> <p>Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms:</p> <p>Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 &gt; 5000 ppm).</p> <p>oral LD50, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard duck), 663mg/kg bodyweight.</p> <p>dietary LC50, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard duck), 5 d, &gt; 5620mg/kg diet.</p> <p>oral LD50, <i>Apis mellifera</i> (bees), &gt; 100micrograms/bee</p> <p>contact LD50, <i>Apis mellifera</i> (bees), &gt; 100micrograms/bee</p> <p><b>Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester:</b></p> <p>Acute toxicity to fish:</p> <p>Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 &lt;0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).</p> <p>LC50, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, &gt; 0.225 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent</p> <p>Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:</p> <p>EC50, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, &gt; 0.183 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent</p>
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Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

ErC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., static test, 72 Hour, 0.24 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent.

EbC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., 72 Hour, > 0.47 mg/l

ErC50, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), 96 Hour, > 1.410 mg/l

ErC50, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.075 mg/l

NOEC, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.031 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish:

NOEC, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 0.32 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms:

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, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 5000mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms:

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), > 1,000 mg/kg

#### **Heavy aromatic naphtha:**

Acute toxicity to fish:

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Gambusia affinis* (Mosquito fish), 96 Hour, 811 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

EC50, Algae, 72 Hour, 21 - 165 mg/l

#### **1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

Acute toxicity to fish:

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

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 7.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.6 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 96 Hour, 2.356 mg/l

#### **Hexanol:**

Acute toxicity to fish:

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 97.2 mg/l, Other guidelines

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Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, 201 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 79.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria:

EC50, Protozoa, 48 Hour, 300.4 mg/l

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

Acute toxicity to fish:

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For similar material(s):

LC50, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 Hour, 31.6 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 62 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

For similar material(s):

ErC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 29 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria:

For similar material(s):

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., 550 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish:

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri), 72 d, survival, 0.23 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

For similar material(s):

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 1.18 mg/l

**Naphthalene:**

Acute toxicity to fish:

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.11 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

ErC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), Growth rate inhibition, 72 Hour, 0.4 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish:

NOEC, Other, flow-through, 40 d, mortality, 0.37 mg/l

**Balance:**

Acute toxicity to fish:

No relevant data found.

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## Persistence and degradability:

**2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:**

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD<sub>20</sub> or BOD<sub>28</sub>/ThOD < 2.5%). Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 77 %

Exposure time: 29 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time BOD

5 d 0.84 %

10 d 0.92 %

20 d 1.32 %

**Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester:**

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 32 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.2 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 454 d

**Heavy aromatic naphtha:**

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

Biodegradability: Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 1 d

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.641 d

Method: Estimated.

**Hexanol:**

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 61 %

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Exposure time: 30 d  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent  
 10-day Window: Pass  
 Biodegradation: 77 %  
 Exposure time: 30 d  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

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

Biodegradability: 10-day Window: Fail  
 Biodegradation: 2.9 %  
 Exposure time: 28 d  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

**Naphthalene:**

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD<sub>20</sub> or BOD<sub>28</sub>/ThOD > 40%).  
 Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg  
 Biological oxygen demand (BOD)  
 Incubation Time BOD

5 d	57.000 %
10 d	71.000 %
20 d	71.000 %

Photodegradation  
 Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
 Sensitization: OH radicals  
 Atmospheric half-life: 5.9 Hour  
 Method: Estimated.

**Balance:**

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential:

**2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:**

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.  
 Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.83 at 25 °C Measured  
 Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10

**Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester:**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.04 Measured  
 Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)  
 Measured

**Heavy aromatic naphtha:**

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

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**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.63 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 56 d Measured

**Hexanol:**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.8 Measured

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

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.6 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

**Naphthalene:**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.4 OECD Test Guideline 107

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300 Fish 28 d Measured

**Balance:**

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

**2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:**

Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil.

For the degradation product:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

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

**Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester:**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 6200 - 43000

**Heavy aromatic naphtha:**

No relevant data found.

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 720 Estimated.

**Hexanol:**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 8.3

Mobility in soil:

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

No relevant data found.

**Naphthalene:**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 664

**Balance:**

No relevant data found.

**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.

**14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**TDG:** Classification below is only applicable when shipped by vessel and is not applicable when shipped by road or rail only.

UN/ID No: UN3082

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2,4-D Ester, Fluroxypyr-methyl)

Hazard class: 9

Packaging Group: III

Marine Pollutant: 2,4-D Ester, Fluroxypyr-methyl

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

UN/ID No: UN3082

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2,4-D Ester, Fluroxypyr-methyl)

Hazard class: 9

Packaging Group: III

Marine Pollutant: 2,4-D Ester, Fluroxypyr-methyl

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):**

UN/ID No: UN3082

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (2,4-D Ester, Fluroxypyr-methyl)

Hazard class: 9

Packaging Group: III

Further information: NOT REGULATED PER TDG EXEMPTION 1.45.1 FOR ROAD OR RAIL

**15: REGULATORY INFORMATION****In case of emergency call CANUTEC at 613-996-6666**

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**WHMIS Statement:** This product is exempt under WHMIS.

**National Fire Code of Canada:** Class IIIA

**Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL):** This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from CEPA DSL Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) requirements.

**Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) Registration Number:** 33892

#### 16: OTHER INFORMATION

<b>NFPA</b>	<b>Health Hazards</b> 1	<b>Flammability</b> 2	<b>Instability</b> 0
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**NFPA Ratings Legend** Severe = 4; Serious = 3; Moderate = 2; Slight = 1; Minimal = 0

Revision Date/Reason: September 29, 2020/ New SDS

Notice: The enclosed information is supplied as a customer service and is provided in good faith. Although it has been based on data drawn from sources deemed to be reliable, Interprovincial Cooperative Limited cannot guarantee its accuracy and assumes no responsibility for conditions resulting from its use.

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