

Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 02/03/2015

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Perimeter™ II Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
E.I. DuPont Canada Company
PO Box 2200 Streetsville, Mississauga
Ontario, L5M 2H3

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Medical Emergency: 1-800-441-3637 (24 hours)

Product Informationt: 1-800-387-2122

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance

Odor

Physical state Liquid
Color Yellow
Spicy

Hazard Summary WARNING!!

May cause allergic skin reaction.

May cause eye irritation.

Isolate area.

Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations.

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Skin: Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist.

Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed.

Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

Chronic Exposure: For the active ingredient(s):

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Based on information for component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Weight percent	
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	81406-37-3	45.52%	
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5	>= 0.7 - <= 2.6 %	
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	0.1%	
Balance	Not available	>= 51.8 - <= 53.7 %	

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. 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. 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: 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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING 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: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

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: 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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 Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
	US WEEL	TWA	Absorbed via skin
	CA ON OEL	TWA	400 mg/m3
	US WEEL	TWA	Absorbed via skin

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

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 chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. 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. 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
Odor Spicy

Odor Threshold No test data available pH 4.58 1% ASTM E70

Melting point/range Not applicable

Freezing point No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg) No test data available

Flash point closed cup > 100 °C ASTM D3278

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate No test data available

= 1)

Flammability (solid, gas)

Lower explosion limit

Upper explosion limit

Vapor Pressure

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)

Not applicable to liquids

No test data available

No test data available

No test data available

Relative Density (water = 1) 1.05

Water solubility emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n- no data available

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature358 °CEC Method A15Decomposition temperatureNo test data available

Dynamic Viscosity 28.2 mPa.s at 40 °C OECD 114

Kinematic Viscosity No test data available

Explosive propertiesNo *EEC A14* **Oxidizing properties**no data available

Liquid Density 1.05 g/cm3 at 20 °C OECD 109

Molecular weight No test data available

Surface tension 32 mN/m at25 °C *EC Method A5*

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: Unstable at elevated temperatures.

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: 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: Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear 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 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.50 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

As product:

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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):

For similar material(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidnev.

For the minor component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Lung.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Thyroid.

Urinary tract.

Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Fluroxypyr-meptyl. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(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 minor component(s): N-methyl pyrrolidone has caused toxic effects to the fetus in laboratory animals at high dose levels with either mild or undetectable maternal toxicity.

Reproductive toxicity

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

Mutagenicity

As product: 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 14.3 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 20 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 9.6 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), > 2,250 mg/kg

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, survival, > 1,000 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

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)

, half-life, 454 d

Heavy aromatic naphtha

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

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N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

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

biodegradability. 10-day Window: Pass **Biodegradation:** 91 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.58 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.486 d

Method: Estimated.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

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).

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

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

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

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

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.

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

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): 21 Estimated.

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

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.(Fluroxypyr)

UN number UN 3082

Class 9
Packing group III

Marine pollutant Fluroxypyr

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.(Fluroxypyr)

UN number UN 3082

Class 9
Packing group III

Marine pollutant Fluroxypyr

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.(Fluroxypyr)

UN number UN 3082

Class 9
Packing group III

Further information:

NOT REGULATED PER TDG EXEMPTION 1.45.1 FOR ROAD OR RAIL

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification

This product is exempt under WHMIS.

National Fire Code of Canada

Not applicable

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) (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 Registration Number: 30094

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	1	1

Revision

Identification Number: 101188173 / A215 / Issue Date: 02/03/2015 / Version: 5.3

DAS Code: GF-1784

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

Absorbed via skin	Absorbed via skin
CA ON OEL	Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational
	Health and Safety Act.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Information Source and References

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is based entirely on information from DOW AGROSCIENCES CANADA INC.

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

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