

# Starane® NXT

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Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

**SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION** 

Product name : Starane® NXT

Manufacturer or supplier's details

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION** 

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC

9330 ZIONSVILLE RD

INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053

**UNITED STATES** 

**Customer Information** 

Number

800-992-5994

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

**Emergency telephone** : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

800-992-5994 or 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A





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Skin sensitization : Sub-category 1A

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3 (Respiratory system, Central nervous system)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :







Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equip-

ment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of

the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON





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CENTER/ doctor.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

#### Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### Other hazards

None known.

### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
bromoxynil octanoate (ISO)	1689-99-2	37.29
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3	9.23
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light	64742-95-6	>= 40 - < 50
arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -		
unspecified		
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	>= 10 - < 20
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-	68953-96-8	>= 1 - < 3
branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy	64742-94-5	>= 1 - < 3
arom.; Kerosine — unspecified		
cumene	98-82-8	>= 0.3 - < 1
naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - < 0.3

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret





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#### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an

emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment

advice.

If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qual-

ified personnel.

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

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

or doctor for treatment advice.

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

properly.

Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available

in work area.

In case of eye contact : Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-

20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control

center or doctor for treatment advice.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately

available.

If swallowed : 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

None known.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician : Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.

May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids

may be of help.

Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in

burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if

lavage is done.

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gas-

tric lavage.

The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be

made by a physician.

No specific antidote.





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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.

Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung

disease.

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use direct water stream.

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

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

courses.

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addi-

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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

SO.

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

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

Further information

Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire af-

fected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has

passed.

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

fire.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment:

for fire-fighters

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

Use personal protective equipment.

#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**





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Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentra-

tions. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment.

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

Environmental precautions

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

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

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

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, undwater. See

Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can

be pumped.

Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-

pressurization of the container.

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

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local

/ national regulations (see section 13).

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray

jet.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being

used.





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Non-sparking tools should be used.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.

Do not breathe vapors/dust.

Do not smoke.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

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

plication area.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

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

Conditions for safe storage

Store in a closed container.

No smoking.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labeled containers.

Keep tightly closed.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Organic peroxides Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases

Explosives Gases

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

#### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified	64742-95-6	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	200 mg/m3	ACGIH





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			(total hydrocarbon vapor)	
		TWA	400 ppm 1,600 mg/m3	OSHA P0
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	OSHA P0
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	100 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		STEL	300 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
cumene	98-82-8	TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA P0
naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		STEL	15 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL	15 ppm 75 mg/m3	OSHA P0

#### **Engineering measures**

Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below

exposure limit requirements or guidelines.

If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or

guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation.

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some opera-

tions.

#### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a poten-

tial to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or

guidelines, use an approved respirator.

Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne

concentration of the material.

For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-

pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of

preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Exam-





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ples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. 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.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

Skin and body protection : Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.

Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron,

or full body suit will depend on the task.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Liquid.

Color : Yellow to brown

Odor : Mild

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : 125.4 °F / 51.9 °C

Method: Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56, closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available





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Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 1.093 g/cm3

Method: NAPM 2A.00

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available.

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

#### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

May form explosive dust-air mixture.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : None.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides

#### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 310.2 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.33 mg/l





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Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

**Components:** 

bromoxynil octanoate (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 238 mg/kg

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

single ingestion.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 4 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: 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.

LD50 (Rat): 3,492 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract

(nose and throat).

May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

LC50 (Rat): 6.193 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist



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Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in ab-

sorption of harmful amounts.

LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 3,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious

adverse effects, even death.

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory

tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

May cause central nervous system effects.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

LC50 (Rat): 18 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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

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

Method: OECD 401 or equivalent

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

LC50 (Rat): > 0.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Symptoms: No deaths occurred following exposure to a satu-



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rated atmosphere.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

cumene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,260 mg/kg

Remarks: Contact with the tongue may produce a burning

sensation and excess salivation.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 17.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

naphthalene:

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

Lethal Dose (Humans): 5 - 15 grams

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby

impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic

anemia.

Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in

animals.

In humans, symptoms may include:

Confusion. Lethargy.

Muscle spasms or twitches.

Convulsions. Coma.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper

respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.

Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:

Headache. Confusion. Sweating.

Nausea and/or vomiting.

LC50 (Rat): > 0.41 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum

Attainable Concentration.



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Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg

Remarks: Human case reports suggest Naphthalene may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts, especially in chil-

dren.

LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Result : Skin irritation

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

Result : Skin irritation

cumene:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

**Components:** 

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Result : Eye irritation

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

Result : Corrosive

cumene:

Result : No eye irritation



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#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

**Product:** 

Species : Mouse

Result : The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1A.

**Components:** 

bromoxynil octanoate (ISO):

Result : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

cumene:

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.



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For respiratory sensitization: Remarks

No relevant data found.

naphthalene:

Assessment Does not cause skin sensitization.

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small Remarks

proportion of individuals.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

Remarks For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

: Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

cumene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

Assessment toxicity studies were negative.

naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases

Assessment and positive in other cases.



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#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals., However, the rele-

vance of this to humans is unknown.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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.

cumene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals., However, the rele-

vance of this to humans is unknown.

naphthalene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

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 neg-

ative.

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

cumene 98-82-8

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

naphthalene 91-20-3

**OSHA**No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

cumene 98-82-8

Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

naphthalene 91-20-3



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#### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Components:**

# bromoxynil octanoate (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Suspected human reproductive toxicant

# fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory

# animals.

### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

#### 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

reproduction.

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory

animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

reproduction.

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

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

# Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in labora-

tory animals.

#### cumene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

### naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Available data are inadequate to determine effects on repro-

duction.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.



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#### STOT-single exposure

#### Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or

dizziness.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation
Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

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

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

cumene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

naphthalene:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

STOT-repeated exposure

**Components:** 

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.





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1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

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

gans:

Respiratory tract.

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

Remarks : For similar material(s):

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

gans: Kidney.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

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

gans: 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. Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

cumene:

Remarks : Cataracts were observed in rats exposed to cumene vapors.

naphthalene:

Remarks : Observations in animals include:

Respiratory effects.

Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing

the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust. Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic

anemia.

**Aspiration toxicity** 

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.





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

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

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### cumene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### naphthalene:

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

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Ecotoxicity**

### **Components:**

# bromoxynil octanoate (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.11 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapita): 0.21 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

#### fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on

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

species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.225 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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





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Exposure time: 72 h

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.075 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.031 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.32 mg/l

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically non-toxic to

birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000

mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 5 d

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5000

mg/kg diet.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):





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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.9

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

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

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: 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)): 7.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 2.356 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

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

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

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: 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 (zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio)): 31.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)): 0.23 mg/l

End point: survival



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Exposure time: 72 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (ChronNOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.18 mg/l End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d

ic toxicity)

Remarks: For similar material(s):

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

End point: Respiration rates.

Exposure time: 3 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Toxicity to fish Remarks: 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)): 811 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

EC50 (Algae): 21 - 165 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

cumene:

plants

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2.7 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.0 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.6

mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.35 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50 (redwing blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus)): > 98

mg/kg

naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish Remarks: Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an



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acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most

sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.11 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth rate inhibition

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Other): 0.37 mg/l End point: mortality

Exposure time: 40 d Test Type: flow-through

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

1

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

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

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to

OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 32 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2.2 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 454 d

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 78 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:



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Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

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

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 1 d

ThOD : 3.19 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Rate constant: 1.670E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

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

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 2.9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to

OECD/EEC guidelines.

cumene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

40%

Incubation time: 5 d

62%

Incubation time: 10 d

70%

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 3.20 kg/kg

Method: Estimated.

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 6,90E-12 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.



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naphthalene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory con-

ditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

57.000 %

Incubation time: 5 d

71.000 %

Incubation time: 10 d

71.000 %

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 3.00 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 2.16E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

•

log Pow: 5.04 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275

Exposure time: 56 d Concentration: 0.2 mg/l Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.63

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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





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

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 4.6

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Partition coefficient: n- : Remarks: For similar material(s):

octanol/water Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow

between 5 and 7).

cumene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 35.5

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.4 - 3.7 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

naphthalene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300

Exposure time: 28 d Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.3

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 6200 - 43000

Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc >

5000).

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 720

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500





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and 2000).

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

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

cumene:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 800 - 2800 Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500

and 2000).

naphthalene:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 240 - 1300 Method: Measured

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between

150 and 500).

Other adverse effects

**Components:** 

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.





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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

cumene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

naphthalene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

#### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

# **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according

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

lations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

UN number : UN 2903

Proper shipping name : PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

(Bromoxynil octanoate, Xylene)

Class : 6.1
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 6.1 (3)



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**IATA-DGR** 

UN/ID No. : UN 2903

Proper shipping name : Pesticide, liquid, toxic, flammable, n.o.s.

663

(Bromoxynil octanoate, Xylene)

Class : 6.1 Subsidiary risk : 3 Packing group : III

Labels : Toxic, Flammable Liquids

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 655

ger aircraft)

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 2903

Proper shipping name : PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

(Bromoxynil octanoate, Xylene, Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl

ester

Class : 6.1
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 6.1 (3)
EmS Code : F-E, S-D
Marine pollutant : yes

Remarks : Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

**Domestic regulation** 

**49 CFR** 

UN/ID/NA number : UN 2903

Proper shipping name : Pesticides, liquid, toxic, flammable, n.o.s.

(Bromoxynil octanoate, Xylene)

Class : 6.1
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : III

Labels : TOXIC, FLAMMABLE LIQUID

ERG Code : 131 Marine pollutant : no

Reportable Quantity : Xylene only regulated in pack sizes > 4,822 kg

#### **Further information**

THE ABOVE INFORMATION ONLY APPLIES TO PACKAGE SIZES WHERE THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE MEETS THE REPORTABLE QUANTITY.

### Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**



# Starane® NXT

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SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Respiratory or skin sensitization

Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Aspiration hazard

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

bromoxynil oc- 1689-99-2 >= 30 - < 50 % tanoate (ISO)

1,2,4- 95-63-6 >= 10 - < 20 %

trimethylbenzene

cumene 98-82-8 >= 0.1 - < 1 %

naphthalene 91-20-3 >= 0.1 - < 1 %

### **US State Regulations**

#### Pennsylvania Right To Know

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point 64742-95-6

naphtha -unspecified

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene 95-63-6
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un- 64742-94-5

specified

#### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including cumene, naphthalene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and

bromoxynil octanoate (ISO), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

# The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

# **TSCA list**

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

### Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-557

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ





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from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

#### WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed.

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury

Harmful if inhaled

OSHA Z-1 / TWA

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Information Source and References

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

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Corteva OEL : Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

OSHA PO : USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated

values)

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average Corteva OEL / STEL : Short term exposure limit : Time weighted average

Dow IHG / TWA : Time Weighted Average (TWA):
Dow IHG / STEL : Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA : Time weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System: IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association: IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI -Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Admin-

8-hour time weighted average





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istration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 07/11/2022

Product code: GF-1682

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

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