Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid
If in eyes: Hold eye 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards
Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Triclopyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of triclopyr in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Precautionary Statements
Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed, or Inhaled • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Avoid breathing spray mist.
Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinks holes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5984. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

For early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 32°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and empty rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Four or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinse collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Specimen Label Revised 06-20-08
General Information

Confront® specialty herbicide is a broad-spectrum weed killer for control of broadleaf weeds in established cool season and warm season turfgrass, including, but not limited to, turfgrass in sod farms with noted exceptions.

Confront is recommended for use on the following turfgrass species:

Established Cool Season Turfgrass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bentgrass</td>
<td>Agrostis species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bluegrass, Kentucky</td>
<td>Poa pratensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fescue, chewing</td>
<td>Festuca rubra var. commutata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fescue, creeping red</td>
<td>Festuca rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fescue, sheeps</td>
<td>Festuca ovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fescue, tall</td>
<td>Festuca arundinacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ryegrass, perennial</td>
<td>Lolium perenne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* On bentgrass, do not apply more than 1 pint of Confront per acre (0.37 fl oz or 2.5 tsp per 1000 sq ft) unless turfgrass injury can be tolerated. To minimize turfgrass injury, additional applications should be made at least four weeks apart. Avoid swath overlaps.

Established Warm Season Turfgrass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bahiagrass</td>
<td>Paspalum notatum var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>Cynodon dactylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffalograss</td>
<td>Buchloë dactyloides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centipedegrass</td>
<td>Eremochloa ophioloides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fescue, tall (growing in warm season areas)</td>
<td>Festuca arundinacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoysiagrass</td>
<td>Zostera japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoysiagrass</td>
<td>Zostera tenuifolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Do not treat warm season turfgrass with Confront when the mowing height is less than 1/2 inch. Do not apply more than 1 pint of Confront per acre (0.37 fl oz or 2.5 tsp per 1000 sq ft) unless turfgrass injury can be tolerated. To minimize warm season turfgrass injury, additional applications should be made at least four weeks apart. Avoid swath overlaps. The use of this herbicide in the spring when warm season turfgrass is breaking dormancy may significantly delay green up of the turfgrass.

* Do not apply Confront to Bermudagrass on sod farms.

Confront may discolor and/or stunt turfgrass that is not well established or is stressed or weakened due to unfavorable climatic conditions, temperature extremes, drought, nematodes, or other factors which damage or weaken turf. Apply Confront only to healthy, well-established turfgrass that has a well-anchored root system.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

Sale and use of this product in Suffolk and Nassau counties in New York State is prohibited.

In California, New York, Oregon and Washington, turfgrass and lawn uses are restricted to golf courses only.

Do not use on residential turf. Turfgrass and lawn uses are restricted to non-residential sites.

Do not apply to Bermudagrass on sod farms.

The use of this herbicide in the spring when warm season turfgrass is breaking dormancy may significantly delay green up of the turfgrass.

For ground application only.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Application Restrictions: Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Do not apply to exposed roots of shallow rooted trees and shrubs.

Do not allow sprays of Confront to contact exposed suckers and/or roots of trees and shrubs or injury may occur.

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply Confront directly to, or allow spray drift to come into contact with, flowers, grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans, safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops and ornamental plants or soil where these sensitive crops will be planted the same season.

Do not reseed for three weeks after application.

Do not use Confront on golf course putting greens or tees.

Do not send grass clippings to a compost facility.

Do not collect grass clippings for mulch or compost.

Applicator must give notice to landowners/property managers to not use grass clippings for composting.

Do not apply on ditches used to transport irrigation water.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto susceptible crops as injury may result.

Treatment of Turfgrass Species Not Listed on the Label for Confront

Users who wish to use Confront on a turfgrass species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small area at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area should be observed for any sign of herbical injury during 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target species. The user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Confront on species not recommended on this label.

Preparing the Spray

Add one-half the desired amount of clean water to spray tank. Add Confront and complete addition of water with agitation running. Mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying.
Application Directions

Make application using equipment that will ensure uniform coverage (see specific application directions below). Sprays should be applied when weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results. Broadleaf weed species germinate at different times. Only emerged weeds present at time of application are controlled.

Apply 1 to 2 pints of Confront per acre to control broadleaf weeds. A maximum of 0.19 lb ae clopyralid/0.56 lb ae triclopyr per acre (2 pints of Confront per acre) per application is recommended. To minimize turfgrass injury, repeat applications, if required, should be made not less than 4 weeks apart. Newly seeded turf should be mowed 2 or 3 times before treating. Do not water for 6 hours after application.

Restrictions:
• Do not use more than 0.36 lb ae clopyralid/1.125 lb ae triclopyr per acre (4 pints of Confront per acre) per year of treatment.
• In Florida and New York, the maximum use rate is 0.25 lb ae clopyralid/0.74 lb ae triclopyr per acre (2.25 pints of Confront per acre) per growing season.
• Do not use on residential turf. Turfgrass and lawn uses are restricted to non-residential sites.
• Do not send grass clippings to a compost facility.
• Do not collect grass clippings for mulch or compost.
• Applicator must give notice to landowners/property managers to not use grass clippings for composting.
• In the states of California, New York, Oregon and Washington, turfgrass and lawn uses are restricted to golf courses only.

Avoid overlapping the spray pattern which could result in higher than recommended application rates. Rates above those recommended on this label could result in turf injury.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

Apply Confront in a manner to avoid contacting nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Applications should be made only when hazards from spray drift are at a minimum. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants, including ornamental trees and shrubs. Do not spray when the wind will carry spray mist toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Ground Application

With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying no less than 20 gallons of spray per acre (except under Low Volume Application); by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer’s minimum recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used; and, by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application under completely calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversion. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum pressure required to obtain adequate plant coverage without forming a mist. Do not apply with a mist blower.

Standard Broadcast Application

Apply 1 to 2 pints of Confront in enough water to deliver 20 to 200 gallons of total spray mix per acre (0.5 to 5 gallons spray per 1000 sq ft). Higher application volumes may be used when Confront is tank mixed with fertilizers.

Low Volume Application

Apply 1 to 2 pints of Confront in enough water to deliver from 5 to 20 gallons of total spray mixture per acre (1/8 to 1/2 gallon spray per 1000 sq ft). Use low pressures and application equipment capable of delivering a uniform droplet size that can wet the weed leaf surface. To improve spray coverage, the addition of an non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre is suggested. Use the higher rates of surfactant for lower rates of product and lower spray volumes.

The use of ULV applications is not recommended.

Spot Treatment of Ornamental Turfgrass Using Portable Sprayers

Mix 0.5 fl oz of Confront in enough water to make 1 gallon of spray and apply at any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible by wetting foliage of undesirable plants to point of runoff. This is enough spray to treat approximately 1000 sq ft of turf.

Weeds Controlled and Use Rate Recommendations

Use the higher rates when hard to control species are prevalent, when applications are made in late summer on mature weeds, and during periods of drought stress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds</th>
<th>Suggested Use Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pt/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black medic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hop clover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red clover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white clover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American burnweed</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common chickweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common cocklebur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common vetch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creeping beggarweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwarf beggarweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false dandelion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawkweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hembit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matchweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse ear chickweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round leaf mallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep sorrel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spotted catsear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spurreed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadleaf plantain</td>
<td>1.5 - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burdock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffeeweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common dandelion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common ragweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lambsquarters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrowleaf plantain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(buckhorn)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shepherd's purse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia pepperweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specimen Label Revised 06-20-08
Weeds (Cont.) | Suggested Use Rate | p/acre | oz/1000 sq ft | tsp/1000 sq ft |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
Canada thistle | 2 | 0.74 (22 mL) | 4.5 |
common yellow wood sorrel\(^a\) | | | |
creeping wood sorrel\(^a\) | | | |
curly dock | | | |
English lawn daisy\(^a\) | | | |
goldenrod | | | |
ilsedeza | | | |
musk thistle | | | |
poison ivy | | | |
smartweed | | | |
wild buckwheat | | | |
wild violet | | | |

\(^{a}\)For faster activity under good growing conditions, 1.5 p/acre is recommended. For extended weed control, repeat applications are recommended.

\(^{a}\)Six to eight weeks required for control.

\(^{a}\)Repeat treatment may be necessary.

**Crop Rotation Intervals**

Residues of Confront in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

**Field Bioassay Instructions**

In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

| Rotation Crops (1) | Rotation Interval\(^{a}\) (Soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application) | Rotation Interval\(^{a}\) (Soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application) |
--- | --- | --- |
barley, field corn, grasses, oats, wheat | 30 days | 30 days |
canola (rapeseed), flax, sugar beets | 5 months | 5 months |
alfalfa, asparagus, cole crops, dry beans, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, safflower, soybeans, strawberries, sunflowers, sweet corn | 10.5 months | 18 months (2) |
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species) | 18 months (2, 3) | 18 months (2, 3) |

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.

2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended due to the potential for crop injury. **Note:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.

3. The potential for injury may be reduced by burning, removal, or incorporation of treated crop residues followed by a minimum of two supplemental fall irrigations.
Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation Crops (1)</th>
<th>Rotation Interval (Soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)</th>
<th>Rotation Interval (Soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>barley, field corn, grasses, oats, wheat</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canola (rapeseed), flax, sugar beets</td>
<td>5 months</td>
<td>5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asparagus, Brassica species grown for seed, cole crops, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, strawberries, sweet corn</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa, dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers</td>
<td>12 months (2)</td>
<td>18 months (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species)</td>
<td>18 months (2)</td>
<td>18 months (2, 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.
2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended due to the potential for crop injury. Note: For these crops, a minimum 12-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3. Crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. A field bioassay is also recommended prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions above.

(Note: The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observe any recommended crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, Confront is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removing plant residues. Supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

**Terms and Conditions of Use**

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

**Warranty Disclaimer**

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

**Inherent Risks of Use**

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.); abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tomatoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.
Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Produced for Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46288 U.S.A.

Label Code: D02-080-017
Replaces Label: D02-080-016
LOES Number: 010-00083

EPA accepted 01/04/07

Revisions:
1. Added use on sod farms.
2. Added American burmweed to list of weeds controlled.
3. Added section for crop rotation intervals.
4. In New York, turfgrass and lawn uses are restricted to golf courses.
5. Updated storage and disposal instructions.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Product name: CONFRONT™ Herbicide

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: CONFRONT™ Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-992-5994
info@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994
Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.
Flammable liquids - Category 4
Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral
Serious eye damage - Category 1
Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements
Hazard pictograms
Signal word: DANGER!

Hazards
Combustible liquid.
Harmful if swallowed.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements
Prevention
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

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

Other hazards
no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
This product is a mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt</td>
<td>57213-69-1</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt</td>
<td>119308-91-7</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylamine</td>
<td>121-44-8</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid</td>
<td>60-00-4</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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.
5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. May produce flash fire. If exposed to fire from another source and water is evaporated, exposure to high temperatures may cause toxic fumes.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. 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. 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.

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 away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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/PERSOAL PROTECTION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>SKIN, DSEN, BEI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylamine</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Absorbed via skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Absorbed via skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 mg/m3</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1,500 mg/m3</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Amine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>8.1 1% pH Electrode 1% aqueous solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/range</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td>closed cup 65 °C (149 °F) Setaflash Closed Cup ASTM D3228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</strong></td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapor Pressure</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density (water = 1)</td>
<td>1.15 at 20 °C (68 °F) / 20 °C Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water solubility</strong></td>
<td>Soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition temperature</strong></td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decomposition temperature</strong></td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kinematic Viscosity</strong></td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explosive properties</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxidizing properties</strong></td>
<td>No significant increase (&gt;5C) in temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquid Density</strong></td>
<td>1.15 g/cm3 at 20 °C (68 °F) Digital density meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Molecular weight</strong></td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures.


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: Chlorinated pyridine. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

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.

As product:
LD50, Rat, 1,521 mg/kg

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

As product:
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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).

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.06 mg/l Maximum attainable concentration.
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
May cause permanent impairment of vision.

**Sensitization**
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**
Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
For the active ingredient(s):
Triclopyr triethyamine salt.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

**Carcinogenicity**
Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Clopyralid. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**
For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure. For the active ingredient(s): Triclopyr triethyamine salt. 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): Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses. EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

**Reproductive toxicity**
For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

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

**Mutagenicity**
For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the minor component(s): Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.
Aspiration Hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

**Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

**Acute toxicity to fish**
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), 96 Hour, 350 mg/l
LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), static test, 48 Hour, 56 - 87 mg/l
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 448 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 107 mg/l
ErC50, blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae, Growth inhibition, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l
EC50, Lemna gibba, Growth inhibition, 7 d, > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 300 mg/kg bodyweight.
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 11622 mg/kg diet.
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100 μg/bee

**Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt**

**Acute toxicity to fish**
For similar active ingredient(s).
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).

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**
For similar active ingredient(s).
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 > 5000 ppm).

**Triethylamine**

**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, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, semi-static test, 48 Hour, 17 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria
EC10, Pseudomonas putida, Static, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, 71 mg/l
EC50, Pseudomonas putida, Static, 17 Hour, Growth inhibition, 95 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
LOEC, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), semi-static test, 60 d, mortality, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, mortality, 7.1 mg/l
LOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, mortality, 14 mg/l

Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 113 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Ethanol
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 11,200 - 13,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 5,414 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EB50, Skeletonema costatum, 5 d, Biomass, 10,943 - 11,619 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Balance
Acute toxicity to fish
No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt
Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). For similar active ingredient(s), Triclopyr. Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt

Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Triethylamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 25 - 34 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.49 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.116 d

Method: Estimated.

Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid

Biodegradability: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 37 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 30 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.37 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2.12 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Ethanol

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 70 %

Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.08 mg/mg

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 2.99 d
Method: Estimated.

Balance
Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt
Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt
Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Triethylamine
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.45 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 4.9 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.1 Fish. 28 d Measured

Ethanol
Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.31 Measured

Balance
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt
For similar active ingredient(s).
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Clopyralid Triethylamine Salt
For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Triethylamine
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 11 - 146 Estimated.
Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid
Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 98

Ethanol
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.0 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

DOT
Proper shipping name  Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (Triethyamine, Ethanol)
UN number  NA 1993
Class  CBL
Packing group  III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):
Transport in bulk  Not regulated for transport
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):
Not regulated for transport

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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is a “Hazardous Chemical” as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
Components | CASRN
--- | ---
Triethylamine | 121-44-8
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt | 57213-69-1

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-KnowAct): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:
The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.
Components | CASRN
--- | ---
Ethyleneamidine tetraacetic acid | 60-00-4
Ethanol | 64-17-5

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-KnowAct): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:
To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

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

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
EPA Registration Number: 62719-092
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 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:
DANGER

Corrosive
Causes irreversible eye damage
Harmful if swallowed or inhaled
Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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Revision
Identification Number: 101199809 / A211 / Issue Date: 05/11/2015 / Version: 4.0
DAS Code: XRM-5085
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absorbed via skin</th>
<th>Absorbed via skin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIN, DSEN, BEI</td>
<td>Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Biological Exposure Indice</td>
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<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short term exposure limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>8-hour, time-weighted average</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.