according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



StareDown™

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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 StareDown™

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC

9330 ZIONSVILLE RD

INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053

UNITED STATES

Customer Information

Number

: 1-800-258-3033

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224)

+1 800-992-5994 or +1 317-337-6009

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)

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitization : Sub-category 1B

- single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Respiratory system)

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms

Signal Word Warning

Hazard Statements H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. 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.

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

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

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

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

tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	81406-37-3	45.52

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Reaction mass of N,N- dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N- dimethyloctanamide	Not Assigned	>= 30 - < 40
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68953-96-8	>= 1 - < 3
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	1189173-42-9	>= 1 - < 3
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	>= 0.1 - < 0.3
Balance	Not Assigned	> 5

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

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.

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.

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 available in

work area.

If swallowed : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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 : No specific antidote.

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or

doctor, or going for treatment.

Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

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SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

OURSES

Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon applica-

tion of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

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 (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 : 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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

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

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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, underwater.

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.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. 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.

Keep container tightly closed.

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.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

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

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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Materials to avoid : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	81406-37-3	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	TWA	15 ppm 60 mg/m3	US WEEL
		STEL	30 ppm 120 mg/m3	US WEEL

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	5-Hydroxy- N-methyl-2- pyrrolidone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	100 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures

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.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : 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. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

Hand protection

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

preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materi-

als include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Ni-

trile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride

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("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 reac-

tions 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 : Spicy

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 4.58 (73.9 °F / 23.3 °C)

Concentration: 1 % Method: ASTM E70

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : $> 212 \,^{\circ}\text{F} / > 100 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

Method: ASTM D3278, closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable to liquids

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower : No data available

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flammability limit

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 1.05 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C)

Method: OECD 109

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : emulsifiable

Autoignition temperature : 676 °F / 358 °C

Method: EC Method A15

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 28.2 mPa.s (104 °F / 40 °C)

Method: OECD 114

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : No

Method: EEC A14

GLP: yes

Oxidizing properties : No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

Reference substance: Zinc.

GLP: yes

Surface tension : 32 mN/m, 77 °F / 25 °C, EC Method A5

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.

Unstable at elevated temperatures.

Conditions to avoid : Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to de-

compose.

Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure

in closed systems.

Incompatible materials : Strong acids

Strong bases

Hazardous decomposition : Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

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products 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): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.50 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

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Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.551 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

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):

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s): Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 4,150 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : Draize Test
Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

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

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

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

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit

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Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1B.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Remarks : For similar material(s):

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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity - : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

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Assessment toxicity studies were negative.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro 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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

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

negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases., Animal genetic toxicity studies

were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some la-

boratory animals., However, the relevance of this to humans is

unknown.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

No toxicity to reproduction

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

other fetal effects 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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

N-methyl pyrrolidone has caused toxic effects to the fetus in laboratory animals at high dose levels with either mild or un-

detectable maternal toxicity.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

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.

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Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

No aspiration toxicity classification

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

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

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

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 14.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.6

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.178 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0152 mg/l

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure time: 14 d Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,250

mg/kg

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Exposure time: 72 h

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

ma/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

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 14.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

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

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Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

End point: survival Exposure time: 72 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.18 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d

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):

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 5,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,072 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 500 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 12.5 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

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: 454 d

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

: 2.890 mg/g

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

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Biodegradation: 2.9 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches >

20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegrada-

bility).

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 91 % Exposure time: 28 d

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Concentration: 30 mg/l

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 73 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 8 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD 2.58 kg/kg

Photodegradation Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Rate constant: 2.199E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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).

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: < 3.44 (68 °F / 20 °C)

octanol/water Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

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

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: 4.6

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No data available for this product.

For similar material(s):

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow

between 5 and 7).

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.38

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 6200 - 43000

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

5000).

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Distribution among environ-

: Koc: 527.3

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

and 2000).

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

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 21

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc be-

tween 0 and 50).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an im-

portant fate process.

Balance:

Distribution among environ-Remarks: No relevant data found.

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mental compartments

Other adverse effects

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating 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.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating 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.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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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 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

: 964

Packing instruction (passen-

g instruction (passen-

964

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Class : 9

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Packing group : III Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Marine pollutant : yes(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

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 Road

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Further information

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Respiratory or skin sensitization

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including 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 : 62719-577

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

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury

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 BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

US WEEL : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Dow IHG / TWA : Time Weighted Average (TWA):

US WEEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA US WEEL / STEL : Short-Term TWA

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM -American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; 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; n.o.s. - not otherwise specified; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention: (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship: RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail: SDS - Safety Data Sheet: UN -United Nations. CFR - Code of Federal Regulations. IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer. IATA-DGR - International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration. RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. RQ - Reportable Quantity. SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act.

Revision Date : 08/08/2024

Product code: GF-1784

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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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