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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 : N-Serve® 24

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC

9330 ZIONSVILLE RD

INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053

UNITED STATES

Customer Information

Number

: 800-992-5994

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

800-992-5994 or 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Stabilizer

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Skin sensitization : Sub-category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

Category 3 (Respiratory system, Central nervous system)

- single exposure

Aspiration hazard : Category 1





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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms







Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

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

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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

No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

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

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

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

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

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

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

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

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

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





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Storage:

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

tightly closed.

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

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

posal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
nitrapyrin (ISO)	1929-82-4	22.2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	64742-95-6	>= 60 - < 70
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	>= 20 - < 25
xylene	1330-20-7	>= 10 - < 20
4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine	1129-19-7	>= 1 - < 3
cumene	98-82-8	>= 0.3 - < 1
2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine	2176-62-7	>= 0.3 - < 1

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.

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

ified personnel.

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

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

or doctor for treatment advice.

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

properly.

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.

If swallowed : Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not

induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give

anything by mouth to an unconscious person.





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None known.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

nd effects, both acute and

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

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

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

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.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use direct water stream.

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

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

courses.

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

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

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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

SO.

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

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

Further information : Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire af-

fected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has

passed.

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

fire.

Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.





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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, protec-:

tive equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentra-

tions. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.

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

Environmental precautions

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

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

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

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater.

See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-

ant.

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 overpressurization of the container.

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

Non-sparking tools should be used.

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

/ national regulations (see section 13).

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

jet.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.





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Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust

ventilation.

Avoid formation of aerosol. Advice on safe handling

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

used.

Non-sparking tools should be used.

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

Do not breathe vapors/dust.

Do not smoke.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

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

plication area.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Do not swallow.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information,

refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage

Store in a closed container.

No smoking.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

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

Keep tightly closed.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid Strong oxidizing agents

> Organic peroxides Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases **Explosives**

Gases

Packaging material Unsuitable material: None known.





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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified	64742-95-6	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
nitrapyrin (ISO)	1929-82-4	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine	2176-62-7	TWA	7 mg/m3	Dow IHG

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control	Biological	Sam-	Permissible	Basis
		parameters	specimen	pling	concentra-	
				time	tion	
xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
				exposure ceases)		

Engineering measures : Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below

exposure limit requirements or guidelines.

If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or

guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation.

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some opera-

tions.

Personal protective equipment

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

tial to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines.





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If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or

guidelines, use an approved respirator.

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

concentration of the material.

For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-

pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hand protection

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

preferred glove barrier materials include: 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 ("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 safety glasses (with side shields).

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 : Colorless to yellow

Odor : Aromatic

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 6.26

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 322 °F / 161 °C

Method: Literature

Approx.

Flash point : $104 \,^{\circ}\text{F} / 40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

Method: ASTM D 56, closed cup

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available





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Upper explosion limit / Upper : 7 vol %

flammability limit Method: Literature

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : 5.332 hPa (68 °F / 20 °C)

Method: Literature

Approx.

Relative vapor density : 3.7

Method: Literature

Calculated.

Density : 0.98 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C)

Method: Literature

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Immiscible

Method: Literature

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : > 3 mPa.s (68 °F / 20 °C)

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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

May form explosive dust-air mixture.

Conditions to avoid Incompatible materials

: None.

Hazardous decomposition

. None.

products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

Heat, flames and sparks.

Carbon oxides





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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 1,405 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 6.0 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, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 1,072 mg/kg

LD50 (Rat, female): 1,231 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.51 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration., The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concen-

tration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): 2,830 mg/kg

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

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if swallowed.

Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however,

swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

LD50 (Rat): 3,492 mg/kg

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

(nose and throat).

May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

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

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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





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sorption of harmful amounts.

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

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

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

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

adverse effects, even death.

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory

tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

May cause central nervous system effects.

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

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

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4,300 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 27.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

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

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Estimated.

cumene:

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

Remarks: Contact with the tongue may produce a burning

sensation and excess salivation.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

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

tion toxicity

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



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2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 435 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Result : Skin irritation

xylene:

Result : Skin irritation

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Result : Skin irritation

cumene:

Result : No skin irritation

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Result : Eye irritation



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xylene:

Result : Eye irritation

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Result : Eye irritation

cumene:

Result : No eye irritation

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Species : Mouse

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

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Result : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

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

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Remarks : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer based on Structure-

Activity Relationship (SAR).

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.





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cumene:

Remarks For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

Remarks For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Assessment May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

xylene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

cumene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and

unlikely to occur in humans.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies





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

vance of this to humans is unknown.

xylene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxi-

cology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

cumene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

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

vance of this to humans is unknown.

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

cumene 98-82-8

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

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

cumene 98-82-8

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Exposures having no effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus., Did not cause birth de-

fects in laboratory animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

reproduction.

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

animals.

xylene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects.





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cumene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

STOT-single exposure

Components:

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

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

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

dizziness.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

xylene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory system

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

cumene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT-repeated exposure

Components:

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

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

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.





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Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Blood.

Female reproductive organs.

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

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

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

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

gans:

Respiratory tract.

xylene:

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

gans: Blood. Kidney. Liver.

Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects

have not been reported in humans.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

cumene:

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

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

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

gans: Kidney.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.





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Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

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

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

xylene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

cumene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 3.4 - 7.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 1.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.7

mg/l





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End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 2.87 mg/l

Exposure time: 34 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 209 mg/kg

Exposure time: 15 d End point: survival

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is slightly toxic to birds

on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 2708 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 1466

mg/kg diet.

dietary LC50 (Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail)): 820 mg/kg

diet.

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

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

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.9

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.





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

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the

most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 7.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

xylene:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the

most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2.6 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

IC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 - 4.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 4.36 mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 73 h Test Type: Static

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.44

mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 73 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1.3 mg/l

End point: mortality Exposure time: 56 d Test Type: flow-through

cumene:





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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.6

mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

End point: number of offspring

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

mg/kg

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.47 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 4

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Biodegradability : Remarks: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in

the environment within days to weeks.

Degradation is expected in the soil environment within days to

weeks.

ThOD : 0.97 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis





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Degradation half life (half-life): 186 h (25 °C) pH: 5

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 173 - 233 h (25 °C) pH: 7

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 129 h (25 °C) pH: 9

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

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 78 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

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

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 1 d

ThOD : 3.19 kg/kg

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

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Rate constant: 1.670E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

xylene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

aerobic

Biodegradation: > 60 % Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

37.000 %

Incubation time: 5 d Method: DOW Test

58.000 %

Incubation time: 10 d Method: DOW Test

72.000 %

Incubation time: 20 d Method: DOW Test

ThOD : 3.17 kg/kg

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





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Sensitizer: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 6.5E-12 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

cumene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

40%

Incubation time: 5 d

62%

Incubation time: 10 d

70%

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 3.20 kg/kg

Method: Estimated.

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

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 6.90E-12 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

ThOD : 0.64 kg/kg

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 85

Exposure time: 30 d Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.324

Method: Measured

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

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





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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275

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

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.63

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

xylene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.12

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

cumene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 35.5

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.4 - 3.7 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.53 Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Mobility in soil

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Distribution among environ: Koc: 321





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mental compartments Method: Measured

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

150 and 500).

Stability in soil : Dissipation time: 3 - 35 d

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

Distribution among environmental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

Koc: 720

xylene:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 443

Method: Estimated.

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

150 and 500).

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

cumene:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 800 - 2800 Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

Other adverse effects

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

xylene:





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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.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

cumene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

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.

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 regulations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.





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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 1993

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

(XYLENE RANGE AROMATIC SOLVENT)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1993

Proper shipping name : Flammable liquid, n.o.s.

(XYLENE RANGE AROMATIC SOLVENT)

Class : 3 Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

Packing instruction (cargo : 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 355

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1993

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

(XYLENE RANGE AROMATIC SOLVENT, 1,2,4-

Trimethylbenzene, Nitrapyrin)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : yes

Remarks : Stowage category A

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1993

Proper shipping name : Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

(XYLENE RANGE AROMATIC SOLVENT)

Class : 3 Packing group : III

Labels : FLAMMABLE LIQUID

ERG Code : 128 Marine pollutant : no

Further information

For US Domestic transport, according to 49 CFR 173.150 f (1), A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 °C (100 °F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassed as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable., This product is only classi-





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fied in containers over 119 gallons or 450 liters. Not regulated if shipped in packages less than or equal to 119 gallons (450 liters). If transporting by vessel or aircraft, unless other means of transportation is impracticable, the product must be shipped as a flammable liquid.

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 : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

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

Carcinogenicity
Aspiration hazard

Skin corrosion or irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

nitrapyrin (ISO) 1929-82-4 >= 20 - < 30 %

1,2,4- 95-63-6 >= 20 - < 30 %

trimethylbenzene

xylene 1330-20-7 >= 10 - < 20 %

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

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

naphtha -unspecified

nitrapyrin (ISO) 1929-82-4 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene 95-63-6 xylene 1330-20-7

California Prop. 65

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

nitrapyrin (ISO), 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.





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Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-020

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:

WARNING

Causes skin irritation

Harmful if swallowed

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References

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

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

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

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit Dow IHG / TWA : Time Weighted Average (TWA): OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk: IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration: ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI -Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC





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- No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 03/31/2022

Product code: XRM-4786

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

US / EN