

Rezuvant™

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

1.0 04/26/2022 800080005880 Date of first issue: 04/26/2022

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 : Rezuvant™

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC

9330 ZIONSVILLE RD

INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053

UNITED STATES

Customer Information

Number

: 800-992-5994

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

800-992-5994 or 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Flammable liquids : Category 4

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1





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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H227 Combustible liquid.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

DOAO K

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

No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.

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.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alco-

hol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

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

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Other hazards

None known.





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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3	15.32
pinoxaden (ISO)	243973-20-8	5.1
Cloquintocet-mexyl	99607-70-2	1.28
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	0.44
Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate	78-42-2	>= 30 - < 40
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	>= 10 - < 20
2-methylpentane-2,4-diol	107-41-5	>= 10 - < 20
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	>= 1 - < 3
Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl	90194-26-6	>= 1 - < 3
Derivs., Calcium Salts		
naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - < 0.3

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

In case of skin contact Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and

shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation per-

sists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if In case of eye contact

> present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay,

preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately

available. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms

and effects, both acute and

delayed

If swallowed

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.

No specific antidote. Notes to physician

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

> Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing

Do not use direct water stream. High volume water jet

media





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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 firefighting 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:

Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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

SC

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

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.

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

Ensure adequate ventilation.

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 dis-





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posal 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.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
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

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation Advice on safe handling Use with local exhaust ventilation.

: Avoid formation of aerosol.

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

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

Do not breathe vapors/dust.

Do not smoke.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

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

Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapor or 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.





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Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

Explosives Gases

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
2-methylpentane-2,4-diol	107-41-5	STEL (Aero- sol)	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		TLV-C (Va- por)	25 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA (Vapor)	25 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Va- por)	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		С	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	OSHA P0
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	100 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		STEL	300 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	TWA	2 ppm	Corteva OEL
naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		STEL	15 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL	15 ppm 75 mg/m3	OSHA P0

Engineering measures

Use 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 opera-

tions.





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Personal protective equipment

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

tial to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an ap-

proved air-purifying 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 ("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 : yellow

Odor : Solvent

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 4.80 (70.0 °F / 21.1 °C)

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : 176 °F / 80 °C

Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available





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Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 0.9785 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 31.7 mPa.s (68 °F / 20 °C)

14.2 mPa.s (104 °F / 40 °C)

Explosive properties : No

Oxidizing properties : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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

May form explosive dust-air mixture.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

None.

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

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





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Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): 8.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

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

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

pinoxaden (ISO):

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): 500 mg/kg Method: Expert judgment

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause

adverse effects.

LC50 (Rat, male): 4.63 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

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

sorption of harmful amounts.





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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 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): > 5.42 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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 9,260 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause ad-

verse effects.

LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0.447 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

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

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): > 3,160 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity





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Remarks: For similar material(s):

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,600 - 4,700 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory

irritation.

No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmos-

phere.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 13,200 mg/kg

Ethylhexanol:

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

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 2.17 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 4,445 mg/kg

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

naphthalene:

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

Lethal Dose (Humans): 5 - 15 grams

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby

impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic

anemia.

Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in

animals.

In humans, symptoms may include:

Confusion. Lethargy.

Muscle spasms or twitches.

Convulsions. Coma.

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

respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.

Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:



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Headache. Confusion. Sweating.

Nausea and/or vomiting.

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

Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum

Attainable Concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

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

dren.

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

pinoxaden (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Skin irritation

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Result : Skin irritation

Ethylhexanol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation



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Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

pinoxaden (ISO):

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Result : Eye irritation

Ethylhexanol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Assessment : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

pinoxaden (ISO):

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429 Remarks : For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.



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Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Remarks : Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small

proportion of individuals.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol:

Test Type : HRIPT (human repeat insult patch test)

Species : human

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.





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naphthalene:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

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

proportion of individuals.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

pinoxaden (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative., In vitro genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

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

negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

Ethylhexanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

Assessment toxicity studies were negative.

naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases

and positive in other cases.



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Carcinogenicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

pinoxaden (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

Ethylhexanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

In laboratory animals, evidence of carcinogenic activity was

observed., These is no evidence that these findings are rele-

vant to humans.

naphthalene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were neg-

ative.

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

naphthalene 91-20-3

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

naphthalene 91-20-3

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

animals.





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pinoxaden (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Suspected human reproductive toxicant

In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduc-

tion.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

tory animals.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., 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.

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

tory animals.

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

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.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have

been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals., In animal studies, did not interfere with

fertility.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Ethylhexanol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses

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

exceed relevant human dose levels.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

tory animals.

naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Available data are inadequate to determine effects on repro-

duction.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.



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STOT-single exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

pinoxaden (ISO):

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

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

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Ethylhexanol:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

naphthalene:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.



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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 (ISO):

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

pinoxaden (ISO):

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

gans: Kidney Liver

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

gans: Liver. Kidney. Thymus. Thyroid. Bladder. Bone marrow.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Thyroid.

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

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

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

gans: Kidney.



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Ethylhexanol:

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

gans: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Spleen.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

naphthalene:

Remarks : Observations in animals include:

Respiratory effects.

Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing

the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

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

anemia.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

pinoxaden (ISO):

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

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

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.





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2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

Ethylhexanol:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

naphthalene:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

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

species).

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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

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

Exposure time: 72 h

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.075 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.031 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d





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M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

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

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

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

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

mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 5 d

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

mg/kg diet.

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

pinoxaden (ISO):

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 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 10.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 16

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 52 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test





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Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

LC50 (Americamysis bahia (mysid shrimp)): 8.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPPTS 850.1035

EC50 (Oyster, Crassostrea virginica): 0.40 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPPTS 850.1035

LC50 (Oyster, Crassostrea virginica): > 0.88 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPPTS 850.1035

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 41

mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (Diatom)): 0.80 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: Static

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 32 d Test Type: flow-through

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPPTS 850.1400

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna): 6.25 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.97 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: Method Not Specified.

Remarks: As the ester active substance.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: Method Not Specified.



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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): 0.63 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

EbC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): > 0.42 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 14 d

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2000 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5200

mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 8 d

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 2.01 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 3.22 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.12 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.0

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000393 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d



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M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

1,000

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.259 mg/l

End point: Other

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)):

0.00272 mg/l

Exposure time: 36 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.484 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

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

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

1,000

EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality

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).

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,620

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2250

mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 98.1 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 108 μg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity Very toxic to aquatic life.



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

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organ-

isms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in

the most sensitive species tested).

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Static

Method: Method Not Specified.

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

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s):

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensi-

tive species tested).

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 (Water flea)): 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):

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organ-

isms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in

the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9,450 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3,200 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 429 mg/l



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plants End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): > 5,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h Method: hUCC

Ethylhexanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 32 - 37 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 28.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 35.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 39 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11.5

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): 256 - 320 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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).

Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensi-

tive species).

LC50 (Fish): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: Static

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Static

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Algae): 29 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: Static



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Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

(Fish): 0.23 mg/l Exposure time: 72 d Test Type: flow-through

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Exposure time: 21 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): 550 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

naphthalene:

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

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

sensitive species tested).

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth rate inhibition

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

city)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Other): 0.37 mg/l

End point: mortality
Exposure time: 40 d
Test Type: flow-through

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

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Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to

OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 32 %



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Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2.2 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 454 d

Halauxifen-methyl:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Halauxifen.

Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegra-

dability.

Biodegradation: 7.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to

OECD/EEC guidelines.

aerobic

Inoculum: activated sludge, domestic (adaptation not speci-

fied)

Concentration: 100 mg/l Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

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

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches >

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

bility).

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De: 2 %



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mand (BOD) Incubation time: 5 d

29 %

Incubation time: 10 d

48 %

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD 2.30 kg/kg

Ethylhexanol:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: > 95 % Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 68 % Exposure time: 17 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

26 - 70 %

Incubation time: 5 d

75 - 81 %

Incubation time: 10 d

86 - 87 %

Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

2.70 kg/kg

ThOD 2.95 kg/kg

Photodegradation Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Rate constant: 1.32E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Biodegradability Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

naphthalene:

Biodegradability Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory con-

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



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Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

57.000 %

Incubation time: 5 d

71.000 %

Incubation time: 10 d

71.000 %

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 3.00 kg/kg

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

Sensitizer: OH radicals

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

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

:

log Pow: 5.04 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

pinoxaden (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 3.2

octanol/water

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 122 - 621

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

:

log Pow: 5.3 Method: Estimated.

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)



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Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Exposure time: 42 d

Temperature: 71.2 °F / 21.8 °C Concentration: 0.00194 mg/l

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 3.76

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

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

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2.4

Exposure time: 42 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 305C

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

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

Pow < 3).

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

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

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

between 5 and 7).

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3

Method: Calculated.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.58

Method: Estimated.

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

Pow < 3).

Ethylhexanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 3.1

octanol/water

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2 - 1,000

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 2.89

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

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

naphthalene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300

Exposure time: 28 d Method: Measured



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Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: 3.3

octanol/water Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Mobility in soil

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 6200 - 43000

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

5000).

pinoxaden (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 38070

Method: Estimated.

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

5000).

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 5684

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

5000).

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

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

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 1

mental compartments Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

Ethylhexanol:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 800 mental compartments

Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Distribution among environ-Remarks: No relevant data found.



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mental compartments

naphthalene:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 240 - 1300 Method: Measured

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

150 and 500).

Other adverse effects

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

pinoxaden (ISO):

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.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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.

Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate:

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.





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

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.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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.

Ethylhexanol:

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, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

naphthalene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

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



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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

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, Proper shipping name

N.O.S.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl)

Class 9 Ш Packing group Labels 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 3082

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

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl)

Class Ш Packing group

Labels Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-964

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 3082

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

964

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl)

Class Packing group Ш Labels 9 EmS Code F-A, S-F yes Marine pollutant

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 NA 1993

Proper shipping name Combustible liquid, n.o.s.

(Heavy aromatic naphtha)

CBL Class Packing group Ш **NONE** Labels **ERG Code** 128 Marine pollutant No





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Reportable Quantity : Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts

only regulated in pack sizes > 32,469 kg

Further information

Above applies only to 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, then the product must be shipped as a flammable liquid.

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

Special precautions for user

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Aspiration hazard

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

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

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

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol 107-41-5 Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un- 64742-94-5

specified

Ethylhexanol 104-76-7

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including naphthalene, 4-methylpentan-2-one, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 4-methylpentan-2-one, 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.





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The following substance(s) is/are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements:

Cloquintocet-mexyl 99607-70-2

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-750

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:

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References

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

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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

values)

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

its for Air Contaminants

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

Dow IHG / TWA : Time Weighted Average (TWA):
Dow IHG / STEL : Short term exposure limit

Dow IHG / TLV-C : Ceiling Limit Value
Dow IHG / TWA : Time weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

OSHA P0 / C : Ceiling limit

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 asso-



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

Revision Date : 04/26/2022

Product code: GF-4270

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

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