



### Tarzec™

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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 : Tarzec™

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)

Eye irritation : Category 2B

**GHS label elements** 

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H320 Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Response:

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

to do. Continue rinsing.

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

tion.

#### Other hazards

None known.

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

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
pyroxsulam (ISO)	422556-08-9	25
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	6.95
Cloquintocet	88349-88-6	>= 30 - < 40
Sodium lignosulfonate	8061-51-6	>= 10 - < 20
Citric acid	77-92-9	>= 3 - < 10
Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine	137-20-2	>= 1 - < 3

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

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

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

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

advice.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with

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

or doctor for treatment advice.

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

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

center or doctor for treatment advice.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in

work area.

None known.

If swallowed : Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treat-

ment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison

control center or doctor.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician : No specific antidote.

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.





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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.

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

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

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

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courses.

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 fluoride 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 : 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

Avoid dust formation.

Avoid breathing dust.

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. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.





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

See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.

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

pressurization of the container.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable con-

tainer for disposal.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

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

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.

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.

Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist.

Do not swallow.

Do not get in eyes.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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

environment.

Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information,

refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

kept upright to prevent leakage.

Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

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	Control parame-	Basis
·		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
pyroxsulam (ISO)	422556-08-9	TWA	5 mg/m3	Dow IHG

**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.

#### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, in dusty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when pro-

longed or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications

provided by the glove supplier.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

Skin and body protection : Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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

Appearance : Granules.

Color : Tan

Odor : Mild

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 4.12 (76.1 °F / 24.5 °C)





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Method: pH Electrode 1% aqueous solution.

Melting point/range : No data available

Freezing point Not applicable

Boiling point/boiling range : Not applicable

Flash point : Method: closed cup

Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

Not applicable

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Not applicable

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Bulk density : 212 g/L (74.8 °F / 23.8 °C)

Method: Loose Volumetric

285 g/L (74.8 °F / 23.8 °C) Method: Tapped Volumetric

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Autoignition temperature : none below 400 degC

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Method: EC Method A.14

Oxidizing properties : No

# **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.

None known.



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Conditions to avoid : None known. Incompatible materials : Strong acids

Strong bases

Hazardous decomposition

products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen fluoride Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

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

### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): 5.24 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 : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 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): > 5.12 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

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity



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Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

Cloquintocet:

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 : Remarks: No adverse effects are anticipated from single ex-

posure to dust.

Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not ob-

served.

LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 6.11 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

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

sorption of harmful amounts.

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.48 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Citric acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5,400 mg/kg

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

icity

LD50 (Rat): 3,000 - 12,000 mg/kg

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

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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



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

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

**Components:** 

Citric acid:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Result : Mild eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Result : Eye irritation

Citric acid:

Result : Eye irritation

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

**Product:** 

Test Type : Local lymph node assay

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Assessment : Does not cause respiratory sensitization.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.



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**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Cloquintocet:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Components:** 

Assessment

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

Cloquintocet:
Germ cell mutagenicity -

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Assessment

Citric acid:

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



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Assessment toxicity studies were negative.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

Carcinogenicity

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in long-

term bioassays. These effects are not believed to be relevant

to humans.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

Cloquintocet:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Cloquintocet-mexyl., Did not

cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Citric acid:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ment IARC

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

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

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

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

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

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

pyroxsulam (ISO):

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.

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.



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**Cloquintocet:** 

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

For similar active ingredient(s)., Cloquintocet-mexyl., Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory ani-

mals.

Citric acid:

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.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Screening studies suggest that this material does not affect

reproduction.

STOT-single exposure

**Product:** 

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

**Cloquintocet:** 

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Citric acid:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT-repeated exposure

**Product:** 

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.



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Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

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

gans: Liver.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Thyroid.

**Cloquintocet:** 

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Citric acid:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

**Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:** 

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

**Aspiration toxicity** 

**Product:** 

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

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

**Cloquintocet:** 

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



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### Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

#### Citric acid:

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

### Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

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

### **Ecotoxicity**

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 32.1 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 73.6 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.7

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia andrei (red worm)): > 1,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 202.3 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

### **Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

### **Components:**

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 87.0 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent





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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.00257 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 7 d Method: OECD 221.

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 3.2 - 10.1

mg/l

100

End point: survival Exposure time: 40 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10.4 mg/l

End point: survival Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50

EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 10,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5000 mg/kg

diet

Exposure time: 8 d

LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg

bodyweight.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 107.4 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).





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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

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

city)

1,000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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)

1,000

Toxicity to microorganisms : 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

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines





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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.

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

**Cloquintocet:** 

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 (Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus)): > 120

mq/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Oyster shell (Crassostrea virginica)): > 110 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)): > 120 mg/l

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 66.5

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 12.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 23.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.143 mg/l

Exposure time: 33 d

Test Type: flow-through test





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Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

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

mg/kg bodyweight.

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 615 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Remarks: For this family of materials:

Citric acid:

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 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1,516 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 440 - 760 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,535 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: Static

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 1.32 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 5.76 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 197 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h





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Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

aquatic invertebrates (Cnro

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Biodegradability : aerobic

Biodegradation: 20 - 30 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in

the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready

biodegradability.

Biodegradation: < 5 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.089E-10 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Citric acid:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% minerali-

zation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

aerobic

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass



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aerobic

Biodegradation: 98 % Exposure time: 7 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for

ready biodegradability.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Partition coefficient: noctanol/water

log Pow: -1.01

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Exposure time: 42 d

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

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.76

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Cloquintocet:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.12

Method: Estimated.

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

Pow < 3).

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Bioaccumulation Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.2

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -3.45 Method: Estimated.



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

Pow < 3).

Citric acid:

Bioaccumulation Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.01

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.72 (68 °F / 20 °C)

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Partition coefficient: n-Pow: 1.36 (68 °F / 20 °C)

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

Pow < 3).

Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: <= 42

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 5684

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

5000).

Cloquintocet:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 206

Method: Estimated.

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

150 and 500).

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: > 99999

Method: Estimated.

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

5000).

Citric acid:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.





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Other adverse effects

**Components:** 

pyroxsulam (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.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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.

**Cloquintocet:** 

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.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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.

Citric acid:

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.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.





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

### Disposal methods

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

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

lations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.

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

### International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

**UN** number UN 3077

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl)

Class 9 Packing group Ш Labels 9

**IATA-DGR** 

UN/ID No. **UN 3077** 

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

(Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl)

Class 9 Ш Packing group

Miscellaneous Labels

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

956

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

**UN** number

956

**IMDG-Code** 

UN 3077

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, Proper shipping name

N.O.S.

(Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl)

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

yes Marine pollutant

Remarks Stowage category A





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#### 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**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### **Further information**

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

### Special precautions for user

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

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### California Prop. 65

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

The following substance(s) is/are subject to a Significant New Use Rule:
ADTP - Aminodimethoxytriazolopyrimidine 13223-43-3

The following substance(s) is/are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements: Cloquintocet 88349-88-6

#### Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-719

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





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workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed Causes moderate eye irritation

#### **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

Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline Dow IHG / TWA : Time Weighted Average (TWA):

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 - 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

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Product code: GF-3122

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