

XXpire®

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

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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 : XXpire®

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 insecticide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Skin sensitization : Sub-category 1B

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.

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Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray. P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

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

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

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

posal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-	935545-74-7	20
1 & 187166-15-0)		
sulfoxaflor (ISO)	946578-00-3	20
Kaolin	1332-58-7	>= 30 - < 40
Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine	137-20-2	>= 1 - < 3
titanium dioxide; [in powder form	1317-70-0	>= 0.3 - < 1
containing 1 % or more of particles		
with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 μm]		
Balance	Not Assigned	> 10

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





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advice.

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

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

or doctor for treatment advice.

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

properly.

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

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

center or doctor for treatment advice.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in

work area.

If swallowed

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

No emergency medical treatment necessary.

None known.

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

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician : No specific antidote.

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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

doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Dry chemical

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket.

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

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:

Sulfur oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen fluoride Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evo-





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> lution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explo-

sion if ignited.

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, protec: : tive 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.

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



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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.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid contact with 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 Strong oxidizing agents

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
Kaolin	1332-58-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
sulfoxaflor (ISO)	946578-00-3	TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	0.1 mg/m3	ACGIH
titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	1317-70-0	TWA	10 mg/m3 (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH

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.





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Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some opera-

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, in dusty atmospheres, use an approved

particulate respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. 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 : 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 : Solid.

Color : White

Odor : Musty

pH : 8.88 (72.1 °F / 22.3 °C)

Method: pH Electrode

Melting point/range : No data available

Freezing point Not applicable

Boiling point/boiling range : Not applicable

Flash point : Method: closed cup

Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available

Upper explosion limit / Upper : Not applicable



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flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Not applicable

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Density : Not applicable

Bulk density : (70.7 °F / 21.5 °C)

Method: Loose Volumetric

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Autoignition temperature : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : No

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

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.

Conditions to avoid Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

None known. None.

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Sulfur oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen fluoride Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402



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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.16 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

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

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

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

Remarks: Observations in animals include:

Muscle spasms or twitches.

Tremors. Convulsions.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.09 mg/l

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

tration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Kaolin:

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

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

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



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titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 6.82 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 (Rabbit): 10,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation



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Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic

diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Species : Mouse

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

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic

diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

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

Assessment toxicity studies were negative.





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sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

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

were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ment

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals., However, the effects are species specific and are not relevant to humans.

Kaolin:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory

disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogen-

ic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Kaolin 1332-58-7

(Silica dust, crystalline)

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aero-

dynamic diameter $\leq 10 \,\mu\text{m}$ 1317-70-0

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

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

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NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Kaolin 1332-58-7

(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Suspected human reproductive toxicant

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

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction., However, the effects are species specific and are not

relevant to humans., These concentrations exceed relevant

human dose levels.

Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses., In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring., However, the effects are species specific and are not relevant

to humans.

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:

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Kaolin:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.



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titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Remarks : In animals, has been shown to cause vacuolization of cells in

various tissues.

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

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

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

gans: Liver.

Kaolin:

Remarks : Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause

silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Remarks : Repeated excessive inhalation exposures to dusts may cause

respiratory effects.

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

gans: Lung.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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





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Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

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

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

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

Kaolin:

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.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

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)): 25 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.059 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 15

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 12.0 mg/kg

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)): > 2000

mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.21 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h





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oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.47 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 2.69 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 (Water flea)): 0.228 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0.355 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.06

mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.127 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (Lemna gibba): > 14.2 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 7 d

100

Test Type: semi-static test

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.182 mg/l

End point: weight Exposure time: 32 d

Test Type: flow-through test

LOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.392 mg/l

End point: weight Exposure time: 32 d

Test Type: flow-through test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Pimephales

promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.267 mg/l

End point: weight Exposure time: 32 d



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Test Type: flow-through test

Test Type: flow-through test

EC50 (Bacteria): > 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

Exposure time: 3 h

LC50: > 500 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.000062 mg/l

mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5620

mg/kg diet.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.11 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 387 mg/l

> Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 363 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

EC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 402 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 399 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (Chironomus sp.): 0.622 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mq/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (Lemna gibba): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 12.9 mg/l

End point: mortality

Exposure time: 30 d





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Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 50.5 mg/l

End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: semi-static test

NOEC (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0.114 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 28 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 0.885 mg/kg

Toxicity to terrestrial organ: die

isms

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5620

mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 676 mg/kg

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.146 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.539 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 d

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Exposure time: 21 d

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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).

NOEC mortality (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test





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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Biodegradability : aerobic

Inoculum: activated sludge Concentration: 20 mg/l Biodegradation: 0.1 - 9.1 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

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

biodegradability.

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to

OECD/EEC guidelines.

ThOD : 1.90 kg/kg

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

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Rate constant: 1.653E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

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.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.





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Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 348

Exposure time: 28 d

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 4.49 (68 °F / 20 °C)

pH: 7

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

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 0.802 (68 °F / 20 °C) pH: 7

octanol/water

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)

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

Pow < 3).

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Partition coefficient: n-

Remarks: No relevant data found.

octanol/water

Balance:

Mobility in soil

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

Distribution among environ-

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

mental compartments 2000 and 5000).

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 40

mental compartments

Method: Measured

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

tween 0 and 50).

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:



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Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No data available.

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0):

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.

sulfoxaflor (ISO):

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.

Kaolin:

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.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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.

Balance:





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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-

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.

(Sulfoxaflor, Spinetoram)

Class 9 Packing group Ш Labels 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.

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

(Sulfoxaflor, Spinetoram)

Class 9 Packing group Ш

Labels Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

956 956

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 3077

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Sulfoxaflor, Spinetoram)



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

Marine pollutant : yes

Remarks : Stowage category A

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Further information

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

Special precautions for user

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Respiratory or skin sensitization

Reproductive toxicity

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.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Kaolin 1332-58-7

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Kaolin, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.



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Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-676

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

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)

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

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

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



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Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 02/24/2022

Product code: GF-2860

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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