according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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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 Canada and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : TRIDEM™ B Herbicide Other means of identification : No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY

SUITE 240, 115 QUARRY PARK RD. SE

CALGARY AB, T2C 5G9

CANADA

Customer Information

Number

: 800-667-3852

E-mail address : solutions@corteva.com

Emergency telephone

number

: Corteva Canada Solutions: 1-800-667-3852

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 Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitisation : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

: Category 3 (Respiratory system, Central nervous system)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

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

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response:

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

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

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

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

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

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

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

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

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Additional Labelling

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 5.7283 %

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Components			
Chemical name	Common	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
	Name/Synonym		
florasulam (ISO)	florasulam (ISO)	145701-23-1	0.5
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	fluroxypyr-mep-	81406-37-3	14.45
	tyl (ISO)		14.45

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Solvent naphtha (petro- leum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	(petroleum),	64742-95-6	>= 30 - < 40 *
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	1,2,4-trime- thylbenzene	95-63-6	>= 3 - < 10 *
Propylene glycol	Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 3 - < 10 *
mesitylene	mesitylene	108-67-8	>= 1 - < 3 *
cumene	cumene	98-82-8	>= 1 - < 3 *
Balance	Balance	Not Assigned	> 10

^{*} Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

advice.

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

ified personnel.

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

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

or doctor for treatment advice.

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

properly.

Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available

in work area.

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 cen-

ter or doctor for treatment advice.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in

work area.

If swallowed

Protection of first-aiders

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

important symptoms : None known.

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).

No emergency medical treatment necessary.

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

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

May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids

may be of help.

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.

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Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung

disease.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing me-

dia

Do not use direct water stream.

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

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

courses.

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

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

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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.

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.

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 firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentra-

tions. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Remove all sources of ignition.

Use personal protective equipment.

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

Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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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 can-

not 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 absorbant

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

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped.

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

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

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water

spray jet. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling

Avoid formation of aerosol.

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

seu.

Non-sparking tools should be used.

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

Do not breathe vapours/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 appli-

cation area.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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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 labelled containers.

Keep tightly closed.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents Organic peroxides Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit

flammable gases Explosives Gases

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified	64742-95-6	TWA	100 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		STEL	300 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	25 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA (Va- pour and aer- osols)	50 ppm 155 mg/m3	CA ON OEL
		TWA (aero- sol)	10 mg/m3	CA ON OEL
mesitylene	108-67-8	TWA	25 ppm	CA AB OEL

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			123 mg/m3	
		TWAEV	25 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 246 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	75 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm 246 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	5 ppm	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.

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some opera-

tions.

Personal protective equipment

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

> tial to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. 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: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. 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 : Liquid.

Colour White

Odour Gasoline-like

Odour Threshold No data available

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pH : 4.5 (23.1 °C)

Concentration: 1 % Method: pH Electrode

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : 57.8 °C

Method: Closed Cup, closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable to liquids

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

: No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 0.9861 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: OECD 109

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Emulsion

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : 180 - 2000 mm2/s (20 °C)

Explosive properties : No

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

Surface tension : 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.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

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May form explosive dust-air mixture.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

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:

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.52 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: Mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Components:

florasulam (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 6,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.0 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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.

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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

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

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be

hazardous on single exposure.

May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system

depression.

Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness,

progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50 (Rat): > 10.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

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

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

adverse effects, even death.

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory

tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

May cause central nervous system effects.

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

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

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Propylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rabbit): 317.042 mg/l

Exposure time: 2 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract

(nose and throat).

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

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Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

mesitylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 6,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 10.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Symptoms: No deaths occurred following exposure to a satu-

rated atmosphere.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 3,440 mg/kg

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

cumene:

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

Remarks: Contact with the tongue may produce a burning

sensation and excess salivation.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Skin irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Result : Skin irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

mesitylene:

Result : Skin irritation

cumene:

Result : No skin irritation

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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Result : Eye irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

mesitylene:

Result : Eye irritation

cumene:

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay

Species : Mouse

Assessment : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

florasulam (ISO):

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

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

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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Propylene glycol:

Species human

Assessment Does not cause skin sensitisation.

mesitylene:

Assessment Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Remarks Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

For respiratory sensitization: Remarks

No relevant data found.

cumene:

For skin sensitization: Remarks

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

For respiratory sensitization: Remarks

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components: florasulam (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Propylene glycol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

mesitylene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

cumene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity Components:

florasulam (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ment

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

Propylene glycol:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

cumene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

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

vance of this to humans is unknown.

Reproductive toxicity Components: florasulam (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

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.

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

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.

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother., Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus

but did not cause birth defects.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

reproduction.

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

animals.

Propylene glycol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In ani-

mal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

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

tory animals.

mesitylene:

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.

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

animals.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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cumene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

dizziness.

Components:

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

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Propylene glycol:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

mesitylene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

cumene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

<u>Components:</u> florasulam (ISO):

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

gans:

Kidney.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

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

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

gans: Blood. Kidney. Liver.

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

have not been reported in humans.

For the minor component(s):

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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> Cumene. Eye.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

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

Respiratory tract.

Propylene glycol:

Remarks In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene gly-

col may cause central nervous system effects.

mesitylene:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

cumene:

Cataracts were observed in rats exposed to cumene vapors. Remarks

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Components:

florasulam (ISO):

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

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Propylene glycol:

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

mesitylene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

cumene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 18.6 mg/l Toxicity to fish

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 27 - 35 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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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).

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.730

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.235 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d Test Type: static test

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

ErC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.156 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

NOEC (Lemna gibba): 0.0274 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 221

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0476 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d Test Type: static test

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 320 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

GLP: yes

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

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

Exposure time: 48 h

GLP: yes

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 215.8 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

GLP: yes

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 2,000 mg/kg

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

florasulam (ISO):

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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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)): > 100 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)): > 292 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):

0.00894 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 0.305 mg/l

End point: Growth inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

100

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 119 mg/l

End point: mortality Exposure time: 28 d

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 2.9 mg/l

End point: Other Exposure time: 33 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates

(Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 38.90 mg/l

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

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia

magna (Water flea)): 50.2 mg/l

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

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 100

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,320 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

: Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis

(LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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oral LD50 (Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail)): 1047 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,000

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

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

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

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

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

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

mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 5 d

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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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

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

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

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

most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9.22 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.9

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)., Material is practically non-toxic to

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

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 6500

mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 8 d

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2150

mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 21 d

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish

Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on

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

most sensitive species tested).

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

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Exposure time. 40 fr

Exposure time: 96 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Propylene glycol:

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 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)):

19,000 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 7 d
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

mesitylene:

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

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

most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Carassius auratus (goldfish)): 12.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Static

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 25 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.4 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

cumene:

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

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

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.6

mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

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

End point: number of offspring

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

Components:

florasulam (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

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

odegradability.

Biodegradation: 2 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

0.012 kg/kg

Incubation time: 5 d

ThOD : 0.85 kg/kg

Stability in water : Degradation half life: > 30 d

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 7.04E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to

OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 32 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2.2 kg/kg

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life: 454 d

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

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: For the major component(s):

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is

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

For some component(s):

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

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

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 1 d

ThOD : 3.19 kg/kg

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

Rate constant: 1.670E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability : aerobic

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 % Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

69.000 %

Incubation time: 5 d

70.000 %

Incubation time: 10 d

86.000 %

Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

1.53 kg/kg

ThOD : 1.68 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.28E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

mesitylene:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this ma-

terial cannot be considered as readily biodegradable;

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 50 % Exposure time: 4.4 d Method: Calculated.

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

3.1 %

Incubation time: 5 d

ThOD : 3.19 kg/kg

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 3.51E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

cumene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

40%

Incubation time: 5 d

62%

Incubation time: 10 d

70%

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 3.20 kg/kg

Method: Estimated.

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

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

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components: florasulam (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8

Exposure time: 28 d Temperature: 13 °C Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: -1.22

pH: 7.0

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

Pow < 3).

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 5.04

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

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

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

Remarks: For the major component(s):

Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and

3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

For the minor component(s):

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

1.2.4-trimethylbenzene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275

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

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 3.63

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Propylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09

Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

: log Pow: -1.07 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

mesitylene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 161

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

: log Pow: 3.42

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

cumene:

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 35.5

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

: log Pow: 3.4 - 3.7 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil Components: florasulam (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments Koc: 4 - 54

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

tween 0 and 50).

Stability in soil : Dissipation time: 0.7 - 4.5 d

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 6200 - 43000

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

5000).

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

Distribution among environ-

: Remarks: For the major component(s):

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

2000).

1.2.4-trimethylbenzene:

Distribution among environmental compartments Koc: 720

Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

Propylene glycol:

Distribution among environmental compartments Koc: < 1

Method: Estimated.

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

an important fate process.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and

50).

mesitylene:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 741.65

Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

cumene:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 800 - 2800 Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

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according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Other adverse effects

Components:

florasulam (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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.

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB as-

sessment

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.

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

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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.

Propylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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.

mesitylene:

Results of PBT and vPvB as-

sessment

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.

cumene:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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lations.

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-

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

ble regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number UN 1993

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

(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, 1,2,4-Trime-

thylbenzene)

Class 3 Ш Packing group Labels 3 Environmentally hazardous ves

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 1993

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

(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, 1,2,4-Trime-

thylbenzene)

Class 3 Ш Packing group

Labels Flammable Liquids

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

355

366

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 1993

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

> (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, Florasulam, Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Class 3 Ш Packing group Labels 3

EmS Code F-E. S-E

Marine pollutant yes(Florasulam, Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Remarks Stowage category A

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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TDG

UN number : UN 1993

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

(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, 1,2,4-Trime-

thylbenzene)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128

Marine pollutant : yes(Florasulam, Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Further information

EXEMPTED PER TDG 1.33 FOR ROAD OR RAIL SHIPMENTS 450L OR LESS., For Canadian Ground transportation TDG Exemption: 1.45.1 Marine Pollutants (Part 3, Documentation, and Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, do not apply if they are in transport solely on land by road vehicle or railway vehicle).

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

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

DSL : This product contains components that are not listed on the

Canadian DSL nor NDSL.

Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) Registration Number : 33440

Read the PCPA label, authorized under the Pest Control Products Act, prior to using or handling this pest control product.

This chemical is a pest control product registered by Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency and is subject to certain labelling requirements under the Pest Control Products Act (PCPA). There are Canada-specific environmental requirements for handling, use, and disposal of this pest control product that are indicated on the label. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for GHS-consistent safety data sheets. Following is the hazard information required on the pest control products label:

PCPA Label Hazard Communications:

Read the label and booklet before using. Keep out of reach of children.

WARNING EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT

This product is toxic to: Non-target terrestrial plants Aquatic organisms

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)

CA AB OEL : Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table

2: OEL)

CA BC OEL : Canada. British Columbia OEL

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 05/13/2024 3.0 05/16/2024 800080002860 Date of first issue: 05/10/2024 CA ON OEL Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. CA QC OEL Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline Dow IHG 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / TWA CA AB OEL / TWA 8-hour Occupational exposure limit

CA BC OEL / TWA 8-hour time weighted average CA BC OEL / STEL short-term exposure limit

CA ON OEL / TWA Time-Weighted Average Limit (TWA) Time-weighted average exposure value CA QC OEL / TWAEV Time Weighted Average (TWA): Dow IHG / TWA

Short term exposure limit Dow IHG / STEL Dow IHG / TWA Time weighted average

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM -American Society for the Testing of Materials: ECx - Concentration associated with x% response: EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - not otherwise specified; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN -United Nations.

DSL - Domestic substances List. WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Revision Date 05/16/2024 Date format mm/dd/yyyy

Product code: GF-2257

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.

CA / 6N