according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



GATEWAY™ Adjuvant

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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 : GATEWAY™ Adjuvant 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

: 800-667-3852

Number

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 : Adjuvants

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Eye irritation : Category 2B

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

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

to do. Continue rinsing.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

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	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light par- affinic; Baseoil — un- specified	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified	64742-55-8	>= 60 - < 70 *
Alkylphenol alkoxylate	Alkylphenol alkoxylate	69029-39-6	>= 10 - < 20 *
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Alcohols, C12- 15, ethoxylated	68131-39-5	>= 10 - < 20 *
Solvent naphtha (petro- leum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspeci- fied	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un- specified	64742-94-5	>= 3 - < 10 *
naphthalene	naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.3 - < 1 *

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.

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

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

or doctor for treatment advice.

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

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

ter or doctor for treatment advice.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in

work area.

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

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

ything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

None known.

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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 : If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esopha-

geal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be

made by a 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. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing me-

dia

None known.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon applica-

tion of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

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.

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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

barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages can-

not be contained.

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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-

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 over-

pressurization of the container.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the appli-

cation area.

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.

Keep in properly labelled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of ex- posure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified	64742-55-8	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA (Mist)	1 mg/m3	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV (Mist - Inhalable dust)	5 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
Alkylphenol alkoxylate	69029-39-6	TWA	2 mg/m3	Dow IHG
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	100 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		STEL	300 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3	CA AB OEL

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			(total hydrocarbon vapor)	
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		STEL	15 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA	10 ppm 52 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	15 ppm 79 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	10 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	10 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: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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 : Yellow

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Odour : Aromatic

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 7.2

Concentration: 10 % Method: CIPAC MT 75.2

Melting point/ range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : > 180 °C

Method: Literature

Flash point : > 100 °C

Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93, 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

Density : 0.880 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: Digital density meter

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Emulsion

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid : Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to de-

compose.

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Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure

in closed systems.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity Product:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

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

icity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.58 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Very low toxicity if swallowed.

Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small

amounts.

May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea.

LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: For similar material(s):

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

sorption of harmful amounts.

LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: For similar material(s):

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

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

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

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if swallowed.

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

swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

LD50 (Rat): 1,200 mg/kg

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

sorption of harmful amounts.

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LD50 (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg

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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 11.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 6 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

naphthalene:

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

Lethal Dose (Humans): 5 - 15 grams

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby

impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic

anemia.

Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in

animals.

In humans, symptoms may include:

Confusion. Lethargy.

Muscle spasms or twitches.

Convulsions. Coma.

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

respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.

Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:

Headache. Confusion. Sweating.

Nausea and/or vomiting.

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

Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum At-

tainable Concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

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

dren.

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

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Result : No skin irritation

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Mild eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Result : No eye irritation

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Species : Guinea pig

Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

Species : Guinea pig

Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Species : Guinea pig

Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

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

Species : Humans

Result Does not cause skin sensitisation.

naphthalene:

Species Guinea pig

Result Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As- : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases

sessment and positive in other cases., Animal genetic toxicity studies

were negative.

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

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

sessment

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

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

sessment toxicity studies were negative.

naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases

sessment and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

ment

Components:

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative., Limited evidence of car-

cinogenicity in animal studies

naphthalene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

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

ative., Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

sessment Typical for this family of materials., Has been toxic to the fetus

in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

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.

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

: Available data are inadequate to determine effects on repro-Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment duction.

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For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Available data are inadequate to determine effects on repro-

duction.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

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

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Target Organs : Nervous system

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

naphthalene:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

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

gans:

Adrenal gland. Bone marrow.

Liver. Thymus. Stomach. Lung.

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

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

Remarks : Excessive exposure to solvent(s) may cause respiratory irrita-

tion and central nervous system depression.

naphthalene:

Remarks : Observations in animals include:

Respiratory effects.

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Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing

the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

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

anemia.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

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

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

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

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

naphthalene:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

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

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

the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 4.8 mg/l

> Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

dietary LC50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 105 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 2 d

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

Exposure time: 2 d

No Observed Effects Level (NOEL) (Colinus virginianus (Bob-

white quail)): 2,250 mg/kg

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,250

mg/kg

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

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

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

sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 2.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.4 - 0.75 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Algae): < 1 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — 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)): 2 - 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 6,500

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d

Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,250

mg/kg

Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

naphthalene:

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

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

sensitive species tested).

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth rate inhibition

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Other): 0.37 mg/l

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

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Biodegradation: 31 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%). Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biode-

gradable under environmental conditions.

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

1.78 kg/kg

ThOD : 2.35 kg/kg

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Biodegradation: 39 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

naphthalene:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory con-

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

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

57.000 %

Incubation time: 5 d

71.000 %

Incubation time: 10 d

71.000 %

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD 3.00 kg/kg

Photodegradation Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitiser: OH radicals

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

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-Remarks: For this family of materials:

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

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

Remarks: No bioconcentration is expected because of the rel-

tanol/water atively high water solubility.

May foam in water.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

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

Pow < 3).

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified: : log Pow: 2.9 - 6.1

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

Method: Measured

tanol/water

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or

Log Pow between 5 and 7).

naphthalene:

tanol/water

Bioaccumulation Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300

Exposure time: 28 d Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 3.3

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

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Mobility in soil Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — unspecified:

Distribution among environ-

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

mental compartments

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Remarks: No relevant data found. Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified: Distribution among environ-Remarks: No relevant data found.

mental compartments

naphthalene:

Koc: 240 - 1300 Distribution among environmental compartments Method: Measured

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

150 and 500).

Other adverse effects **Components:**

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil — 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.

Alkylphenol alkoxylate:

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.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

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.

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

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.

naphthalene:

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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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 applica-

ble regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

TDG

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 5 L 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.

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).

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 : 31470

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:

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PCPA Label Hazard Communications:

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

CAUTION SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT

Toxic to 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

CA QC OEL : Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and

safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for

airborne contaminants

Corteva OEL : Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
CA AB OEL / TWA : 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL : 15-minute occupational exposure limit

CA BC OEL / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

CA QC OEL / TWAEV : Time-weighted average exposure value

Corteva OEL / STEL : Short term exposure limit Corteva OEL / TWA : Time weighted average

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

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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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