

Product name: PROMINEX™ Herbicide

Issue Date: 06/08/2021

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY 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.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: PROMINEX™ Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY
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CANADA

Customer Information Number : 800-667-3852
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

24-Hour Emergency Contact : 1-888-226-8832
Local Emergency Contact : 1-888-226-8832

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 Causes serious eye irritation.
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	0.46%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	81406-37-3	16.55%
Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt	57754-85-5	12.1%
Cloquintocet	88349-88-6	0.46%
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5	>= 20.0 - < 25.0 %
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	>= 3.0 - < 10.0 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 1.0 - < 3.0 %
Balance	Not available	> 20.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: 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.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. 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. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid formation of aerosol. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. 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 application 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. Keep container tightly closed. 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. Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a closed container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Do not store near acids.. Strong oxidizing agents. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m ³
Heavy aromatic naphtha	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m ³ , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Corteva OEL	TWA	100 mg/m ³

	Corteva OEL	STEL	300 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	30 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	CA AB OEL	TWA	606 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	SKIN
	CA AB OEL	STEL	909 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	SKIN
	CA BC OEL	TWA	SKIN
	CA BC OEL	STEL	150 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	SKIN
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	606 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	909 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	SKIN
	CA QC OEL	STEV	SKIN
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	52 mg/m3 10 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	79 mg/m3 15 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	10 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	15 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	52 mg/m3 10 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	79 mg/m3 15 ppm

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other 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.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Color	amber
Odor	aromatic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4.85
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point	closed cup >100 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	60.5 mPa.s at 20 °C 24.6 mPa.s at 40 °C
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.
Liquid Density	8.853 lb/gal at 20 °C
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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 reactions: None known.
No hazards to be specially mentioned.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

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 dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects.

As product:

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 11 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the solvent(s):

Excessive exposure to solvent(s) may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Halauxifen-methyl

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static test, 96 Hour, 2.01 mg/l

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, > 3.22 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 2.12 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

The EC50 value is above the water solubility.

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, > 3.0 mg/l

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, Growth rate inhibition, 0.000393 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 1 d, > 981 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, Other, 0.259 mg/l

NOEC, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), flow-through test, 36 d, 0.00272 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.484 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

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

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

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), mortality, > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 98.1µg/bee

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 108µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, mortality, > 1,000 mg/kg

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester

Acute toxicity to fish

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), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 0.225 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, > 0.183 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, diatom Navicula sp., static test, 72 Hour, 0.24 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EbC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, > 0.47 mg/l

ErC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 96 Hour, > 1.410 mg/l

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.075 mg/l

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.031 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

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

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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), 5 d, > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 5000mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

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

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt

Acute toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 30 mg/l

Based on information for a similar material:

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, > 3 mg/l

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0089 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

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).

For similar active ingredient(s).

oral LD50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), 14 d, 1465 - 2000mg/kg bodyweight.

For similar active ingredient(s).

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 5000mg/kg diet.

For similar active ingredient(s).

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 d, > 100micrograms/bee

For similar active ingredient(s).

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 d, > 98.1micrograms/bee

Cloquintocet

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus), static test, 96 Hour, > 120 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Oyster shell (Crassostrea virginica), 96 Hour, > 110 mg/l

LC50, Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 120 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, 66.5 mg/l

ErC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 96 Hour, 12.5 mg/l

ErC50, Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium), 96 Hour, 23.7 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 33 d, 0.143 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).
oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.
contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 200µg/bee

Heavy aromatic naphtha

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, *Gambusia affinis* (Mosquito fish), 96 Hour, 811 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Algae, 72 Hour, 21 - 165 mg/l

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,919 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
LC50, *Crangon crangon* (shrimp), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
LC50, copepod *Acartia tonsa*, static test, 48 Hour, 2,070 mg/l, ISO TC147/SC5/WG2

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, Biomass, > 969 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, *Pseudomonas putida*, 18 Hour, 4,168 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 22 d, > 0.5 mg/l
LOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 22 d, > 0.5 mg/l
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 22 d, > 0.5 mg/l

Naphthalene

Acute toxicity to fish

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), 96 Hour, 0.11 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Skeletonema costatum* (marine diatom), Growth rate inhibition, 72 Hour, 0.4 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Other, flow-through, 40 d, mortality, 0.37 mg/l

Balance**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability**Halauxifen-methyl****Biodegradability:** For similar active ingredient(s). Halauxifen. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 7.7 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent**Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester****Biodegradability:** Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 32 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.2 mg/mg**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, half-life, 454 d

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt**Biodegradability:** For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.**Cloquintocet****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Heavy aromatic naphtha****Biodegradability:** Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 75 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.06 mg/mg**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 2.02 mg/mg Dichromate**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	0 %
10 d	0 %
20 d	31.6 %

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 3.4 - 10.4 Hour**Method:** Estimated.**Naphthalene****Biodegradability:** Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.00 mg/mg**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	57.000 %
10 d	71.000 %
20 d	71.000 %

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 5.9 Hour**Method:** Estimated.**Balance****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Bioaccumulative potential****Halauxifen-methyl****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.76**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 233 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) 42 d**Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 5.04 Measured**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 26 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Measured**Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt****Bioaccumulation:** For similar active ingredient(s). Clopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Cloquintocet****Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.12 Estimated.**Heavy aromatic naphtha****Bioaccumulation:** For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.01 Measured

Naphthalene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.4 OECD Test Guideline 107

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300 Fish 28 d Measured

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Halauxifen-methyl

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 5684

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 6200 - 43000

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt

For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Cloquintocet

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 206 Estimated.

Heavy aromatic naphtha

No relevant data found.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

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).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.28 Estimated.

Naphthalene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 664

Balance

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: 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 regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

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.

NOT REGULATED PER TDG EXEMPTION 1.45.1 FOR ROAD OR RAIL

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Fire Code of Canada

Not applicable

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from CEPA DSL Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) requirements.

Pest Control Products Act

Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) Registration Number: 34021

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 97074764 / Issue Date: 06/08/2021 / Version: 3.1

DAS Code: GF-4030

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

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
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	15-minute occupational exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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.

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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