

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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

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 : REZUVANT™ A Herbicide

Other means of identification : No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY

#2450, 215 - 2ND STREET S.W.

CALGARY AB, T2P 1M4

CANADA

Customer Information

Number

: 800-667-3852

E-mail address : solutions@corteva.com

Emergency telephone

number

: CANUTEC

1-888-226-8832

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

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Skin sensitisation : Sub-category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

: Category 3 (Respiratory system)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.

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/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of 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 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

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

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

Storage:

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

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal 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)
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	fluroxypyr-mep- tyl (ISO)	81406-37-3	34.9
Cloquintocet-mexyl	Cloquintocet- mexyl	99607-70-2	1.57
Halauxifen-methyl	Halauxifen-me- thyl	943831-98-9	1.64
Reaction mass of N,N- dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dime- thyloctanamide	Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyl- decan-1-amide and N,N-dime- thyloctanamide	Not Assigned	>= 40 - < 50 *
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13- branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono- C11-13- branched alkyl	68953-96-8	>= 1 - < 3 *



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

	derivs., calcium salts		
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene		1189173-42-9	>= 1 - < 3 *
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	N-methyl-2-pyr- rolidone	872-50-4	>= 0.1 - < 0.3 *
Balance	Balance	Not Assigned	> 5

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.

In case of eye contact : Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at

least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consul-

tation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately

available.

None known.

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

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

control center or doctor.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician : Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain

prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

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.

Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

3/29



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing me-

dıa

None known.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

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

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

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.

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 emer-

gency procedures

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 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 absorb-

ant.

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.



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

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 infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : To avoid spills during handling keep bottle on a metal tray.

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.

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 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. 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.

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.

Materials to avoid : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

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
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	TWA	400 mg/m3	CA ON OEL



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control pa- rameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	5-Hydroxy- N-methyl-2- pyrrolidone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after ex- posure ceases)	100 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures : Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below ex-

posure 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 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, 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-pres-

sure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of

preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. 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.

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

Odour : Mild



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 4.95 (23.6 °C)

Concentration: 1 % Method: pH Electrode

Melting point/range : Not applicable to liquids

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : $> 100 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$

Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93, closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Flammability (liquids) : Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.

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 : 1.0252 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: Digital density meter

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 48.15 mPa,s (20 °C)

18.4 mPa,s (40 °C)

Explosive properties : No

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

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned.



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

None known.

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

Strong bases

Hazardous decomposition

products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.57 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: Aerosol

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

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.

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.42 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 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.551 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 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

Method: OECD 401 or equivalent

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 1,000 - < 1,600 mg/kg

Method: OECD 402 or equivalent Remarks: For similar material(s):

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s): Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 4,150 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Result : Skin irritation

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Result : Corrosive

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Result : Corrosive

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Rabbit



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.



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

Date of first issue: 08/10/2023 1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

sessment

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

: For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

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

were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., However, the relevance of this to humans is

unknown.



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

No toxicity to reproduction

Components:

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.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

tory animals.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., In animal studies,

did not interfere with reproduction.

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

animals.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

reproduction.

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

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

N-methyl pyrrolidone has caused toxic effects to the fetus in laboratory animals at high dose levels with either mild or un-

detectable maternal toxicity.



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

gans: Liver. Kidney. Thymus.



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Thyroid. Bladder. Bone marrow.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Thyroid.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

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

gans: Kidney.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive

species).

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0445 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.00791 mg/l

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).

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 784 mg/kg

bodyweight.

End point: mortality

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

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

species).

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



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

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

mg/l

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

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.97 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

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

Remarks: As the ester active substance.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): 0.63 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Method Not Specified.



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

Date of first issue: 08/10/2023 08/10/2023 800080002784 1.0

EbC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): > 0.42 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 14 d

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2000 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5200

mg/kg diet.

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

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 < 0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive

species).

LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 2.01 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 3.22 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.12 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.0

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000393 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1,000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.259 mg/l

End point: Other

Test Type: flow-through test



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

NOEC (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)):

0.00272 mg/l Exposure time: 36 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.484 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

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

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

1,000

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

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

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

maa

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

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

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

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

mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 98.1 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 108 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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).



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

Date of first issue: 08/10/2023 1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784

Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensi-

tive species).

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 14.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06

Exposure time: 72 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity Toxic to aquatic life.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the

most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio)): 31.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 62 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 29 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)): 0.23 mg/l

End point: survival Exposure time: 72 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

(Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.18 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

EC50 (activated sludge): 550 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

End point: Respiration rates.

Exposure time: 3 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish Remarks: 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 sensi-

tive species tested).



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 be-

tween 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 5,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,072 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 500 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

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)): 12.5 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

Persistence and degradability

Components:

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



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2.2 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 454 d

Halauxifen-methyl:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Halauxifen.

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

bility.

Biodegradation: 7.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

: 2.890 mg/g

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 2.9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches >

20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegrada-

bility).

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 91 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Concentration: 30 mg/l Biodegradation: 73 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 8 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD : 2.58 kg/kg

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

Rate constant: 2.199E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

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).

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 122 - 621

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

•

log Pow: 5.3 Method: Estimated.

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

log Pow: 5.2 (25 °C)

pH: 7

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Exposure time: 42 d Temperature: 21.8 °C Concentration: 0.00194 mg/l

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 3.76

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

: log Pow: < 3.44 (20 °C)

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 4.6

Method: OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

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

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

Remarks: No data available for this product.

For similar material(s):

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow

between 5 and 7).

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: -0.38 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:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 6200 - 43000

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

5000).

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 38070

Method: Estimated.

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

5000).

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 5684

mental compartments

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

5000).

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 527.3

mental compartments

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

and 2000).

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Distribution among environmental compartments Remarks: No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Distribution among environmental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 21

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

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

portant fate process.

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

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.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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.



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

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.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:

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.

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.

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



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

964

964

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

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

Marine pollutant : yes(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

TDG

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
ERG Code : 171

Marine pollutant : yes(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester)

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).



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

1.0 08/10/2023 800080002784 Date of first issue: 08/10/2023

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 : 33262

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

POTENTIAL SKIN SENSITIZER

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 BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

CA ON OEL : Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under

the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
CA ON OEL / TWA : Time-Weighted Average Limit (TWA)
Dow IHG / TWA : Time Weighted Average (TWA):

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate



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response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice: 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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