SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Simplicity

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	04/26/2024	800080002666	Date of first issue: 04/26/2024

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 : Simplicity

Other means of identification : No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY
SUITE 240, 115 QUARRY PARK RD. SE
CALGARY AB, T2C 5G9
CANADA

Customer Information Number : 800-667-3852

E-mail address : solutions@corteva.com

Emergency telephone number : Corteva Canada Solutions: 1-800-667-3852

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitisation : Sub-category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
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 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage:
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)
Cloquintocet-mexyl	Cloquintocet-mexyl	99607-70-2	8.64
pyroxsulam (ISO)	pyroxsulam (ISO)	422556-08-9	2.88
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	>= 70 - < 80 *
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68953-96-8	>= 3 - < 10 *
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	1189173-42-9	>= 3 - < 10 *
propylene carbonate	propylene carbonate	108-32-7	>= 1 - < 3 *
naphthalene	naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.3 - < 1 *

* Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled	:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.
In case of skin contact	:	Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
In case of eye contact	:	Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.
If swallowed	:	Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	None known.
Protection of first-aiders	:	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.
Notes to physician	:	Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards during firefighting : 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 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.

Specific extinguishing methods : 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.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : 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, underwater.
See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped,
Recovered material should be stored in a vented container.
The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container.
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.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.
Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.
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.

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 : 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 exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	100 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		STEL	300 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
pyroxsulam (ISO)	422556-08-9	TWA	5 mg/m3	Dow IHG
naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		STEL	15 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA	10 ppm 52 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	15 ppm	CA AB OEL

			79 mg/m3	
		TWA	10 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	10 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

Engineering measures : 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.

Personal protective equipment

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.

Hand protection

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

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

Skin and body protection : Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : Brown

Odour : pungent

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 5.18 (24.6 °C)
Method: pH Electrode

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 100 °C Method: Closed Cup, closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable to liquids
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.04 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	None.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Remarks: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. LD50 (Rat): 3,129 mg/kg Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death.
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.
May cause central nervous system effects.
Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50 (Rat): > 1 - < 2.12 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

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

Components:

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 toxicity

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 inhalation toxicity

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

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.42 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 436
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.
May cause central nervous system effects.
Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.
Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Sweating.
Nausea and/or vomiting.

LC50 (Rat): > 5.28 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):

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 toxicity
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 inhalation 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):

propylene carbonate:

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

naphthalene:

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

Lethal Dose (Humans): 5 - 15 grams
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.
Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia.
Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in animals.
In humans, symptoms may include:
Confusion.
Lethargy.
Muscle spasms or twitches.
Convulsions.
Coma.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.
Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:
Headache.
Confusion.
Sweating.
Nausea and/or vomiting.

LC50 (Rat): > 0.41 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg
Remarks: Human case reports suggest Naphthalene may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts, especially in children.

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.
Effects may be slow to heal.

Components:

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

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

propylene carbonate:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Result	:	Eye irritation
Remarks	:	May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal. May cause slight corneal injury.

Components:

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

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

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Corrosive

propylene carbonate:

Result	:	Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Assessment	:	The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.
Remarks	:	For skin sensitization: For similar material(s): Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant information found.

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay
Species	:	Mouse
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.

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

Remarks	:	For similar material(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

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.

propylene carbonate:

Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks	:	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

naphthalene:

Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks	:	Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

pyroxsulam (ISO):

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

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

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	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 - Assessment	:	For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

propylene carbonate:

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

naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity
Components:
Cloquintocet-mexyl:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

pyroxsulam (ISO):
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in long-term bioassays. These effects are not believed to be relevant to humans.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals., However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

propylene carbonate:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

naphthalene:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

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.

Reproductive toxicity
Components:
Cloquintocet-mexyl:
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

pyroxsulam (ISO):
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : 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.

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

propylene carbonate:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Assessment	:	Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

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

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

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.

propylene carbonate:

Assessment	:	Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

naphthalene:

Assessment	:	Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Remarks	:	In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Kidney. Thymus. Thyroid. Bladder. Bone marrow.

pyroxsulam (ISO):
Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:
Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated 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 organs:
Kidney.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

propylene carbonate:
Remarks : Repeated skin application to laboratory animals did not produce systemic toxicity.

naphthalene:
Remarks : Observations in animals include:
Respiratory effects.
Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.
Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.
Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia.

Aspiration toxicity
Product:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:
Cloquintocet-mexyl:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

pyroxsulam (ISO):
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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.

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

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

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. EbC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): > 0.42 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 14 d Method: Method Not Specified.
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	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.

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 87.0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.00257 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD 221.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 3.2 - 10.1 mg/l End point: survival Exposure time: 40 d Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10.4 mg/l End point: survival Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 10,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5000 mg/kg diet. Exposure time: 8 d LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight. oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 107.4 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h

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

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 sensitive species tested). EC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.1 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test Remarks: For similar material(s): EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: For similar material(s):

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 - 3 mg/l
End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction)
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

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):

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : 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 toxicity) : 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):

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): 550 mg/l
End point: Respiration rates.
Exposure time: 3 h
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : 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.

propylene carbonate:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: 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 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 900 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h Method: Method Not Specified.
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 800 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min Method: OECD 209 Test

naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.11 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: Growth rate inhibition
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Other): 0.37 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 40 d Test Type: flow-through
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Persistence and degradability
Components:
pyroxsulam (ISO):

Biodegradability : aerobic
Biodegradation: 20 - 30 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

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

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: For similar material(s):
Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).
Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 58.6 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

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 biodegradability).

propylene carbonate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: 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).

Biodegradation: 94 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 97 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD : 1.25 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitiser: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 3.79E-12 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

naphthalene:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	:	57.000 % Incubation time: 5 d 71.000 % Incubation time: 10 d 71.000 % Incubation time: 20 d
ThOD	:	3.00 kg/kg
Photodegradation	:	Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis) Sensitiser: OH radicals Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 2.16E-11 cm3/s Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 122 - 621
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 5.2 (25 °C) pH: 7

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.01 Method: Measured Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Remarks: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/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-octanol/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).

propylene carbonate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 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 important fate process.

log Pow: -0.41
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

naphthalene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.3
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Mobility in soil

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 38070
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: <= 42
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

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

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No data available.

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

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

propylene carbonate:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 15
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 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 important fate process.

naphthalene:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 240 - 1300
Method: Measured
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Other adverse effects

Components:

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

pyroxsulam (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

propylene carbonate:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

naphthalene:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation 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 regulations.
If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Pyroxsulam, Naphthalene)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Pyroxsulam, Naphthalene)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Pyroxsulam, Naphthalene)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes(Pyroxsulam, Naphthalene)
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. (Pyroxsulam, Naphthalene)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
ERG Code	:	171
Marine pollutant	:	yes(Pyroxsulam, Naphthalene)

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).
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 : 28887

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 POISON

EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT

POTENTIAL DERMAL SENSITIZER

Allergens Contained in the Pest Control Product: Warning, contains the allergen soy
This product is toxic to:
Aquatic organisms
Non-target terrestrial plants

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
CA AB OEL	:	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	:	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA QC OEL	:	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
Corteva OEL	:	Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
Dow IHG	:	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
CA AB OEL / TWA	:	8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL	:	15-minute occupational exposure limit
CA BC OEL / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
CA QC OEL / TWAEV	:	Time-weighted average exposure value
Corteva OEL / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
Corteva OEL / TWA	:	Time weighted average
Dow IHG / TWA	:	Time Weighted Average (TWA):
Dow IHG / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA	:	Time weighted average

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

Revision Date	:	04/26/2024
Date format	:	mm/dd/yyyy

Product code: GF-2541

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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