SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Resicore® XL

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 08/02/2022
1.1	12/21/2023	800080005879	Date of first issue: 08/02/2022

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 the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Resicore® XL

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number : 1-800-258-3033

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

+1 800-992-5994 or +1 317-337-6009

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 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3 (Respiratory system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral)	:	Category 2 (Eyes, Nervous system)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements :
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Eyes, Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and 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.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash 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

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
acetochlor (ISO)	34256-82-1	30
mesotrione (ISO)	104206-82-8	2.9
Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt	57754-85-5	2.6
Benoxacor	98730-04-2	>= 1 - < 3
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	>= 3 - < 10
Alkoxylated phosphate ester	68130-47-2	>= 1 - < 3
ethylenediamine	107-15-3	>= 0.3 - < 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	>= 0.1 - < 0.3
Balance	Not Assigned	> 40

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled	:	Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.
In case of skin contact	:	Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.
If swallowed	:	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
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	:	No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	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 products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas
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 fire-fighters	:	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	:	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). Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia. 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 sensitization 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 vapors/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 vapors 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 labeled 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

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
ethylenediamine	107-15-3	TWA	5 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	10 ppm 25 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm 25 mg/m3	OSHA P0
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)	ACGIH

Engineering measures : Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some 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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. 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 safety glasses (with side shields).

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.
Color	:	tan
Odor	:	mild
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	3
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point		No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available

Flash point	:	> 212 °F / > 100 °C Method: 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
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.12 g/mL
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: :	 No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	: :	 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. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides
Hydrogen chloride gas
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:
Tremors.
Convulsions.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death.
Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50 (Rat): 3.99 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

mesotrione (ISO):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 4.75 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): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation 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

Benoxacor:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Very low toxicity if swallowed.
Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: No adverse effects expected from single exposure.

LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2 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 inhalation toxicity

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

LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Sodium chloride:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 3,550 mg/kg
Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause:
Nausea and/or vomiting.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 42 mg/l
Exposure time: 1 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 10,000 mg/kg

ethylenediamine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 866 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): 14.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male): 560 mg/kg

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

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 11.4 mg/l Exposure time: 6 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Result	:	Skin irritation

Sodium chloride:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

Result	:	Causes burns.

ethylenediamine:

Result	:	Causes burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Sodium chloride:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

Result	:	Corrosive

ethylenediamine:

Result	:	Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Assessment	:	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Remarks	:	Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

mesotrione (ISO):

Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Species	:	Mouse
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Benoxacor:

Result	:	The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1B.
Remarks	:	For skin sensitization: Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

ethylenediamine:

Assessment	:	The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1B.
Remarks	:	Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Individuals who have had an allergic skin reaction to similar materials may have an allergic skin reaction to this product. The similar material(s) is/are: Triethylenetetramine (TETA). Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice. Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Assessment	:	The product is a respiratory sensitizer, sub-category 1B.
Remarks	:	May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

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

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

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

mesotrione (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : The weight of evidence from in vitro genetic toxicity studies indicates that this material is not genotoxic.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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

Sodium chloride:

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

ethylenediamine:

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

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

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

Carcinogenicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Has caused cancer in laboratory animals., Tumors were observed only at levels which produced significant toxicity, thus exceeding the maximum tolerated dose.

mesotrione (ISO):

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

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Similar formulations did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Benoxacor:

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ment

ethylenediamine:

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

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

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

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

mesotrione (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Suspected human reproductive toxicant, Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, active ingredient did not interfere with reproduction.
Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure.

Benoxacor:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

ethylenediamine:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.
For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

Target Organs : Respiratory system
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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

Benoxacor:

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

Sodium chloride:

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

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

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

ethylenediamine:

Assessment : Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

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

Routes of exposure	:	Inhalation
Target Organs	:	Nervous system
Assessment	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

Components:

mesotrione (ISO):

Routes of exposure	:	Oral
Target Organs	:	Eyes, Nervous system
Assessment	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Remarks	:	In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Blood. Testes. Central nervous system.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Remarks	:	Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Benoxacor:

Remarks	:	Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Sodium chloride:

Remarks	:	Medical experience with sodium chloride has shown a strong association between elevated blood pressure and prolonged dietary overuse. Related effects could occur in the kidneys.

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

Remarks	:	No relevant data found.

ethylenediamine:

Remarks	:	In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

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

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

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

mesotrione (ISO):

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

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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

Benoxacor:

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

Sodium chloride:

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

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

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

ethylenediamine:

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.36 mg/l

		Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 8.6 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 4.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EyC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.00027 mg/l End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction) Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent EyC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.0027 mg/l End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction) Exposure time: 7 d Method: OECD 221.
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1,000
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.13 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0221 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	100
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 105.5 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 928 mg/kg bodyweight. dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5620 mg/kg diet. Exposure time: 5 d dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5620

mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 5 d

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

mesotrione (ISO):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 3.5 mg/l Exposure time: 120 h EC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.0077 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	100
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Fish): 12.5 mg/l Exposure time: 36 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia): 180 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 437.7 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight. dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5200 mg/kg diet. oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 11 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 9.1 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.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 30 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 3 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d Remarks: For similar material(s): NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0089 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d Remarks: For similar material(s):
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 1465 - 2000 mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 14 d Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5000 mg/kg diet. Exposure time: 8 d Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 d Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 98.1 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 d Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Benoxacor:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish)): 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 11.47 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic	:	EbC50 (Navicula pelliculosa (Freshwater diatom)): 15.7 mg/l

plants		Exposure time: 96 h NOEC (Navicula pelliculosa (Freshwater diatom)): 2.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h NOEC (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 0.9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	LC50 (Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish)): 0.51 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.31 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.354 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Sodium chloride:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 5,840 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 10,610 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)): 1,900 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Other): 2,430 mg/l End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction) Exposure time: 120 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	IC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Method: OECD 209 Test

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 8.8 mg/l End point: Immobilization Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 8.8 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 6.25 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: semi-static test

ethylenediamine:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): 640 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 16.7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 645 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 151 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 96 h Method: Method Not Specified.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Fish): > 10 mg/l End point: survival Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.16 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Bacteria): 500 - 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h

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

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 6,500 ppm
Exposure time: 5 d
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,250 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

Persistence and degradability

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Method: Stable

Test Type: Hydrolysis
Method: Stable

Test Type: Hydrolysis
Method: Stable

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 5.51826E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.

Benoxacor:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 87 %
Exposure time: 28 d

ethylenediamine:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD : 3.47 kg/kg

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

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Remarks: 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: 39 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 20

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :

log Pow: 4.14
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

mesotrione (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Pow: 0.11 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Benoxacor:

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

Sodium chloride:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.
Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: No data available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

ethylenediamine:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.07
Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.6 (68 °F / 20 °C)
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 : log Pow: 2.9 - 6.1
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 156
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

mesotrione (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 19 - 390
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Clopyralid.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Sodium chloride:

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

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

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

ethylenediamine:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 4766
Method: Measured
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.

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

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

Balance:

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

Other adverse effects

Components:

acetochlor (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.

mesotrione (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.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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.

Sodium chloride:

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	:	Regulation: (Update: 12/17/2010; RT) Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Alkoxylated phosphate ester:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

ethylenediamine:

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 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.

Balance:

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. (Acetochlor, Mesotrione)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Acetochlor, Mesotrione)
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. (Acetochlor, Mesotrione)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes(Acetochlor, Mesotrione)

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.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR Road
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Further information

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5L 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.

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Respiratory or skin sensitization
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including acetochlor (ISO), naphthalene, sulphuric acid, hexachlorobenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and
toluene, hexachlorobenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

The following substance(s) is/are subject to a Significant New Use Rule:

4,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid	496849-77-5	See 40 CFR § 721.10865; Final Rule
pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	See 40 CFR § 721.1430; Final Rule

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
EPA Registration Number : 62719-756

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

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)
Corteva OEL	:	Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
Dow IHG	:	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	:	USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
Corteva OEL / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
Corteva OEL / TWA	:	Time weighted average
Dow IHG / TWA	:	Time weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour 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 con-

cerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations. CFR - Code of Federal Regulations. IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer. IATA-DGR - International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration. RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. RQ - Reportable Quantity. SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act.

Revision Date : 12/21/2023

Product code: GF-4556

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.

US / EN