# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# GameOn

| Version | Revision Date: | SDS Number: | Date of last issue: 03/09/2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | 11/07/2022 | 800080005583 | Date of first issue: 03/09/2022 |

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 : GameOn

**Manufacturer or supplier's details**

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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

**Customer Information Number** : 800-992-5994
**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)**

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitization : Sub-category 1B

**GHS label elements**

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements :

**Prevention:**

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**

P301 + P312 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**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 | CAS-No. | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---|---|---|
| 2,4-D choline salt | 1048373-72-3 | 32 |
| fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO) | 81406-37-3 | 4.3 |
| Halauxifen-methyl | 943831-98-9 | 0.21 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified | 64742-94-5 | >= 3 - < 10 |
| Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | 34590-94-8 | >= 3 - < 10 |
| Propylene glycol | 57-55-6 | >= 3 - < 10 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance | Not Assigned | > 30 |

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**If inhaled** : Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**In case of skin contact** : Take off contaminated clothing. 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** : Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed** : 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.
Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

## SECTION 5. 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.<br>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.<br><br>Combustion products may include and are not limited to:<br>Carbon oxides |
| Specific extinguishing methods | : | Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.<br>Evacuate area.<br>Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.<br>Use water spray to cool unopened containers. |
| Further information | : | Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.<br>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.<br>Use personal protective equipment. |

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | : | Use personal protective equipment.<br>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.<br>Discharge into the environment must be avoided.<br>Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.<br>Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers).<br>Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.<br>Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.<br>Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers,underwater.<br>See Section 12, Ecological Information. |
| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up | : | Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant.<br>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

Advice on safe handling : 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.
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.
Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
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 : 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,4-D choline salt | 1048373-72-3 | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Dow IHG |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified | 64742-94-5 | TWA | 100 mg/m3 | Corteva OEL |
| | | STEL | 300 mg/m3 | Corteva OEL |
| | | TWA | 200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor) | ACGIH |
| Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | 34590-94-8 | TWA | 10 ppm | Dow IHG |
| | | STEL | 30 ppm | Dow IHG |
| | | TWA | 100 ppm 600 mg/m3 | OSHA Z-1 |
| | | STEL | 150 ppm 900 mg/m3 | OSHA P0 |
| | | TWA | 100 ppm 600 mg/m3 | OSHA P0 |
| Propylene glycol | 57-55-6 | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | US WEEL |
| fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO) | 81406-37-3 | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | Dow IHG |

**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. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). 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. |
| Color | : | Gold |
| Odor | : | Solvent |
| Odor Threshold | : | No data available |
| pH | : | 5.16 (74.5 °F / 23.6 °C) |
| Melting point/range | : | Not applicable |
| Freezing point | | No data available |
| Boiling point/boiling range | : | No data available |
| Flash point | : | > 212 °F / > 100 °C<br>Method: closed cup |
| Evaporation rate | : | No data available |
| Flammability (liquids) | : | Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid. |
| Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit | : | No data available |
| Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit | : | No data available |
| Vapor pressure | : | No data available |
| Relative vapor density | : | No data available |
| Relative density | : | 1.105 (68 °F / 20 °C) |
| Density | : | 1.073 g/mL |
| Solubility(ies)<br>Water solubility | : | No data available |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Autoignition temperature | : | No data available |
| Viscosity | | |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : | 46.5 cP (75.9 °F / 24.4 °C) |
| | | 15.5 cP (119.3 °F / 48.5 °C) |
| Explosive properties | : | No |
| Oxidizing properties | : | No significant increase (>5C) in temperature. |

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reactivity | : | Not classified as a reactivity hazard. |
| Chemical stability | : | No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.<br>Stable under normal conditions. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : | Stable under recommended storage conditions.<br>No hazards to be specially mentioned.<br>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.<br>Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:<br>Carbon oxides |

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute toxicity**

**Product:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat, female): 2,000 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.48 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: dust/mist<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 403<br>Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.<br>Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 |

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 639 mg/kg
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: At room temperature, exposures to vapors are minimal due to physical properties; higher temperatures may generate vapor levels sufficient to cause irritation and other effects.
Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects.
Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50 (Rat): > 1.79 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
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 1.16 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute 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

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

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

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

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

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: vapor
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):
Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: For similar material(s):

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 3.35 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 9,510 mg/kg

**Propylene glycol:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rabbit): 317.042 mg/l
Exposure time: 2 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

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

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

**Product:**

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Result : No skin irritation

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

**Propylene glycol:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

**Product:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Result : Corrosive

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

**Propylene glycol:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

**Product:**

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species : Mouse
Assessment : The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1B.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

**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.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Species : human
Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

**Propylene glycol:**

Species : human
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid., In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro 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.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

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

**Propylene glycol:**

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

**Carcinogenicity**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., There is no evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animal toxicity studies. While some epidemiological studies report a positive association between 2,4-D exposure and cancer, a weight of evidence analysis of the epidemiology data across studies reveals no indication that 2,4-D causes cancer in humans.

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Fluroxypyr., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Propylene glycol:**

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid., In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of off-

spring.
For similar active ingredient(s)., 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid., Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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.

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**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.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**Propylene glycol:**

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

**STOT-single exposure**

**Product:**

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

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

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

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

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

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

Routes of exposure : Inhalation
Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

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

**Propylene glycol:**

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

**STOT-repeated exposure**

**Product:**

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

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.
Kidney.
Muscles.
Observations in animals include:
Gastrointestinal irritation.
Vomiting.

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

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

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

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

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Remarks : Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

**Propylene glycol:**

Remarks : In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

**Aspiration toxicity**

**Product:**

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

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

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

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

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.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

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

**Propylene glycol:**

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

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
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 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): 8.4 - 70.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (stonefly Pteronarcys californica): 1.6 - 15 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 24.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Remarks: For similar material(s):

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.58 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 63.4 mg/l
End point: growth
Exposure time: 32 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 79 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Remarks: Information refers to the main ingredient.

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s)., 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).

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5620 mg/kg diet.
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 500 mg/kg bodyweight.
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 94 micrograms/bee
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

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

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.225 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.183 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.24 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 0.47 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1.410 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.075 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.031 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.32 mg/l

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.
Exposure time: 5 d

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

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

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

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).<br><br>LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 2.01 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Test Type: static test<br><br>LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 3.22 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.12 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h<br>Test Type: static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.0 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br><br>ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000393 mg/l<br>End point: Growth rate inhibition<br>Exposure time: 14 d |
| M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) | : | 1,000 |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.259 mg/l<br>End point: Other<br>Test Type: flow-through test<br><br>NOEC (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): 0.00272 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 36 d<br>Test Type: flow-through test |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.484 mg/l<br>End point: number of offspring<br>Exposure time: 21 d<br>Test Type: semi-static test |
| M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) | : | 1,000 |
| Toxicity to microorganisms | : | EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 1 d |
| Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms | : | LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg<br>Exposure time: 14 d<br>End point: mortality |
| Toxicity to terrestrial organ- | : | Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute |

isms

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620 ppm
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: Other guidelines

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,620 ppm
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: Other guidelines

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

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 98.1 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 108 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

**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).

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 (Water flea)): 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):

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

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

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

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): > 1,000 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Test Type: static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,919 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h<br>Test Type: static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent<br><br>LC50 (Crangon crangon (shrimp)): > 1,000 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Test Type: semi-static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent<br><br>LC50 (copepod Acartia tonsa): 2,070 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h<br>Test Type: static test<br>Method: ISO TC147/SC5/WG2 |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 969 mg/l<br>End point: Biomass<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Test Type: static test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.5 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 22 d<br>Test Type: flow-through test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent<br><br>LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.5 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 22 d<br>Test Type: flow-through test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent<br><br>MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.5 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 22 d<br>Test Type: flow-through test<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent |
| Toxicity to microorganisms | : | EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 4,168 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 18 h |

**Ecotoxicology Assessment**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chronic aquatic toxicity | : | This product has no known ecotoxicological effects. |

**Propylene glycol:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l |

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 19,000 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 7 d
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 18 h

**Persistence and degradability**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 32 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2.2 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): 454 d

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Halauxifen.
Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegra-

dability.

Biodegradation: 7.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

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

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 75 %
Exposure time: 28 d
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).

aerobic
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0 %
Incubation time: 5 d

0 %
Incubation time: 10 d

31.6 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 2.02 kg/kg
Method: Dichromate

ThOD : 2.06 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Rate constant: 5.00E-05 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

**Propylene glycol:**

Biodegradability : aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 69.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d

70.000 %
Incubation time: 10 d

86.000 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.53 kg/kg

ThOD : 1.68 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.28E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

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

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :

log Pow: 5.04
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233
Exposure time: 42 d
Temperature: 71.2 °F / 21.8 °C
Concentration: 0.00194 mg/l

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.76
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**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).

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

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

**Propylene glycol:**

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09
Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.07
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Balance:**

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

**Mobility in soil**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline salt:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 20 - 136
Method: Measured
Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 6200 - 43000
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 5684
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

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

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

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Distribution among environmental compartments | : | Koc: 0.28<br>Method: Estimated.<br>Remarks: 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.<br>Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). |

**Propylene glycol:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Distribution among environmental compartments | : | Koc: < 1<br>Method: Estimated.<br>Remarks: 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.<br>Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). |

**Balance:**

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

**Other adverse effects**

**Components:**

**2,4-D choline 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. |

**fluroxypyr-meptyl (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. |

**Halauxifen-methyl:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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 | : | This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu- |

assessment lating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

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: 11/22/2010 KS 11/25/2010 LMK)
Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Propylene glycol:**

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.

**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.<br>(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl) |
| Class | : | 9 |
| Packing group | : | III |
| Labels | : | 9 |

**IATA-DGR**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN/ID No. | : | UN 3082 |
| Proper shipping name | : | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.<br>(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl) |
| 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.<br>(Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, Halauxifen-methyl) |
| Class | : | 9 |
| Packing group | : | III |
| Labels | : | 9 |
| EmS Code | : | F-A, S-F |
| Marine pollutant | : | yes |
| 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**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN/ID/NA number | : | UN 3082 |
| Proper shipping name | : | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.<br>(2,4-D Salt) |
| Class | : | 9 |
| Packing group | : | III |
| Labels | : | CLASS 9 |
| ERG Code | : | 171 |
| Marine pollutant | : | no |
| Reportable Quantity | : | 2,4-D Salt only regulated in pack sizes > 160 kg |

**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** : Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Respiratory or skin sensitization
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.

**US State Regulations**

**Pennsylvania Right To Know**

| | |
|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified | 64742-94-5 |
| Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | 34590-94-8 |
| Propylene glycol | 57-55-6 |

**California Prop. 65**

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including naphthalene, 4-methylpentan-2-one, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 4-methylpentan-2-one, ethylene oxide, 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**

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

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

**Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act**

EPA Registration Number : 62719-724

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:

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury

Harmful if swallowed
Harmful if absorbed through the skin
Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction 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 |
| US WEEL | : | USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL) |
| 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 (TWA): |
| Dow IHG / STEL | : | Short term exposure limit |
| Dow IHG / TWA | : | Time weighted average |
| OSHA P0 / TWA | : | 8-hour time weighted average |
| OSHA P0 / STEL | : | Short-term exposure limit |
| OSHA Z-1 / TWA | : | 8-hour time weighted average |
| US WEEL / TWA | : | 8-hr TWA |

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumu-

lative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 11/07/2022

Product code: GF-3566

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