according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



# Instinct® HL

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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 : Instinct® HL

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 : Stabilizer

### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

# GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

### **GHS** label elements

No hazard pictogram, no signal word, no hazard statement(s), no precautionary statement(s) required

#### Other hazards

None known.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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Substance / Mixture : Mixture

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
nitrapyrin (ISO)	1929-82-4	25.97
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 10 - < 20
	64742-94-5	>= 3 - < 10
arom.; Kerosine — unspecified		
4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine	1129-19-7	>= 1 - < 3
2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine	2176-62-7	>= 0.3 - < 1
3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine	1197-03-1	>= 0.1 - < 0.3
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. Rinse skin immediately with

plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center

or doctor for treatment advice.

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.

If swallowed : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

None known.

Protection of first-aiders : 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

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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 prod-

ucts

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.

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

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

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary.

Use personal protective equipment.

#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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 absorb-

ant.

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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 : Do not breathe vapors/dust.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

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
nitrapyrin (ISO)	1929-82-4	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m3	ACGIH

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		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m3	US WEEL
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un- specified	64742-94-5	TWA	100 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		STEL	300 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine	2176-62-7	TWA	7 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		TWA	5 mg/m3	Corteva OEL

### **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 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

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protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reac-

tions 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 : Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Liquid.

Color : Tan

Odor : Mild

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 7.9 (72.3 °F / 22.4 °C)

1% Aqueous solution

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point :  $> 212 \, ^{\circ}\text{F} \, / > 100 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable to liquids

Self-ignition : No data available

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

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Density : 1.1553 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : miscible

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : No

Oxidizing properties : No

### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned.

None known.

Conditions to avoid : None known.

Incompatible materials : Strong acids

Strong bases

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

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

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.65 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

#### **Components:**

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 1,072 mg/kg

LD50 (Rat, female): 1,231 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.51 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration., The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concen-

tration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): 2,830 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 inhala-

tion 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

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

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

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause

adverse effects.

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory

tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

May cause central nervous system effects.

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

Sweating.

Nausea and/or vomiting.

LC50 (Rat): > 5.28 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Estimated.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 435 mg/kg

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 1,072 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.51 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): 2,830 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

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**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Result : Skin irritation

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Result : Eye irritation

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Result : Eye irritation

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### Respiratory or skin sensitization

**Product:** 

Test Type : Local lymph node assay

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Result : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Propylene glycol:

Species : human

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

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.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Remarks : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer based on Structure-

Activity Relationship (SAR).

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Assessment : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

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

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Assessment toxicity studies were negative.

Propylene glycol:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

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

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

negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and

unlikely to occur in humans.

Propylene glycol:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some la-

boratory animals., However, the relevance of this to humans is

unknown.

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and

unlikely to occur in humans.

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

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identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Components:

# nitrapyrin (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Exposures having no effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus., Did not cause birth de-

fects in laboratory animals.

### Propylene glycol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In ani-

mal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

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

tory animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

#### 2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

### 3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Exposures having no effect on the mother

should have no effect on the fetus.

### STOT-single exposure

#### **Product:**

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

### **Components:**

#### Propylene glycol:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

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

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

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#### 4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

STOT-repeated exposure

**Product:** 

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Blood.

Female reproductive organs.

Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Propylene glycol:

Remarks : In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene gly-

col may cause central nervous system effects.

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

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

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

gans: Kidney.

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#### 3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Blood.

Female reproductive organs.

Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

# nitrapyrin (ISO):

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

#### Propylene glycol:

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.

### 4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

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

### 2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

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

### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Components:**

### nitrapyrin (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 3.4 - 7.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 1.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.7

mg/

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 2.87 mg/l

Exposure time: 34 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 209 mg/kg

Exposure time: 15 d End point: survival

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 2708 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 1466

mg/kg diet.

dietary LC50 (Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail)): 820 mg/kg

diet.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 μg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting 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

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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 (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Test Type: semi-static test

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

Exposure time: 18 h

Exposure time: 7 d

### 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 sensi-

tive species tested).

EC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Remarks: For similar material(s):

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7.9

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 - 3

mq/l

End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction)

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

#### **Ecotoxicology Assessment**

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.47 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 4

mg/

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

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

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

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).

(Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus)): 3.4 - 7.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: Static

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.7

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

(Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 2.87 mg/l

Exposure time: 34 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 209 mg/kg

Exposure time: 15 d End point: survival

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 2,708 mg/kg

Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 1466

mg/kg diet.

Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis

(LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50 (Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail)): 820 ppm

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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# Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Biodegradability : Remarks: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in

the environment within days to weeks.

Degradation is expected in the soil environment within days to

weeks.

ThOD : 0.97 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 186 h (25 °C) pH: 5

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 173 - 233 h (25 °C) pH: 7

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 129 h (25 °C) pH: 9

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 De-

mand (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.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the

presence of oxygen).

Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biode-

gradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 58.6 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

ThOD : 0.64 kg/kg

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in

the environment within days to weeks.

Degradation is expected in the soil environment within days to

weeks.

ThOD : 0.97 mg/g

Stability in water : Degradation half life (half-life): 186 h (25 °C) pH: 5

Method: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 173 - 233 h (25 °C) pH: 7

Method: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): 129 h (25 °C) pH: 9

Method: Hydrolysis

Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 85

Exposure time: 30 d Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.324

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

Propylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09

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Method: Estimated.

Partition coefficient: n- :

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.07

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log

Pow < 3).

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

Partition coefficient: n-

Remarks: For similar material(s):

octanol/water

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow

between 5 and 7).

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.53 Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 85

Exposure time: 30 d Method: Measured

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

: Koc: 321

mental compartments

Method: Measured

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between

150 and 500).

Stability in soil : Dissipation time: 3 - 35 d

Propylene glycol:

Distribution among environ: Koc: < 1

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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mental compartments Method: Estimated.

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.

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

50).

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

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No data available.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

Balance:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

**Components:** 

nitrapyrin (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.

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.

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

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

4,6-dichloro-2-trichloromethyl pyridine:

Results of PBT and vPvB : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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assessment cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

2,3,4,5,6-Pentachloropyridine:

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.

3-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine:

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).

**Balance:** 

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

#### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according

to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regu-

lations.

If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all appli-

cable regional, national and local laws.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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N.O.S.

(Nitrapyrin)

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.

(Nitrapyrin)

964

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen- : 964

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Nitrapyrin)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : no

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 : No SARA Hazards

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

nitrapyrin (ISO) 1929-82-4 >= 20 - < 30 %

### **US State Regulations**

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

nitrapyrin (ISO) 1929-82-4
Propylene glycol 57-55-6
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un-

specified

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including nitrapyrin (ISO), naphthalene, sulphuric acid, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and nitrapyrin (ISO), methanol, 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 : 62719-692

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**

Harmful if swallowed

Harmful if absorbed through skin

### **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.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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### 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 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

US WEEL : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit Corteva OEL / STEL : Short term exposure limit : Time weighted average

Corteva OEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

Dow IHG / TWA : Time Weighted Average (TWA):
OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

US WEEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM -American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods: IMO - International Maritime Organization: LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - not otherwise specified; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN -United Nations. 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 : 11/08/2023

Product code: GF-3421

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