SAFETY DATA SHEET

Opensight Specialty Herbicide

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	01/26/2022	800080004324	Date of first issue: 01/26/2022

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 : Opensight Specialty Herbicide

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).

800-992-5994 or 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)

Eye irritation : Category 2B

GHS label elements

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H320 Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Aminopyralid Potassium	566191-87-5	62.13
metsulfuron-methyl (ISO)	74223-64-6	9.45
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	>= 3 - < 10
Kaolin	1332-58-7	>= 3 - < 10
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts	1258274-08-6	>= 1 - < 3
Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated	68512-34-5	>= 1 - < 3
Picloram	1918-02-1	>= 1 - < 3
titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	13463-67-7	>= 0.1 - < 0.3
Quartz	14808-60-7	>= 0.1 - < 0.3

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.
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 : 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	:	May cause injury due to mechanical action. 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. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas Carbon oxides
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust. Use personal protective equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
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 : Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.
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.
Neutralize with acid.
Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Do not get in eyes.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
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
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG

Kaolin	1332-58-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Picloram	1918-02-1	TWA	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	13463-67-7	TWA	2.4 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 mg/m3 (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH
Quartz	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH
		PEL (respirable)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA CARC

Engineering measures : Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines.
If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines.
If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator.
Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material.
For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride

("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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	:	Granules.
Color	:	Brown
Odor	:	Mild
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	10.3 (74.5 °F / 23.6 °C) Concentration: 1 % Method: pH Electrode (1% dispersion)
Melting point/range	:	No data available
Freezing point		Not applicable
Boiling point/boiling range	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	Not applicable to solids
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapor density	:	Not applicable
Density	:	Not applicable
Bulk density	:	0.0007 kg/m3 (73.0 °F / 22.8 °C)

Method: Literature

Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Acids
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: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.09 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed. LC50 (Rat): > 5.10 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

sodium carbonate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): 2,800 mg/kg
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

Kaolin:

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

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

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

Picloram:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include:
Convulsions.

LD50 (Rat, female): 4,012 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0.035 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 6.82 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Components:

sodium carbonate:

Result : No skin irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Result : No skin irritation

Quartz:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Mild eye irritation

Components:

sodium carbonate:

Result : Eye irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Result : No eye irritation

Quartz:

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

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

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Picloram:

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

sodium carbonate:

Germ cell mutagenicity - : No relevant data found.

Assessment

Picloram:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : The preponderance of data shows picloram to be non-mutagenic in 'in vitro' (test tube) tests and in animal test systems.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Quartz:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

Kaolin:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Picloram:

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies.

Quartz:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Human carcinogen.

Has caused cancer in humans., Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans Kaolin (Silica dust, crystalline)	1332-58-7
	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans Quartz (Silica dust, crystalline)	14808-60-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	13463-67-7
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen Quartz (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen Kaolin (Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))	1332-58-7
	Known to be human carcinogen Quartz (Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))	14808-60-7

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

sodium carbonate:

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

Picloram:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Quartz:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, 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:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

sodium carbonate:

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

Kaolin:

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

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Quartz:

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

STOT-repeated exposure

Components:

Quartz:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).
Aminopyralid.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Gastrointestinal tract.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

sodium carbonate:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

Kaolin:

Remarks : Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Remarks : For similar material(s):
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Picloram:

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Remarks : Repeated excessive inhalation exposures to dusts may cause respiratory effects.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Lung.

Quartz:

Remarks : In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

sodium carbonate:

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

Kaolin:

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

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

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

Picloram:

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Quartz:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 120 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)): > 120 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 17.58 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 2,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival GLP: yes
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Algae): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.363 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0639 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
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)., Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

metsulfuron-methyl (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)): > 150 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 150 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 120 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.157 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.00036 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1,000

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 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2510 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5620

mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 8 d

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 44.3 µg/bee

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 50 µg/bee

sodium carbonate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 300 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna): 265 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: Method Not Specified.

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 390 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: Immobilization
Method: Method Not Specified.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 10 - 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Picloram:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 78.7 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 102 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Test Type: Growth inhibition

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.558 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0095 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	(Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.55 mg/l Exposure time: 70 d Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.79 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 13.5 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.57 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 5,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2510 mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 14 d dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5000 mg/kg diet. contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 74 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 d

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

NOEC mortality (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Quartz:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Aminopyralid.
Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Remarks: No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

sodium carbonate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Picloram:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 1.95 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (half-life): > 1.8 yr (45 °C) pH: 5 - 9
Method: Measured

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

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 8.5E-13 cm3/s

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Quartz:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.18
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

sodium carbonate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :

Remarks: For similar material(s):
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Picloram:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.54

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.92
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Quartz:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No data available.

sodium carbonate:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: Relevant data not available.

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

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

Picloram:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 35
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation
Dissipation time: 167 - 513 h
Method: Measured
Test Type: anaerobic degradation

Dissipation time: > 300 h
Method: Measured

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No data available.

Quartz:

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

Other adverse effects

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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.

metsulfuron-methyl (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.

sodium carbonate:

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

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

Kaolin:

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.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

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.

Picloram:

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.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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.

Quartz:

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 3077
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Metsulfuron-methyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3077
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Metsulfuron-methyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	956
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	956

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3077
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Metsulfuron-methyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)
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

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 : Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Picloram	1918-02-1	>= 1 - < 5 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Kaolin	1332-58-7
Picloram	1918-02-1

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Kaolin, Quartz, naphthalene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. 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 : 62719-597

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.

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)
Dow IHG	:	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA CARC	:	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
Dow IHG / TWA	:	Time weighted average
OSHA CARC / PEL	:	Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-3 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average

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, Bioaccumulative 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; 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 : 01/26/2022

Product code: GF-2050

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