

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Sosdia Stress Plus

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 11/29/2021
1.1	11/07/2022	750075100031	Date of first issue: 11/29/2021

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 : Sosdia Stress Plus

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

Customer Information Number : 800-992-5994
E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).
+1 800-992-5994 or +1 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fertilizer
Abiotic Stress Mitigator

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitization : Category 1

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Warning

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

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

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

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Propanediol	57-55-6	>= 25 - < 50
Glycerol	56-81-5	>= 5 - < 10
Betaine hydrochloride	590-46-5	>= 1 - < 5
Tripotassium phosphate	7778-53-2	>= 1 - < 3
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	< 0.01

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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- If inhaled : Remove person to fresh air and if not breathing give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of skin contact : Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
- In case of eye contact : Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact may provoke the following symptoms:
Eye irritation
- Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet
- Specific hazards during fire fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
- Hazardous combustion products : During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:
Carbon oxides
Oxides of phosphorus
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
Hydrogen chloride gas
- Specific extinguishing methods : Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

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- Further information : 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 : Use personal protective equipment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
- Environmental precautions : 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.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
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 over-pressurization 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.
Do not smoke.
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

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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.
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
Propanediol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m3	US WEEL
Glycerol	56-81-5	TWA (mist, respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (mist, total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Mist - total dust)	10 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Mist - respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	TWA	0.075 mg/m3 (as 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one)	Dow IHG
		STEL	0.23 mg/m3 (as 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one)	Dow IHG
		TWA	1.5 mg/m3 (as 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one)	Dow IHG
		STEL	4.5 mg/m3 (as 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one)	Dow IHG

Engineering measures : None required under normal operating conditions.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Hand protection

Remarks : Protective gloves The selected protective gloves have to

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satisfy the specifications of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

- Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields.
 - Skin and body protection : Protective clothing
 - Protective measures : Wear suitable protective equipment.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
 - Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
-

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : liquid
- Color : yellow
- Odor : mild
- Odor Threshold : No data available
- pH : 7.5 - 9.5
- Melting point/range : Not applicable
- Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point/boiling range : > 212 °F / > 100 °C
- Flash point : Method: closed cup
No data available
- Evaporation rate : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : No
- Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available
- Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available
- Vapor pressure : No data available
- Relative vapor density : No data available
- Relative density : 1.04 - 1.05

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Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : soluble

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity
Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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 reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.
No hazards to be specially mentioned.
None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Acids and bases
Oxidizing agents
Reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products : Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute toxicity****Components:****Propanediol:**

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

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

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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

Glycerol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 11,500 mg/kg
Remarks: Excessive exposure may cause:
Central nervous system effects.
Observations in humans include:
Altered blood sugar levels.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.75 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Guinea pig): \geq 56,750 mg/kg

Betaine hydrochloride:

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

Tripotassium phosphate:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Swallowing may result in irritation or burns of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD0 (Rabbit): 4,640 mg/kg

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 64 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.33 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 87.12 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation**Components:****Propanediol:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Glycerol:

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Result : No skin irritation

Betaine hydrochloride:

Species : EpiDerm[™] skin model
Result : No skin irritation

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Species : Rabbit
Result : Causes burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation**Product:**

Result : Eye irritation

Components:**Propanediol:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Glycerol:

Result : No eye irritation

Betaine hydrochloride:

Species : In Vitro - Human Cell
Result : Corrosive

Tripotassium phosphate:

Result : Corrosive

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitization**Product:**

Assessment : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Components:**Propanediol:**

Species : human
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

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Betaine hydrochloride:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species : Mouse
Method : OECD Test Guideline 442B
Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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

Germ cell mutagenicity**Components:****Propanediol:**

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

Glycerol:

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

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects, In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects

Carcinogenicity**Components:****Propanediol:**

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

Glycerol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For the major component(s);, Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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

Reproductive toxicity**Components:****Propanediol:**

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

Glycerol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Reproductive effects seen in female animals are believed to be due to altered nutritional states resulting from extremely high doses of glycerine given in the diet. Similar effects have been seen in animals fed synthetic diets.
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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.

STOT-single exposure

Components:

Propanediol:

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

Glycerol:

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

Tripotassium phosphate:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Propanediol:

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

Glycerol:

Remarks : Excessive exposure to glycerine may cause increased fat levels in blood.

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Tripotassium phosphate:

Remarks : No relevant information found.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Remarks : Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Aspiration toxicity**Components:****Propanediol:**

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

Glycerol:

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

Betaine hydrochloride:

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

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity****Product:****Ecotoxicology Assessment**

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

Components:**Propanediol:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

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

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

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

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

Glycerol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): >= 885 mg/l
 Exposure time: 96 h
 Test Type: static test
 Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,955 mg/l
 Exposure time: 48 h
 Test Type: static test
 Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Other): 2,900 mg/l
 End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction)
 Exposure time: 192 h
 Test Type: static test
 Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l
 Exposure time: 3 h
 Method: OECD 209 Test

Tripotassium phosphate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
 Exposure time: 96 h
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
 Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
 Exposure time: 48 h
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
 Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
 Exposure time: 72 h
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
 Remarks: For similar material(s):

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.19 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.16 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.027 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
- NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.0014 mg/l
End point: Growth rate
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
- M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.05 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Test Type: flow-through
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna): 0.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Test Type: flow-through test
- M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Propanediol:

- Biodegradability : aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass
- Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 69.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d
- 70.000 %

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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.**Glycerol:**Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.Biodegradation: 63 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD : 1.22 kg/kg

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):Biodegradability : Result: Biodegradation (aquatic metabolism):5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT): t_{1/2} anaerobic = 0.2 day. t_{1/2} aerobic = 0.38 – 1.3 day
2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one(MIT): t_{1/2} aerobic = 0.38 – 1.4 day
Remarks: Considered to be rapidly degradable.
Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: < 50 %
Exposure time: 10 d

Photodegradation :

Bioaccumulative potential**Components:****Propanediol:**Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09
Method: Estimated.Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.07
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

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Glycerol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.76 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Tripotassium phosphate:

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

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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

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

log Pow: -0.486
Method: Measured
Remarks: 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one(MIT):

log Pow: 0.401
Method: Measured
Remarks: 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT):

Mobility in soil**Components:****Propanediol:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: < 1
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).

Glycerol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 1
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Tripotassium phosphate:

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

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mental compartments

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 28
 Method: Estimated.
 Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
 Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Propanediol:

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.

Glycerol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is readily biodegradable and thus is not considered persistent or very persistent (P or vP).

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

Tripotassium phosphate:

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.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

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.

Additional ecological information : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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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

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Respiratory or skin sensitization
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Propanediol	57-55-6
Glycerol	56-81-5

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

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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.

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

Dow IHG	: Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	: USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US WEEL	: USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Dow IHG / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA	: Time weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / TWA	: 8-hr TWA

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

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

Revision Date : 11/07/2022

Product code: 3PP-SosdiaStrssPlus

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

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