according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide **Product name**

Other means of identification

Product code 50001789

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Recommended use Can be used as herbicide only.

Restrictions on use Use as recommended by the label.

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer FMC Corporation

2929 WALNUT ST

PHILADELPHIA PA 19104

USA

(215) 299-6000 SDS-Info@fmc.com

FMC Corporation **Supplier Address**

> 2929 Walnut Street Philadelphia PA 19104

USA

Emergency telephone

For leak, fire, spill or accident emergencies, call:

1 800 / 424-9300 (CHEMTREC - U.S.A.) 1 703 / 741-5970 (CHEMTREC - International) 1 703 / 527-3887 (CHEMTREC - Alternate)

Medical emergency:

U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331-3148

All other countries: +1 651 / 632-6793 (Collect)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Flammable liquids Category 4

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3

Carcinogenicity Category 2

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Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : DANGER

Hazard Statements : H227 Combustible liquid.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-

peated exposure.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 + P311 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/

doctor.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alco-

hol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container

tightly closed.

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

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Other hazards

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Sulfentrazone	122836-35-5	31.77
carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO)	128639-02-1	3.53
glycerol	56-81-5	>= 5 - < 10
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	>= 1 - < 5
2-methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	>= 1 - < 5
toluene	108-88-3	>= 1 - < 5
propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	>= 1 - < 5

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Consult a physician.

Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attend-

ance.

Symptoms of poisoning may appear several hours later.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure. Light cases: Keep person under surveillance. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms develop. Serious cases: Get medical attention immediately or call for an ambu-

lance.

In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

If on skin, rinse well with water. If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Toxic if inhaled.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection

and use the recommended protective clothing

Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

Do not spread spilled material with high-pressure water

streams.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Halogenated compounds

Sulfur oxides

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases

and vapors.

Chlorine compounds Fluorine compounds

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.

For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored sepa-

rately in closed containments.

Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

Special protective equipment:

for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear protective clothing and self-contained

breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

Mark the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to

unauthorized personnel.

Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective

equipment may intervene.

For disposal considerations see section 13.

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local

/ national regulations (see section 13).

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on protection against :

fire and explosion

Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of

ignition.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapors/dust.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8.

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

plication area.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Conditions for safe storage

Prevent unauthorized access.

No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated

place.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions.

Electrical installations / working materials must comply with

the technological safety standards.

Materials to avoid : Do not store near acids.

Further information on stor-

age stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO)	128639-02-1	TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	1 mg/m3	ACGIH
2-methylnaphthalene	91-57-6		0.05 ppm 3 mg/100 cm2	ACGIH
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 375 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST	150 ppm 560 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
		STEL	150 ppm 560 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	100 ppm 375 mg/m3	OSHA P0
propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m3	US WEEL

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH

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			shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	BEI

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : No personal respiratory protective equipment normally re-

quired.

Hand protection

Material : Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate,

butyl rubber or nitrile rubber.

Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed

with the producers of the protective gloves.

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water

Tightly fitting safety goggles

Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Protective measures : Always have on hand a first-aid kit, together with proper in-

structions.

Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are

located close to the working place.

Plan first aid action before beginning work with this product.

Wear suitable protective equipment.

Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.

Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling

the product.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : liquid

Form : viscous liquid

Color : off-white to white, yellow-orange

Odor : solvent-like

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pH : 4.4

Melting point/freezing point : 253 °F / 123 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : $> 196 \, ^{\circ}\text{F} \, / > 91 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$

Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

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

Density : 9.99 lb/gal

Bulk density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : dispersible

Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid formation of aerosol.

Incompatible materials : Avoid strong acids, bases, and oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition

products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Toxic if inhaled.

Product:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.27 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,050 mg/kg

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 2,689 mg/kg

Symptoms: ataxia, clonic convulsions, Fatality

GLP: yes

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 4.13 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: EPA OPP 81 - 3

Symptoms: ataxia, Breathing difficulties

GLP: yes

Remarks: no mortality

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

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Method: EPA OPP 81-2

GLP: yes

Assessment: The component/mixture is minimally toxic after

single contact with skin.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 5,143 mg/kg

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPP 81-1

Symptoms: Tremors

GLP: yes

LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

GLP: yes

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

icity

Remarks: no mortality

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.09 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: EPA OPP 81 - 3

Symptoms: Tremors, chromodacryorrhea, nasal discharge

GLP: yes

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: no mortality

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 4,000 mg/kg

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPP 81-2

GLP: ves

Assessment: The component/mixture is minimally toxic after

single contact with skin. Remarks: no mortality

glycerol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 11,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rat, male): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Guinea pig, male and female): 56,750 mg/kg

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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l

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Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

2-methylnaphthalene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,630 mg/kg

toluene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 5,580 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): 25.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

LC50 (Rat, female): 30 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : (Rabbit): 12,267 mg/kg

propane-1,2-diol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 22,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rabbit): 31.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 2 h Test atmosphere: vapor Remarks: no mortality

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product:

Species : Rabbit Result : slight irritation

Remarks : May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

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Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : No skin irritation
Method : EPA OPP 81-5
Result : No skin irritation

GLP : yes

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Not classified as irritant

Method : US EPA Test Guideline OPP 81-5

Result : slight irritation

GLP : yes

glycerol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

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

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classifica-

tion.

Based on data from similar materials

2-methylnaphthalene:

Result : Skin irritation

toluene:

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Result : Skin irritation

propane-1,2-diol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product:

Species : Rabbit Result : slight irritation

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Remarks : Vapors may cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system

and the skin.

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation
Assessment : No eye irritation
Method : EPA OPP 81-4

GLP : yes

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : slight irritation

Assessment : Not classified as irritant

Method : EPA OPP 81-4

GLP : yes

glycerol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

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

Species : Rabbit

Assessment : No eye irritation

Remarks : Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classifica-

tion.

Based on data from similar materials

toluene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

propane-1,2-diol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Product:

Assessment : Not a skin sensitizer.

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Test Type : Maximization Test Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : US EPA Test Guideline OPP 81-6
Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

GLP : yes

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

GLP : yes

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

Test Type : Maximization Test

Species : Guinea pig

Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

toluene:

Test Type : Maximization Test Species : Guinea pig

Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

propane-1,2-diol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

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Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Result: negative

Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Test system: mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: Metabolic activation

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Test Type: Ames test

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: U.S. EPA 84-2

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Test Type: Ames test

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative GLP: yes

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse (male and female)

Result: negative

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GLP: yes

Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay

Species: Rat (male) Result: negative GLP: yes

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

No genotoxic potential.

glycerol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay

Result: negative

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

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Bone marrow chromosome aberration.

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

2-methylnaphthalene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay

Test system: Human lymphocytes

Result: negative

Test Type: Ames test Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

toluene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Species: Rat Result: negative

propane-1,2-diol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay

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Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test

Species: Mouse Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 18 month(s)
Result : negative

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Species : Rat, female
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years

NOAEL : 3 mg/kg bw/day LOAEL : 12 mg/kg bw/day Method : U.S. EPA 83-5

Result : no increase in tumors observed

Target Organs : Liver GLP : yes

Species: Mouse, femaleApplication Route: IngestionExposure time: 80 weeksNOAEL: 10 mg/kg bw/day

LOAEL : 10 mg/kg bw/day
LOAEL : 110 mg/kg bw/day
Method : U.S. EPA 83-5

Result : no increase in tumors observed

Target Organs : Liver GLP : yes

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

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ment

glycerol:

Species : Rat Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : 2 years Years Result : negative

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

Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 12 month(s)
NOAEC : 1.8 mg/l
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

2-methylnaphthalene:

Species : Mouse, male

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 81 w

Dose : 750, 1500 ppm
LOAEL : 750 ppm
Result : equivocal
Symptoms : Tumor
Target Organs : Lungs

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

propane-1,2-diol:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 11/02/2018 1.6 12/17/2024 50001789 Date of first issue: 11/02/2018

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Parent: NOEL: 13.7 - 16.2 mg/kg bw/day General Toxicity F1: NOEL: 13.7 - 16.2 mg/kg bw/day

Symptoms: Maternal effects.

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOEL: 25 mg/kg bw/day Developmental Toxicity: NOEL: 10 mg/kg bw/day

Method: EPA OPP 83-3

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 50 mg/kg bw/day Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL F1: 25 mg/kg bw/day

Symptoms: Skeletal malformations.

Target Organs: spleen Method: EPA OPP 83-3

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Multi-generation study

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Ingestion Fertility: NOEL: 4,000 ppm

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat, female Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOEL: 100 mg/kg bw/day Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOEL: 600 mg/kg bw/day

Result: negative

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit, female Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOEL: 150 mg/kg bw/day Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOEL: > 300 mg/kg bw/day

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

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glycerol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral Result: negative

toluene:

Effects on fetal development : Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Result: Teratogenic effects.

Remarks: Adverse developmental effects were observed

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and

fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

propane-1,2-diol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: reproductive and developmental toxicity study

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

2-methylnaphthalene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or

dizziness.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

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toluene:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Product:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ

toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ

toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

toluene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Target Organs : inner ear

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ

toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Species : Rat, male
NOAEL : 19.9 mg/kg
LOAEL : 65.8 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral - feed
Exposure time : 90-days
GLP : yes

Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Species : Mouse, male
NOAEL : 60 mg/kg
LOAEL : 108.4 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral - feed
Exposure time : 90-days

Target Organs : hematopoietic system

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 11/02/2018 1.6 12/17/2024 50001789 Date of first issue: 11/02/2018

Species : Dog, male
NOAEL : 10 mg/kg
LOAEL : 28 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral - feed
Exposure time : 90-days

Target Organs : hematopoietic system, Liver

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Species Mouse, male NOAEL 143 mg/kg LOAEL 571 mg/kg **Application Route** Oral Exposure time 90 days **EPA 82-1** Method **GLP** yes **Target Organs** Blood, Liver

Species : Dog, male and female

NOEL : 150 mg/kg LOAEL : 500 mg/kg Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 90 days Target Organs : Blood

Species : Dog, male and female

NOEL : 50 mg/kg
NOAEL : 150 mg/kg
LOAEL : 500 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 12 months
GLP : yes
Target Organs : Blood

Species : Rat, male NOAEL : 58 mg/kg Exposure time : 90 d Method : EPA 82-1 GLP : yes

glycerol:

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 1 mg/kg
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 14 d

Dose : 0, 1, 1.93, 3.91 mg/L

Symptoms : respiratory tract irritation, Fatality

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 0.165 mg/l
LOAEL : 0.662 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

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Exposure time : 13 w

Dose : 0, 0.033, 0.165, 0.662 mg/L Symptoms : respiratory tract irritation

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

Species : Rat, male and female NOAEC : 0.9 - 1.8 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 12 Months

2-methylnaphthalene:

Species : Mouse, female LOAEL : 50.3 mg/kg

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 81 w

Dose : 0, 50.3, 107.6 mg/kg-d

Symptoms : pulmonary effects, immune system effects

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Dermal
Exposure time : 30 w
Number of exposures : 2/w

Dose : 119 mg/kg-application Symptoms : pulmonary effects

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

toluene:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 625 mg/kg Application Route : Oral

Symptoms : central nervous system effects

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 0.098 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Test atmosphere : vapor

Species: RatLOAEL: 2.261 mg/lApplication Route: InhalationTest atmosphere: vapor

propane-1,2-diol:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 1,700 mg/kg Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : Oral

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 11/02/2018 1.6 12/17/2024 50001789 Date of first issue: 11/02/2018

LOAEL : 160 mg/kg Application Route : Inhalation Exposure time : 90 Days

Aspiration toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

The substance does not have properties associated with aspiration hazard potential.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

The substance does not have properties associated with aspiration hazard potential.

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

toluene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

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

Skin contact : Symptoms: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

cracking.

2-methylnaphthalene:

Skin contact : Target Organs: Skin

Symptoms: Irritation

Neurological effects

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Neurotoxity observed in animals studies

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

No neurotoxicity observed in animal studies.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : No data available

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

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Components:

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

Remarks : Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels

are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 120 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: EPA OPP 72-1

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 93.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: EPA OPP 72-1

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 60.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 14.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (algae): 32.8 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.031

mg/l

Exposure time: 120 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba (duckweed)): 0.0288 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

EC50 (Navicula pelliculosa (Diatom)): 0.042 mg/l

Exposure time: 120 h

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: NOEC (Fish): 5.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Crustaceans): 0.51 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,620 ppm

End point: Acute oral toxicity

NOEL (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 3,160 ppm

End point: Acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620 ppm

End point: Acute oral toxicity

NOEL (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 5,620 ppm

End point: Acute oral toxicity

NOEL (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 100 ppm

End point: Reproduction Test

NOEL (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 100 ppm

End point: Reproduction Test

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 25 µg/bee

End point: Acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee

End point: Acute contact toxicity

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2.55 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Menidia beryllina (Silverside)): 1.14 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: EPA OPP 72-1

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 9.8 mg/l

End point: Immobilization Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 0.0133

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

NOEC (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 0.00933

mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

EbC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 16 μg/l

Exposure time: 120 h

EC50 (Navicula pelliculosa (Diatom)): 12 μg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (Diatom)): 15 μg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

GLP: yes

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 22 µg/l

Exposure time: 89 d

Test Type: Early Life-Stage

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

GLP: yes

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.118 mg/l

Exposure time: 102 d Test Type: flow-through test

Method: US EPA Test Guideline OPP 72-4

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.309 mg/l

End point: Growth Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (activated sludge): 1,000 mg/l

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

NOEC (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 820 mg/kg

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 216

Remarks: No significant adverse effect on Nitrogen minerali-

zation.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 217

Remarks: No significant adverse effect on Carbon mineraliza-

tion.

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,620 ppm

End point: Acute oral toxicity

Remarks: Dietary

LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 2,250 mg/kg

End point: Acute oral toxicity

NOEL (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 1000 ppm

End point: Reproduction Test

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee

End point: Acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee

End point: Acute contact toxicity

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Toxicity Data on Soil Harmful to the soil environment.

glycerol:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Fish): 885 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,955 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)):

2,900 mg/l

Exposure time: 192 h

Toxicity to microorganisms EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

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

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.89 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : LL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 677.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth inhibition

2-methylnaphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia): 1.49 mg/l

End point: Immobilization Test Type: static test

toluene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 5.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50: 3.78 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 1.4 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia sp.): 0.74 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to microorganisms

•

s : EC50 (Bacteria): 134 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

propane-1,2-diol:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

(Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 18,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 34,100

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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plants mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 13,020 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Stability in water : Degradation half life (DT50): 2.22 - 9.56 h

Photodegradation : Remarks: Decomposes rapidly in contact with light.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

glycerol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 94 % Exposure time: 24 h

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

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 58.6 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

toluene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

propane-1,2-diol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 23.6 % Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

GLP: yes

Remarks: Low potential for bioaccumulation

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Pow: 9.8

pH: 7

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 176

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 305E Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.7 (68 °F / 20 °C)

glycerol:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: -1.75 (77 °F / 25 °C)

octanol/water

pH: 7.4

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

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: The product/substance has a potential to bioaccu-

mulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.72 Method: QSAR

2-methylnaphthalene:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.86

toluene:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 90

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.73 (68 °F / 20 °C)

propane-1,2-diol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.07

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

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Mobility in soil

Components:

Sulfentrazone:

Mobility : Medium: Water

Remarks: Predicted distribution to environmental compart-

ments

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 43 ml/g, log Koc: 1.63 Remarks: Highly mobile in soils

Stability in soil : Remarks: Very persistent in soil.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: The substance/mixture and its soil metabolites have a potential for being mobile, but were not detected in a field

leaching study.

Koc: 866, log Koc: 2.93

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

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater

solids. Moderately volatile.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Regulation: 40 CFR Protection of Environment; Part 82 Pro-

tection of Stratospheric Ozone - CAA Section 602 Class I

Substances

Remarks: This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

Additional ecological infor-

mation

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemi-

cal or used container.

Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



ZEUS® PRIME XC herbicide

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> Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers.

Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

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

UN/ID/NA number UN 3082

Proper shipping name Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Sulfentrazone, Carfentrazone-ethyl)

9 Class Packing group Ш

Labels CLASS 9 **ERG Code** 171

yes(Sulfentrazone, Carfentrazone-ethyl) Marine pollutant

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

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RC	
		(lbs)	(lbs)	
toluene	108-88-3	100	100 (F005)	
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100	100 (F003)	
toluene	108-88-3	1000		

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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:

toluene 108-88-3 >= 1 - < 5 %

Clean Air Act

This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

The following chemical(s) are listed as HAP under the U.S. Clean Air Act, Section 112 (40 CFR 61):

toluene 108-88-3 >= 1 - < 5 %

This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(r) for Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130, Subpart F).

The following chemical(s) are listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 111 SOCMI Intermediate or Final VOC's (40 CFR 60.489):

 glycerol
 56-81-5 >= 5 - < 10 %

 2-methylnaphthalene
 91-57-6 >= 1 - < 5 %

 toluene
 108-88-3 >= 1 - < 5 %

 propane-1,2-diol
 57-55-6 >= 1 - < 5 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Substances are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 116.4A:

toluene 108-88-3 >= 1 - < 5 %naphthalene 91-20-3 >= 0 - < 0.1 %ethylbenzene 100-41-4 >= 0 - < 0.1 %

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table

117.3:

toluene 108-88-3 >= 1 - < 5 %naphthalene 91-20-3 >= 0 - < 0.1 %ethylbenzene 100-41-4 >= 0 - < 0.1 %

This product contains the following toxic pollutants listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act Section 307

toluene 108-88-3 >= 1 - < 5 %

This product does not contain any priority pollutants related to the U.S. Clean Water Act

US State Regulations

Massachusetts Right To Know

glycerol 56-81-5 toluene 108-88-3

Pennsylvania Right To Know

water 7732-18-5
Sulfentrazone 122836-35-5
glycerol 56-81-5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un-

specified

 carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO)
 128639-02-1

 toluene
 108-88-3

 propane-1,2-diol
 57-55-6

 naphthalene
 91-20-3

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Maine Chemicals of High Concern

toluene 108-88-3 octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4] 556-67-2

Vermont Chemicals of High Concern

toluene 108-88-3 ethylbenzene 100-41-4 octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4] 556-67-2

Washington Chemicals of High Concern

toluene 108-88-3 ethylbenzene 100-41-4

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including naphthalene, ethylbenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and toluene, 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.

California List of Hazardous Substances

toluene 108-88-3

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

glycerol 56-81-5 toluene 108-88-3

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

TCSI : Not in compliance with the inventory

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

AIIC : Not in compliance with the inventory

DSL : This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from

CEPA DSL Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) requirements. Read the PCPA label, authorized under the Pest Control Products Act, prior to using or handling this pest control

product.

ENCS : Not in compliance with the inventory

ISHL : Not in compliance with the inventory

KECI: Not in compliance with the inventory

PICCS : Not in compliance with the inventory

IECSC : Not in compliance with the inventory

NZIoC : Not in compliance with the inventory

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TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

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

FIFRA information

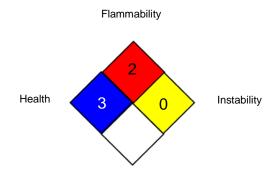
This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels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

Causes eye irritation, Harmful if inhaled, Harmful if swallowed, Harmful if absorbed through the skin., Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals., This product is toxic to fish and invertebrates.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



Special hazard

0 No health threat, **1** Slightly Hazardous, **2** Hazardous, **3** Extreme danger, **4** Deadly

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

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NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

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

OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2 USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / ST : STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

at any time during a workday

OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL : Acceptable ceiling concentration

OSHA Z-2 / Peak : Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling con-

centration for an 8-hr shift

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 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

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End of Material Safety Data Sheet