SAFETY DATA SHEET

Loyant® CA

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
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Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Loyant® CA

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)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	1390661-72-9	2.7

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide	Not Assigned	>= 10 - < 20
propylene carbonate	108-32-7	>= 3 - < 10
Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68584-23-6	>= 3 - < 10
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	>= 1 - < 3
methanol	67-56-1	>= 0.3 - < 1
Balance	Not Assigned	> 50

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

In case of eye contact : Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : None known.

Protection of first-aiders : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician : No specific antidote.
Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards during fire fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazardous combustion 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 fluoride
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	:	Ensure adequate ventilation. 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. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling	:	Do not breathe vapors/dust. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Store in a closed container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labeled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Materials to avoid	:	Do not store near acids. 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
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	TWA	2 ppm	Corteva OEL
methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL	250 ppm 325 mg/m3	OSHA P0

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures : Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). 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 safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin and body protection : Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Color	:	Yellow
Odor	:	Solvent
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	4.24 (72.7 °F / 22.6 °C) Concentration: 1 % (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable to liquids

Freezing point		No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 212 °F / > 100 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	0.001 hPa (68 °F / 20 °C)
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	0.9257 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	0.015 mg/l (68 °F / 20 °C)
Autoignition temperature	:	500 °F / 260 °C
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	15.4 mPa.s (68 °F / 20 °C)
		8.90 mPa.s (104 °F / 40 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	None.

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 fluoride Hydrogen chloride gas Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.40 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.23 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, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 3.551 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): > 2,000 mg/kg

propylene carbonate:

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Ethylhexanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 2.17 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

methanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single ingestion.
Remarks: Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.
Effects may be delayed.

Lethal Dose (Humans): 340 mg/kg
Method: Estimated.

Lethal Dose (Humans): Method: Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 3 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 15,800 mg/kg
Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single contact with skin.
Remarks: Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

propylene carbonate:
Result : No skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Result : Skin irritation

Ethylhexanol:
Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

methanol:
Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive

propylene carbonate:
Result : Eye irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Result : Eye irritation

Ethylhexanol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation

methanol:

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1B.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks : For similar material(s):

propylene carbonate:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol:

Test Type : HRIPT (human repeat insult patch test)
Species : human
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Assessment

propylene carbonate:

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

Ethylhexanol:

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

methanol:

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

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

propylene carbonate:

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

Ethylhexanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : In laboratory animals, evidence of carcinogenic activity was observed., These is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.

methanol:

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

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

propylene carbonate:

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

Ethylhexanol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother., Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., These concentrations exceed relevant human dose levels.

methanol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

propylene carbonate:

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

Ethylhexanol:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation
Target Organs : Respiratory Tract
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

methanol:

Target Organs	:	Eyes, Central nervous system
Assessment	:	Causes damage to organs.

STOT-repeated exposure

Product:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

propylene carbonate:

Remarks	:	Repeated skin application to laboratory animals did not produce systemic toxicity.

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Remarks	:	No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol:

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

methanol:

Remarks	:	Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Ethylhexanol:
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

methanol:
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 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)): 49 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 5.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000919 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0000954 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 2,500 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

End point: mortality

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2500 mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 212.2 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility.

LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 0.0403 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.0623 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000154 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0000095 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.0370 mg/l
Exposure time: 33 d
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0378 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10,000

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 2,000 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.
End point: mortality

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5620 mg/kg diet.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 105.4 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
End point: mortality

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 14.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

propylene carbonate:

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).

LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 900 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 800 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Method: OECD 209 Test

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Ethylhexanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 32 - 37 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 28.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 35.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 39 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11.5 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): 256 - 320 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 h

methanol:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organ-

isms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 19,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 14.6 %
Exposure time: 29 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (DT50): 913 d (25 °C) pH: 4

Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (DT50): 111 d (25 °C) pH: 7

Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life (DT50): 1.3 d (25 °C) pH: 9

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 2.890 mg/g

propylene carbonate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Biodegradation: 94 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 97 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD : 1.25 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 3.79E-12 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No relevant information found.

Ethylhexanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 95 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 68 %
Exposure time: 17 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 26 - 70 %
Incubation time: 5 d

75 - 81 %
Incubation time: 10 d

86 - 87 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 2.70 kg/kg

ThOD : 2.95 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Rate constant: 1.32E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

methanol:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 99 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 72 %
Incubation time: 5 d

79 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.49 kg/kg
Method: Dichromate

ThOD : 1.50 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 6.16E-13 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 356
Exposure time: 30 d

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5.5 (68 °F / 20 °C)
pH: 7
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: < 3.44 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

propylene carbonate:

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

log Pow: -0.41
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

Ethylhexanol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.1
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

methanol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.77
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Balance:

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

Mobility in soil

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 34200
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 527.3
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

propylene carbonate:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 15
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.

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

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

Ethylhexanol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 800
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

methanol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 0.44
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Balance:

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

Other adverse effects

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

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

propylene carbonate:

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.

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium 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.

Ethylhexanol:

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.

methanol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).
Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues	:	If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl)

Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl)
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 : No SARA Hazards

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

Ethylhexanol 104-76-7

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Silica, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and
methanol, toluene, n-hexane, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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

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

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

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

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-743

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

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation

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)
ACGIH BEI	:	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Corteva OEL	:	Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
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

ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
Corteva OEL / TWA	:	Time weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average

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

Revision Date : 08/11/2022

Product code: GF-3206

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