SAFETY DATA SHEET

TerraVue™

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	03/09/2022	800080005740	Date of first issue: 03/09/2022

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

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : TerraVue™

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

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Aminopyralid Potassium	566191-87-5	70.01
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	1390661-72-9	6

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Kaolin	1332-58-7	>= 3 - < 10
Sodium lignosulfonate	8061-51-6	>= 3 - < 10
Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine	137-20-2	>= 1 - < 3
amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid		>= 1 - < 3

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled	:	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
In case of skin contact	:	Wash off with plenty of water.
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	:	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). 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.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Dry chemical
Specific hazards during fire fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

		Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid dust formation. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in. Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling	:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Store in a closed container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in properly labeled containers.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Kaolin	1332-58-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid	Not Assigned	TWA	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

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, in dusty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific

		glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant work-place 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	:	Solid.
Color	:	tan
Odor	:	mild
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	9.83 (68.7 °F / 20.4 °C) Method: pH Electrode
Freezing point	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range		No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	Method: closed cup Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapor density	:	Not applicable
Density	:	Not applicable
Bulk density	:	0.5962 g/mL
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available

Autoignition temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	No data available
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. None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Acids
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.46 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, female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50 (Rat): > 5.10 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

Kaolin:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.48 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0.035 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit
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

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Result : Eye irritation

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Remarks	:	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Remarks	:	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Kaolin:

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans Kaolin (Silica dust, crystalline)	1332-58-7
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	Known to be human carcinogen Kaolin (Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))	1332-58-7

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

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.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Screening studies suggest that this material does not affect reproduction.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

STOT-single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Kaolin:

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

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Kaolin:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Kaolin:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Algae): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.363 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0639 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

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.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 615 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Remarks: For this family of materials:

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 1.32 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 5.76 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 197 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

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

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

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

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

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

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.55 mg/l
Exposure time: 70 d
Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.79 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d

Test Type: static test

LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 13.5 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Test Type: static test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.57 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 21 d
Test Type: static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 5,000 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d
End point: survival

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2510 mg/kg bodyweight.
Exposure time: 14 d

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5000 mg/kg diet.

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 74 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 d

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: < 5 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.089E-10 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass
Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

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

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

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

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).

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.2

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :

log Pow: -3.45
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Pow: 1.36 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

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

Mobility in soil

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: > 99999
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation
Dissipation time: 167 - 513 h
Method: Measured
Test Type: anaerobic degradation
Dissipation time: > 300 h
Method: Measured

Other adverse effects

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

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

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.

Kaolin:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

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

IATA-DGR

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

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3077
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes
Remarks	:	Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Further information

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data

Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid	Not Assigned	>= 1 - < 5 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Kaolin	1332-58-7
amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid	Not Assigned

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Kaolin, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and
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 : 62719-738

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)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
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; 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 : 03/09/2022

Product code: GF-3886

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

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