SAFETY DATA SHEET
According to UK REACH and COSHH Regulations, and their amendments

CABADEX™

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 28.04.2021
10.4	01.06.2026	800080004218	Date of first issue: -

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 Great Britain and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : CABADEX™

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) : JTG0-Q0F3-900N-DC14

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture : End use herbicide product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Manufacturer/importer
Corteva Agriscience UK Ltd
Melbourn Science Park - Cambridge Road - Unit H4, Building H
Melbourn Cambridgeshire - SG8 6HB
UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number : +44 8006 89 8899
E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 161 88 41235

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Sub-category 1B	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements :

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers whichcan be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

Additional Labelling

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	81406-37-3 279-752-9 607-272-00-5	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 ——————— M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	15.62
Florasulam	145701-23-1 613-230-00-7	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 ——————— M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity):	0.24

		100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	128601-23-0 UK-01-7188636569-2-0003	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 30 - < 40
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 _____ M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1 _____ specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0.036 %	>= 0.0025 - < 0.025
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
Propylene glycol	57-55-6 200-338-0 01-2119456809-23-XXXX		>= 3 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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.

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.
If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

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

If swallowed : Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.
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: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing : Do not use direct water stream.

media	High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Flash back possible over considerable distance.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.
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. 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.
Further information	:	Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Use personal protective equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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).
Non-sparking tools should be used.
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).
Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe mist or vapours.
Avoid formation of aerosol.
Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
Do not breathe vapours/dust.
Do not smoke.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in a closed container. No smoking. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Strong oxidizing agents
Explosives
Gases

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) (Total vapour and particles)	150 ppm 474 mg/m3	GB EH40
		Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) (particles)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5	8-hr TWA (inhalable dust)	0.06 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		Short term exposure limit (inhalable dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Corteva OEL

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Propylene glycol	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	168 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	
	Remarks:No data available			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Propylene glycol	Fresh water	260 mg/l
	Marine water	26 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	183 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	20000 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	572 mg/kg dry

		weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	57.2 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	50 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Use chemical goggles.
If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Hand protection

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

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.

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	Off-white
Odour	:	Characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	5.8 Concentration: 1 % Method: CIPAC MT 75.2 (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/ range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point		-5.41 °C
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	61 °C Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93, closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	0.992 g/cm3 (22 °C) Method: Pyknometer
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	emulsifies/suspends
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Method: 92/69/EEC A15 none below 400 degC
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	95 mm2/s (40 °C) Approx.
Explosive properties	:	No
Oxidizing properties	:	No

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	34.5 mN/m, 25 °C, GLP: yes

36.5 mN/m, 40 °C, GLP: yes

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.
No hazards to be specially mentioned.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong acids
Strong bases

10.6 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:
Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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): > 1.16 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 inhala-

tion toxicity
Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Florasulam:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 6,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.0 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure.
May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.
Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50 (Rat): > 10.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 450 mg/kg
Method: Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

LD50 (Rat, male): 454 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 0.21 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

LC50 (Rat, male and female): 0.25 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Symptoms: Breathing difficulties

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

Propylene glycol:

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

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Species : Rabbit
Exposure time : 4 h
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Result : No skin irritation

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation

Propylene glycol:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : Eye irritation
Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : No eye irritation

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:
Result : No eye irritation

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:
Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive

Propylene glycol:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:
Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species : Mouse
Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:
Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Florasulam:

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

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

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

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species : Mouse
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Result : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1A.

Propylene glycol:

Species : Humans
Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Florasulam:

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

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

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

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Not mutagenic when tested in bacterial or mammalian systems.

Propylene glycol:

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

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Florasulam:

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

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

Propylene glycol:

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

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Florasulam:

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.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother., Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice.
In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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

Propylene glycol:

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

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

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

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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

Propylene glycol:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Florasulam:

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

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.
For the minor component(s):
Cumene.
Eye.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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

Propylene glycol:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

Florasulam:

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

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

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

Propylene glycol:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.03

plants

mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

ErC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.932 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 7 d
Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

NOEC (Lemna gibba): 0.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

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

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: Static renewal 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 (green algae): > 1.02 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Navicula pelliculosa (Diatom)): > 1.410 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0113 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.00079 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.32 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.0605 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	100
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 5 d Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet. Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) oral LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees) contact LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Florasulam:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 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)): > 292 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.00894 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	100
Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-	:	NOEC: 119 mg/l

icity)		End point: mortality Exposure time: 28 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Test Type: flow-through test NOEC: > 2.9 mg/l End point: Other Exposure time: 33 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 38.90 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 50.2 mg/l End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	100
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: > 1,320 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). oral LD50: 1047 mg/kg bodyweight. Species: Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail) dietary LC50: > 5,000 ppm Exposure time: 8 d Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) oral LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees) contact LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9.22 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
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 practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50: > 6500 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 8 d
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 2150 mg/kg bodyweight.
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.74 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: Static
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.61 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.108 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h
Test Type: Static
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.0206 mg/l
End point: Growth rate
Exposure time: 24 h
Test Type: Static
Method: (calculated)

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Bacteria (active sludge)): 28.52 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.21 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Test Type: flow-through Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.91 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1

Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 19,000 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l Exposure time: 18 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 13,020 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 7 d Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) Test Type: semi-static test

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not biodegradable

Biodegradation: 32 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 2.2 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis
Degradation half life: 454 d

Florasulam:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Biodegradation: 2 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0.012 kg/kg
Incubation time: 5 d

ThOD : 0.85 kg/kg

Stability in water : Degradation half life: > 30 d

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 7.04E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: For the major component(s):
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Biodegradation: 24 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

ThOD : 2.22 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Sensitiser: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3
Rate constant: 1.696E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability : Test Type: aerobic

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 69.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d

70.000 %
Incubation time: 10 d

86.000 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.53 kg/kg

ThOD : 1.68 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 1.28E-11 cm3/s
Method: Estimated.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :

log Pow: 5.04
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Florasulam:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Exposure time: 28 d
Temperature: 13 °C
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -1.22

octanol/water		pH: 7.0 Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Remarks: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 6.95 Method: OECD Test Guideline 305
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.99 (20 °C) pH: 5 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent log Pow: 0.63 (10 °C) pH: 7 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent log Pow: 0.70 (20 °C) pH: 7 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent log Pow: 0.76 (30 °C) pH: 7 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent log Pow: -0.90 (20 °C) pH: 9 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent

Propylene glycol:

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Fluroxypyr-meptyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Koc: 6200 - 43000 Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Florasulam:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Koc: 4 - 50 ml/g Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Stability in soil	:	Dissipation time: 0.7 - 4.5 d

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

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

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Koc: 104 ml/g Method: Estimated. Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150). 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.

Propylene glycol:

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

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment	:	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Components:

Propylene glycol:

Assessment	:	Not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential : This substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties for environment according to UK REACH Article 57(f) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Components:

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

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

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:
Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:
Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	UN 3082
RID	:	UN 3082
IMDG	:	UN 3082
IATA	:	UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fluroxypyr)
RID	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fluroxypyr)
IMDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fluroxypyr)
IATA	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fluroxypyr)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

		Class	Subsidiary risks
ADR	:	9	
RID	:	9	
IMDG	:	9	
IATA	:	9	

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M6
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9
Tunnel restriction code	:	(-)

RID

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M6
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9

IMDG

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F

Remarks : Stowage category A

IATA (Cargo)
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 964
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 964
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant : yes(Fluroxypyr)

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L 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 IMDG special provision 375, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

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.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation : Not applicable
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Britain) : Not applicable
Regulation (EU) No 2024/590 on substances that de- : Not applicable

plete the ozone layer
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable
Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. E1 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Registration Number : MAPP 19745

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.
The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009.
Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	:	Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Corteva OEL	:	Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
Corteva OEL / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
Corteva OEL / TWA	:	8-hr TWA
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; 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; n.o.s. - not otherwise specified; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations.

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Based on product data or assessment
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Based on product data or assessment
Skin Sens. 1B	H317	Based on product data or assessment
STOT SE 3	H336	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H335	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Based on product data or assessment

Product code: S8D-4-1 (GF-184)

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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