Kyro® Herbicide
Supplement to Bulk Storage and Handling Guide

This product-specific information supplements the Corteva Agriscience™ "Bulk Storage and Handling Guide"[1]. Use these documents together to understand the requirements for a bulk storage facility for this product. To obtain additional copies of this Bulk Storage & Handling Guide, or this product-specific Supplement, see https:BulkHandlingGuides.corteva.us or contact your Corteva Territory Manager or Sales Representative.

General Storage Comments

- Kyro® herbicide is a ZC formulation (a mix of CS and SC formulation types) which has excellent handling properties. If it is the first time Kyro herbicide is added into a bulk tank which was previously used for a different product, it is critical that the tank be cleaned thoroughly prior to the addition of Kyro herbicide using the protocol on page 3 of this document.
- After each delivery and prior to first in-season use, the product should be recirculated long enough to provide a minimum of 3 tank turns in the bulk tank. In addition, when held in a bulk tank during the use-season, recirculate the product every 60 days. Recirculation should be long enough to provide a minimum of 3 tank turns in the bulk tank. For example: 10,000 gallons of product stored in a tank with a recirculation pump with a capacity of 100 gallons/minute (~6,000 gallons/hour), would require roughly 5 hours of recirculation.
- The use of jet mixers within the tank is highly recommended to increase the mixing capabilities of the recirculation system. Avoid air entrapment into the product as this can cause difficulties in handling.
- If using a filter assembly while recirculating the product or pumping it off to intermediate bulk containers (IBC) or totes, use a filter screen that is 12 mesh or coarser.
- Bulk stored products (tanks and totes) may freeze in winter depending on the storage location and ambient temperature in the region. However, freezing will not hurt the product. When freezing, Kyro herbicide has shown little to no expansion properties; however, it is a best practice to allow some head space in bulk tanks to allow for expansion and contraction.
- Once the product thaws post winter storage, mixing is required to obtain a homogenous product just prior to the use-season. Prior to mixing the tank for the first time after freezing, make sure there are no visible ice crystals in the product, otherwise pump damage may occur.

Product Density vs. Temperature

Temperature °F (°C)	26.6 (-3)	30 (-1)	40 (4.4)	50 (10)	60 (15.5)	70 (21)	80 (26.7)	90 (32.2)
Density (lb/gal)	9.10	9.09	9.07	9.05	9.03	9.01	8.98	8.96

Flash Point, NFPA Rating, Storage Temperature, and Signal Word

Flash Point[2] °F (°C)	NFPA 704 Diamond Ratings			Min. Storage Temperature °F (°C)	EPA Signal Word
	Health	Flammability	Reactivity		
> 205° (> 96°)	1	1	0	None (Product can freeze)	Caution

Material / Product Compatibility	Rating	Comment
Metals		
Stainless Steel	OK	Required for bulk tanks; acceptable corrosion rate over short- and long-term use (~0.1 mpy[3])
Aluminum	NO	Moderately corrosive over long term use (1.0-5.0 mpy)
Carbon Steel	NO	Corrosive over long-term use (5.0-20.0 mpy)

[1] Subject to local laws and individual conditions.

[2] The flash point of a liquid is the minimum temperature at which it gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used.

[3] Mils per year

Copper, Brass	NO	Corrosive over short- and long-term use (5.0-20.0 mpy)
Elastomers		
Silicone, Santoprene	OK	Little to no effect
Buna N, Neoprene, SBR, EPDM, Hypalon, Viton	NO	Will likely absorb product and lose strength. Swelling or disintegration is possible.
Thermoplastics		
HDPE, UHMW, Teflon	OK	Little to no effect
LDPE, Acetal, Polypropylene	NO	Under long-term use, will disintegrate, embrittle or stress crack.
Nylon, Black ABS, PVC	NO	Disintegrates, embrittles or stress cracks.

Bulk Tank Material of Construction and Requirements

Material of Construction	Stainless Steel is preferred. If the State and Local laws permit, existing poly storage tanks (high density) may be utilized if the tank is free of cracks, UV degradation or other signs of aging or structural defects for no more than one month. Corteva Agriscience will not bear risk or liability associated with the use of poly bulk tanks. Carbon Steel and Aluminum tanks are prohibited.
Venting Requirement	Normal venting is recommended.
Couplers	Standard 2" Kamlok Style Adapter with cap for receiving bulk deliveries.
Mixing Requirement	Mix the bulk tank well after each delivery and just prior to the use-season. At minimum, circulate at least 3 volumes of the tank to ensure mixing. Off-season mixing is not required; however, monthly mixing during the time the product is not frozen is highly recommended. The use of jet mixers within the tank is also highly recommended to increase the mixing capabilities of the recirculation system.
Piping and Rubber Tubing	• Stainless Steel piping is the recommended standard. • IMPORTANT INFORMATION: The use of automotive-style heater hose as a portion or all the plumbing on a storage tank is strictly FORBIDDEN. • If rubber tubing must be used as a portion of the plumbing, the rubber tubing MUST be lined with either HDPE (high density polypropylene) or use silicone or Santoprene hoses. • When using lined tubing, extreme caution must be used to ensure the lining material fully contacts any metal tubing barbs. Failure to ensure the lining materials contact the metal fittings will result in a failure of the tubing at the fitting. • All lined tubing used within a bulk system MUST be inspected prior to each use of the system to make sure the rubber hose has not swelled or softened from exposure to the product.

Refillable Container Handling

DOT/EPA	This product is not regulated by US Department of Transportation for various modes of transport. Container must meet EPA Pesticide Container and Containment Rule requirements. Use UN/DOT approved containers. See Corteva Agriscience bulk storage and handling guide at Bulk Storage and Handling Guides | Corteva Agriscience™ for additional general requirements.
Material of Construction	Clean polyethylene (high density) is required. Inspect each polyethylene tank for cracks, discoloration, or signs of structural flaws prior to each use.
Couplers	Standard couplers are acceptable.

Mixing	Kyro® herbicide should be mixed well just prior to the use-season and the first use of the tote. See the General Storage Comments Section above for guidance around mixing when filling the tank for the first time with Kyro herbicide. Bottom-to-top recirculation may not be adequate to mix the bottom of the tank, which is the critical area. Mixer blades/impellers attached to the top fill port is recommended. Where necessary, consider cascading product from the source container into a target container, preferably while circulating the target container with a built-in pump that has circulation. View the bottom of the source container to ensure no residues are left behind. Air mixing (air wand) or agitation involving air entrainment is not recommended.
Piping/Rubber tubing	Rubber tubing MUST be lined with either Teflon or HDPE (high density polypropylene). When using lined tubing, extreme caution must be used to ensure the lining material fully contacts any metal tubing barbs. Failure to ensure the lining materials contact the metal fittings will result in a failure of the tubing at the fitting. All lined tubing used within a bulk system MUST be inspected prior to each use of the system to make sure the rubber hose has not swelled or softened from exposure to the product.
Seals, gaskets, and hose lining	Recommend Silicone or Teflon (PTFE)

Bulk Product Tank Cleaning

Procedure:

1. Completely drain the tank and visually inspect the interior of the tank and remove any loose solid material
2. A typical high-pressure washer is recommended for cleaning as they are efficient, and generate (2-5 gpm) minimal wastewater
3. Using ambient temperature water or caustic solution, spray bottom first with water to loosen any residue in the sump or cone
4. Continue pressure wash under roof shell, then inside wall of tank, working from top of the walls down.
5. If possible, circulate rinse water for 10 minutes in the tank and pipe. (Add water volume as needed to avoid starving the pump)
6. Completely drain the tank using the system pump, preferably exiting through the meter
7. Repeat steps 4-7 two more times
8. Wastewater from cleaning the tanks must be collected and used or disposed of following Federal, State, and Local regulations and guidelines
9. After cleaning, inspect the tank for signs of corrosion or pitting on interior surfaces and welds. Inspect the pump, pipes, hoses, and fittings for fitness for purpose
10. Document cleaning and inspection. Corteva requires a new Tank Inspection Form (TIF) confirming the tank is clean and was inspected prior to switching to a new Corteva product.

Always wear proper PPE as recommended on the product's SDS/label during inspection and cleaning

NOTICE: *The information, procedures, methods, and recommendations herein are presented in good faith and are believed to be accurate and reliable as of the publication date but may well be incomplete and/or not applicable to all conditions or situations. No representation, guarantee, or warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of said information, procedures, methods, and recommendations. Nor is any representation, guarantee, or warranty made that application or use of any of the same will avoid hazards, accidents, losses, damages, injury of any kind to persons or property, or give desired results, or that the same will not infringe patents of Corteva Agriscience™. Readers must satisfy themselves to the suitability of said information, procedures, methods, and recommendations prior to use.*

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