

Resicore®

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

03/08/2022 800080005439 Date of first issue: 03/08/2022 1.0

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

Resicore® Product name

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC Manufacturer/importer

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)

Skin sensitization Sub-category 1B

Reproductive toxicity Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3 (Respiratory system)

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Eyes, Nervous system)

- repeated exposure (Oral)



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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Eyes, Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of

the workplace.

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. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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

attention.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/

attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

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

tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Additional Labeling

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute toxicity: 1.0218 %

Other hazards

None known.





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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
acetochlor (ISO)	34256-82-1	31
mesotrione(ISO)	104206-82-8	3.3
Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt	57754-85-5	2.7
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 10 - < 20
Furilazole	121776-33-8	>= 1 - < 3
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	>= 1 - < 3
Balance	Not Assigned	> 30

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an

> emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment

advice.

In case of skin contact Take off contaminated clothing. 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

No emergency medical treatment necessary. None known.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

No specific antidote. Notes to physician

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or

doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES



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None known.

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

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

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addi-

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

Sulfur oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- :

tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Use personal protective equipment.

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

Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater.

See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-

ant.



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> 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). Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia.

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Local/Total ventilation Advice on safe handling

Avoid formation of aerosol.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitization 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 vapors/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 breathe vapors or spray mist.

Do not swallow.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid contact with eves. Keep container tightly closed.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

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

Conditions for safe storage Store in a closed container.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material Unsuitable material: None known.





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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m3	US WEEL
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	TWA	1 mg/m3	ACGIH
		STEL	3 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA	1 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 opera-

tions.

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. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). 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.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

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



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Appearance : Liquid.

Color : Tan

Odor : Mild

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 2.99 (72.0 °F / 22.2 °C)

Method: pH Electrode

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : $> 212 \,^{\circ}\text{F} / > 100 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93, closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 1.0857 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C)

Method: Digital density meter

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Explosive properties : No

Oxidizing properties : No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY



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Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned.

None known.

Conditions to avoid Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

: None known.: None.

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Sulfur oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): 5.60 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute toxicity estimate: 12.63 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

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

Remarks: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may

include: Tremors. Convulsions.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause



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serious adverse effects, even death.

Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and

throat).

LC50 (Rat): 3.99 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

mesotrione(ISO):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 4.75 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

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 inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract

(nose and throat).

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



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Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Furilazole:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 869 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause

adverse effects.

LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.3 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 inhala-

tion toxicity

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

phosphoric acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,600 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2,740 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Mild skin irritation

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Result : Skin irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

phosphoric acid:

Result : Causes burns.

Result : Causes burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation



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Components:

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

phosphoric acid:

Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Species : Mouse

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

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Assessment : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Remarks : Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

mesotrione(ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Propylene glycol:

Species : human

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Furilazole:

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

Remarks : Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.



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Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases., Animal genetic toxicity studies

were predominantly negative.

mesotrione(ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

The weight of evidence from in vitro genetic toxicity studies

indicates that this material is not genotoxic.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Propylene glycol:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals., Tumors were observed only at levels which produced significant toxicity, thus

exceeding the maximum tolerated dose.

mesotrione(ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Similar formulations did not cause cancer in laboratory ani-

mals.

Propylene glycol:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Furilazole:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Has caused cancer in laboratory animals., However, the rele-

vance of this to humans is unknown.

phosphoric acid:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.



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

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

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

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

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to

the parent animals.

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory

animals.

mesotrione(ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Suspected human reproductive toxicant, Suspected of damag-

ing the unborn child.

Relevant data not available.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

In animal studies, active ingredient did not interfere with re-

production.

Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected

during normal exposure.

Propylene glycol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In ani-

mal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in labora-

tory animals.

Furilazole:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.. In ani-

mal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory

animals.



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phosphoric acid:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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.

Furilazole:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

phosphoric acid:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT-repeated exposure

Components:

mesotrione(ISO):

Routes of exposure : Oral

Target Organs : Eyes, Nervous system

Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following or-

gans: Kidney. Liver. Blood. Testes.

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Central nervous system.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Propylene glycol:

Remarks : In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene gly-

col may cause central nervous system effects.

Furilazole:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following or-

gans: Kidney. Liver. Lung.

phosphoric acid:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following or-

gans: Kidney.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

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

mesotrione(ISO):

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

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

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

Propylene glycol:

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

Furilazole:

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

phosphoric acid:

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.





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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.36 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 8.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 4.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EyC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):

0.00027 mg/l

End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction)

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EyC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0.0027 mg/l End point: Growth inhibition (cell density reduction)

Exposure time: 7 d Method: OECD 221.

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

1,000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.13 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0221 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

Toxicity to microorganisms

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

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 105.5 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 928 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5620



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mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 5 d

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5620

mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 5 d

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

mesotrione(ISO):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 3.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 120 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.0077 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Fish): 12.5 mg/l

100

Exposure time: 36 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

NOEC (Daphnia): 180 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 437.7 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000

mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5200

mg/kg diet.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 11 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 9.1 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test



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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 Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 30

mg/

10

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0089 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 1465 - 2000

mg/kg bodyweight. Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5000

mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 8 d

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 d

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 98.1 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 d

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

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

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

LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202



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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 daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 7 d

Test Type: semi-static test

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

Exposure time: 18 h

Furilazole:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the

most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 4.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 6.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 26 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)):

85.2 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)):

12.5 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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).

LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,000 mg/kg

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620

ppm



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Exposure time: 5 d

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,620

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d

phosphoric acid:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute

basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

May decrease pH of aquatic systems to < pH 5 which may be

toxic to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Method: Stable

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Method: Stable

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Method: Stable

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 5.51826E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable.

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability : aerobic

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 % Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

69.000 %

Incubation time: 5 d

70.000 %

Incubation time: 10 d



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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.

Furilazole:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable.

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

biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 1 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

phosphoric acid:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.

ThOD : 0.00 kg/kg

Method: Calculated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 20

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 4.14

Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log

Pow < 3).

mesotrione(ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-

Pow: 0.11 (68 °F / 20 °C)

octanol/water

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log

Pow < 3).

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Partition coefficient: n-

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

octanol/water

Clopyralid.

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).



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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).

Furilazole:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2.12

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log

Pow < 3).

phosphoric acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applica-

ble.

Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applica-

ble.

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 156

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between

150 and 500).

mesotrione(ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 19 - 390

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc be-

tween 0 and 50).

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Clopyralid.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and

50).

Propylene glycol:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: < 1

mental compartments

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization



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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).

Furilazole:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 56 - 341

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50

and 150).

phosphoric acid:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Balance:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

acetochlor (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating 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.

mesotrione(ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating 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.

Clopyralid monoethanolamine salt:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).



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Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Furilazole:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

phosphoric 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.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according

to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regu-

lations.

If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all appli-

cable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Acetochlor)



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Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

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

(Acetochlor)

964

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen- : 964

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Acetochlor)

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 : Respiratory or skin sensitization

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)



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SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Propylene glycol 57-55-6 phosphoric acid 57-64-38-2

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including acetochlor (ISO), Furilazole, sulphuric acid, Quartz, hexachlorobenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and

hexachlorobenzene, 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

The following substance(s) is/are subject to a Significant New Use Rule: 4,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid 496849-77-5 pentachlorobenzene 608-93-5

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

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-693

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

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin

Causes moderate eye irritation

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

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.



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Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

US WEEL : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit : 8-hour time weighted average

US WEEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization: IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI -Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ -Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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 : 03/08/2022

Product code: GF-3471

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

US / EN