SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.

ENVY™

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 05.04.2024
1.1	09.04.2024	800080004225	Date of first issue: 05.04.2024

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 Ireland 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 : ENVY™

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Plant Protection Product, Herbicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Manufacturer/importer
Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
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

SGS : +353 818 663 627

National Poisons Information Centre (Beaumont Hospital): 01 809 2166 (8 AM - 10 PM)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
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, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

posure, Category 3, Central nervous system	
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)

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 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 waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Additional Labelling

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

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 6.1928 %
The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 6.1928 %

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 6.1928 %

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. REACH Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO)	81406-37-3 279-752-9 607-272-00-5	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	15.62
florasulam (ISO)	145701-23-1 613-230-00-7	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 _____ M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	0.24
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	128601-23-0 918-668-5 01-2119455851-35	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous 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 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 0.0025 - < 0.025

		Skin Sens. 1; 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 >= 0.05 %	

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.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

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.

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 : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods : Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Further information : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 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.

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).
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

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours/dust.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in a closed container. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Strong oxidizing agents

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	Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period) (particles)	10 mg/m3	IE OEL
		Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period) (total (vapour and particles))	150 ppm 470 mg/m3	IE OEL

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

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) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

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.
Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.
If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).

Hand protection

Remarks : Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. 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"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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

Physical state : Liquid.

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

9.2 Other information

Explosives	:	No

Oxidizing properties	:	No
Flammability (liquids)	:	No data available
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
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.
May form explosive dust-air mixture.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : None known.

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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 1.16 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
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

florasulam (ISO):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : 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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Species : Rabbit
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 : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : Eye irritation

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Result : No eye irritation

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

Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive

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

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

florasulam (ISO):

Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks : For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Guinea pig
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406
Result : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1A.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

florasulam (ISO):
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.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

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

florasulam (ISO):
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.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):
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 (ISO):

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.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

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.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

florasulam (ISO):

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.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

florasulam (ISO):

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.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : 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 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 13.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 31.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.03 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.932 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50: 608 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.
End point: mortality
Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: 359 micrograms/bee
Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: 959 micrograms/bee

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.225 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.183 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.24 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 0.47 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1.410 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.075 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.031 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

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

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 (ISO):

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 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 EC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 0.305 mg/l End point: Growth inhibition Exposure time: 14 d
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	100
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 119 mg/l 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 : Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

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 daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 2.0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
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)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 EC50 (Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)): 0.99 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
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 toxicity) : 1

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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Remarks: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

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 (ISO):

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: 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 : Remarks: For the major component(s):
Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
For some component(s):
Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Result: Not biodegradable

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

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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 (ISO):

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Fish Exposure time: 28 d Temperature: 13 °C Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8 Method: Measured
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.22 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

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ-	:	Koc: 6200 - 43000

mental compartments | Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

florasulam (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 4 - 54
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
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.

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:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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).

florasulam (ISO):

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).

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : 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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Components:

fluroxypyr-meptyl (ISO):

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

florasulam (ISO):

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.

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 or ID 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

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 section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, 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 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast)	:	Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation	:	Not applicable

(Annex XIV)

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

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

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of H-Statements

H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
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 Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
IE OEL	:	List of Chemical Agents and Carcinogens with Occupational Exposure Limit Values - Code of Practice, Schedule 1 and 2
IE OEL / OELV - 8 hrs (TWA)	:	Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour 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.
EC-Number - European Community number REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

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	H335	Based on product data or assessment
STOT SE 3	H336	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Calculation method

Product code: 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.

IE / 6N