SAFETY DATA SHEET

QUELEX™ 200 WG

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
0.0	31.05.2023	800080005256	Date of first issue: 31.05.2023

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 South Africa 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 : QUELEX™ 200 WG

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 RSA Proprietary Limited
Block A, 2nd Floor, Lakefield Office Park, 272 West Avenue
Centurion, Gauteng, 1063
SOUTH AFRICA

Customer Information Number : +27 (0) 12 683 5700
E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-Hour Local Emergency Contact: +27 82 895 0621
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +32 3 575 55 55

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Disposal:

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

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains Disodium maleate. May produce an allergic reaction.

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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity):	10,45

		1.000 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1.000	
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	9,79
Cloquintocet	88349-88-6 01-2120249233-62-0000	Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	7,06
Sodium lignosulfonate	8061-51-6	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 10 - < 20
citric acid	77-92-9 201-069-1 607-750-00-3 01-2119457026-42	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 10 - < 20
Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate	Not Assigned 01-2119976349-20, 01-2119976349-20-0003, 01-2119976349-20-0004, 01-2119976349-20-0005, 01-2119976349-20-0006, 01-2119976349-20-0007	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 1 - < 3
Disodium maleate	371-47-1 206-738-1	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 0,3 - < 1

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.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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 immediately available.

If swallowed : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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 : No specific antidote.
Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) 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 extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers,underwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	:	Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items

employed in.
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.
Recovered material should be stored in a vented container.
The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-pressurization of the container.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours/dust.
Do not smoke.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Do not get in eyes.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
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. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.
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
Kaolin	1332-58-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	0,1 mg/m3	2004/37/EC

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Use chemical goggles.
Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

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: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove is recommended to prevent contact with the solid material. 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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process.

For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, in dusty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Granules.
Colour	:	Tan
Odour	:	Mild
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	4,5 (24,3 °C) Concentration: 1,0 % 1% solution
Freezing point	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range		No data available.
Boiling point/boiling range	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	Method: closed cup Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapour density	:	Not applicable
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	No data available
Bulk density	:	0,5108 g/mL (23,9 °C) Method: Loose Volumetric
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	238 °C
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Not applicable

Explosive properties	:	No
Oxidizing properties	:	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature. Reference substance: Monoammonium phosphate

9.2 Other information

No data available

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. None known.

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:
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): > 5.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,68 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg

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

Cloquintocet:

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 toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 6,11 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 10.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,48 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

citric acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5.400 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Rat): 3.000 - 12.000 mg/kg

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

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50: > 4.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50: > 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

Disodium maleate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3.380 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Components:

citric acid:

Result : No skin irritation

Disodium maleate:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	Mild eye irritation

Components:

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Result	:	Eye irritation

citric acid:

Result	:	Eye irritation

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Result	:	Mild eye irritation

Disodium maleate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Remarks	:	Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.
Remarks	:	For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

florasulam (ISO):

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

Cloquintocet:

Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Remarks : For skin sensitization:
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Disodium maleate:

Test Type : Maximisation Test
Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

florasulam (ISO):

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

Cloquintocet:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

citric acid:

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

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

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

sessment

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

florasulam (ISO):

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

Cloquintocet:

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

citric acid:

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

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., 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.

Cloquintocet:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
For similar active ingredient(s)., Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

citric acid:

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

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Cloquintocet:

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

citric acid:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Disodium maleate:

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Target Organs : Respiratory system
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

florasulam (ISO):

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

Cloquintocet:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

citric acid:

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

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

florasulam (ISO):

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

Cloquintocet:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

citric acid:

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

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

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

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: For similar material(s): Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 26,7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 72,4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,272 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 ErC50 (Lemna gibba (gibbous duckweed)): 0,0087 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 221 NOEC (Lemna gibba (gibbous duckweed)): 0,0026 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 221 ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,0025 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,00098 mg/l Exposure time: 14 d EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,0512 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EyC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,0505 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to soil dwelling or-	:	LC50: > 1.000 mg/kg

ganisms		Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) oral LD50: > 212,5 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality Species: Apis mellifera (bees) Method: OECD Test Guideline 213 contact LD50: > 200 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality Species: Apis mellifera (bees) Method: OECD Test Guideline 214

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 2,01 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 3,22 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,12 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3,0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0,000393 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 14 d
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1.000
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l Exposure time: 1 d
Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-	:	NOEC: 0,259 mg/l

icity)		End point: Other Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Test Type: flow-through test NOEC: 0,00272 mg/l Exposure time: 36 d Species: Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0,484 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1.000
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50: > 1.000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality 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). dietary LC50: > 5.620 ppm Exposure time: 5 d Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) Method: Other guidelines dietary LC50: > 5.620 ppm Exposure time: 5 d Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck) Method: Other guidelines oral LD50: > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) contact LD50: > 98,1 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality Species: Apis mellifera (bees) oral LD50: > 108 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality 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.

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)

Cloquintocet:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus)): > 120 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Oyster shell (Crassostrea virginica)): > 110 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)): > 120 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 66,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 12,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 23,7 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0,143 mg/l Exposure time: 33 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). oral LD50: > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight. Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail) contact LD50: > 200 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species). LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 615 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent Remarks: For this family of materials:

citric acid:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species). LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.516 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 440 - 760 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)): > 1.535 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: Static Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not biodegradable Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s). Halauxifen. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation: 7,7 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

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.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation: < 5 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail
Photodegradation	:	Rate constant: 1,089E-10 cm3/s Method: Estimated.

citric acid:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Test Type: aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 97 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Test Type: aerobic
Biodegradation: 98 %
Exposure time: 7 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Exposure time: 42 d
Temperature: 21,8 °C
Concentration: 0,00194 mg/l
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3,76
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

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).

Cloquintocet:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2,12
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3,2

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :

log Pow: -3,45
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

citric acid:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0,01
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1,72 (20 °C)
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Disodium maleate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 5684
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

Cloquintocet:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 206
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

citric acid:

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

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

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

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:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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).

Cloquintocet:

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).

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

citric acid:

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).

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

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

Disodium maleate:

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

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential : 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.

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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.

Cloquintocet:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

citric acid:

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

Fatty acid chlorides, C18 unsatd., reaction products with sodium N-methyltaurinate:

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

Disodium maleate:

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

UNRTDG : UN 3077

IMDG : UN 3077

IATA : UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UNRTDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
(Halauxifen-methyl, Florasulam)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
(Halauxifen-methyl, Florasulam)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
(Halauxifen-methyl, Florasulam)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UNRTDG : 9

IMDG : 9

IATA : 9

14.4 Packing group

UNRTDG
Packing group : III

Labels	:	9

IMDG

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

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	956
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y956
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	956
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y956
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

IMDG

Marine pollutant	:	yes(Halauxifen-methyl, Florasulam)

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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.
Classification was done in accordance with UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Purple Book and complies with the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021.

Full text of H-Statements

H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
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

Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2004/37/EC	:	Europe. Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work
2004/37/EC / TWA	:	Long term exposure limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-3313

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.

ZA / 6N