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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 : STRONGARM™ 840 WG

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

Use of the Sub- : Plant Protection Product, Herbicide

stance/Mixture

### 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** : +27 (0) 12 683 5700

Number

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

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

gory 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

egory 1 eff

effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements





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Hazard pictograms :

\*

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the envi-

ronment, comply with the instructions for use.

Precautionary statements : Response:

P391 Collect spillage.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with ap-

plicable regulations.

#### 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)
Diclosulam	145701-21-9	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410  M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	84
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts	1258274-08-6 01-2119980591-31	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 1 - < 3
dichloromethane	75-09-2 200-838-9 602-004-00-3	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Carc. 2; H351	>= 0,3 - < 1





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		STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system)	
Quinoline Hydrochloride	530-64-3 208-489-4	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Muta. 2; H341 Carc. 1B; H350 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0,25 - < 0,3
methanol	67-56-1 200-659-6 603-001-00-X 01-2119433307-44	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H331 Acute Tox. 3; H311 STOT SE 1; H370 (Eyes, Central nervous system)	>= 0,1 - < 0,3

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

# **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

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 available in

work area.

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 con-





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tainer or label with you when calling a poison control center or

doctor, or going for treatment.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

> Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

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.

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

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod- :

ucts

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) Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Further information Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

#### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Avoid dust formation.

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

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#### 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 dis-

posal 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 con-

tainer for disposal.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication 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. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance

with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No





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# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

# 8.1 Control parameters

# **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Starch	9005-25-8	OEL-RL	10 mg/m3	ZA OEL
	Further inform	ation: Occupational	Exposure Limits - Restricted	Limits For
	Hazardous Ch	nemical Agents		
dichloromethane	75-09-2	OEL- ML	100 ppm	ZA OEL
	Further inform	ation: Occupational	Exposure Limits - Maximum	Limits For
			ger of cutaneous absorption,	
	cinogenicity, v	vhich is based on Gl	HS categorisation, including of	category 1A, 1B
		TWA	100 ppm	2017/164/EU
			353 mg/m3	
		STEL	200 ppm	2017/164/EU
			706 mg/m3	
		TWA	25 ppm	Corteva OEL
		STEL	125 ppm	Corteva OEL
methanol	67-56-1	OEL-RL	400 ppm	ZA OEL
	Further information: danger of cutaneous absorption, Occupational Exposure Limits - Restricted Limits For Hazardous Chemical Agents			
		OEL- RL STEL/C	500 ppm	ZA OEL
	Further information: danger of cutaneous absorption, Occupational Exposure			
	Limits - Restricted Limits For Hazardous Chemical Agents			
		TWA	200 ppm	2006/15/EC
			260 mg/m3	

# **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
methanol	67-56-1	Methanol: 15 mg/l	End of shift	ZA BEI
		(Urine)		

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
dichloromethane	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	
	Remarks:No dat	a available		•
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic ef- fects	706 mg/m3
	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	12 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	353 mg/m3





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		effects		
Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local ef- fects		
Remarks:No dat	a available			
Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects		
Remarks:No dat	a available			
Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects		
Remarks:No data available				
Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	353 mg/m3	
Consumers	Skin contact	Acute local effects		
Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects		
Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	5,82 mg/kg bw/day	
Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local ef- fects	88,3 mg/m3	
Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	0,06 mg/kg bw/day	

# Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
dichloromethane	Fresh water	0,54 mg/l
	Marine water	0,194 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0,27 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	4,47 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	1,61 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0,583 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	26 mg/l

# 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 microorganisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Neoprene. When prolonged or





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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

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 poten-

tial 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 : Brown
Odour : Fragrant

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 7,28 (23 °C)

Concentration: 10 (10% mixture in water)

Melting point/range : No data available

Freezing point Not applicable

Boiling point/boiling range : Not applicable





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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

Density : Not applicable

Bulk density : 0,55 g/cm3Method: Loose Volumetric

(Room Temperature)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Disperses in water Partition coefficient: n- : No data available.

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : 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.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid





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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) Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity

**Product:** 

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 6,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: Aerosol

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,04 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal





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toxicity

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 - 5.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

dichloromethane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can

readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and

death.

Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose

and throat).

May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the

blood's ability to transport oxygen.

Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm methylene chloride. Progressively higher levels over 1000 ppm may cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregu-

lar heartbeats).

LC50 (Mouse): 86 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 262 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 590 mg/kg

Remarks: For similar material(s):

methanol:

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

Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single in-

gestion.

Remarks: Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to

other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.





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Effects may be delayed.

Lethal Dose (Humans): 340 mg/kg

Method: Estimated.

Lethal Dose (Humans): Method: Estimated.

: LC50 (Rat): 3 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): 15.800 mg/kg

Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single con-

tact with skin.

Remarks: Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as

liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Species Rabbit

Method **OECD Test Guideline 404** 

Result No skin irritation

# **Components:**

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

**Species** Rabbit Result Skin irritation

dichloromethane:

Result Skin irritation

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

Result Skin irritation

methanol:

Result No skin irritation

# Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method **OECD Test Guideline 405** 

Result No eye irritation



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### **Components:**

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, so-

dium salts:

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

dichloromethane:

Result : Eye irritation

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

Result : Eye irritation

methanol:

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

dichloromethane:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

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

toxicity studies were negative.





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#### dichloromethane:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases., Negative or equivocal results have been obtained in genetic toxicity tests with methylene chloride using mammalian cells or animals. This is consistent with the lack of interaction with DNA in rats and hamsters. Although results of Ames bacterial tests have generally been positive, overall the data suggest that genotoxic potential does not appear to be a significant factor in the toxicity of methylene chloride.

### **Quinoline Hydrochloride:**

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment

In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects

For similar material(s):, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive., Animal genetic toxicity studies were positive.

#### methanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Product:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

### Components:

### Diclosulam:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

For the active ingredient(s):, Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

#### dichloromethane:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Methylene chloride has been shown to increase the incidence of malignant tumors in mice and benign tumors in rats. Other animal studies on methylene chloride alone, as well as several human epidemiology studies, failed to show a tumorigenic response. Methylene chloride is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to humans when handled as recommended.

# **Quinoline Hydrochloride:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Possible human carcinogen

For similar material(s):, Has caused cancer in laboratory animals

mals.





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methanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: 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.

dichloromethane:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: 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.

methanol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of

rats.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

dichloromethane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.





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**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

methanol:

Target Organs : Eyes, Central nervous system Assessment : Causes damage to organs.

STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:** 

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

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

gans: Liver. Kidney. Bone marrow.

dichloromethane:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Blood.

May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the

blood's ability to transport oxygen.

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

Remarks : For similar material(s):

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

gans: Liver.

methanol:

Remarks : Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central

nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs

including liver, kidney, and heart.





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### **Aspiration toxicity**

### **Product:**

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

### **Components:**

#### Diclosulam:

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

### Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

#### dichloromethane:

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

#### **Quinoline Hydrochloride:**

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

### methanol:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

### **Product:**

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Remarks: Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most

sensitive species tested).

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

0,0136 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

# **Components:**

Diclosulam:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 110 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)): 55 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

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Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):

0,0016 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 120 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): 0,00116 mg/l

End point: Biomass

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

100

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 9,36 mg/l Exposure time: 33 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 5,66 mg/l End point: growth

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50:

>991 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis

(LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50: > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

dietary LC50: > 5620 mg/kg diet.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

contact LD50: > 25 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h

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.





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Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

dichloromethane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 193 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 27 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 662

mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): 2.590 mg/l

Exposure time: 40 min Test Type: static test Method: OECD 209 Test

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 83 mg/l

End point: growth Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): 29,9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

NOEC: 0,8 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d





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ic toxicity) Species: Daphnia magna

Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

methanol:

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 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 19.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches >

20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegrada-

bility).

dichloromethane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Inoculum: activated sludge Concentration: 5 mg/l Biodegradation: 68 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Inoculum: activated sludge Concentration: 1 mg/l Biodegradation: 66 % Exposure time: 50 h Method: Simulation study

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

methanol:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD





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test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 99 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

ThOD : 1,50 kg/kg

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Exposure time: 21 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,05

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1,282

Method: Estimated.

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

Pow < 3).

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, so-

dium salts:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

dichloromethane:

Bioaccumulation

Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2 - 40

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1,25 (20 °C)

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

methanol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -0,77

Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).





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### 12.4 Mobility in soil

### **Components:**

Diclosulam:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Koc: 90

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

and 150).

dichloromethane:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 46,8

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

methanol:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Koc: 0,44

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:** 

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

**Components:** 

Diclosulam:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, so-

dium salts:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be very persistent and

very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

dichloromethane:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

methanol:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting poten-

tial

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to be a contain a discussion of the contains and the contains a contain a c

ered 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:** 

Diclosulam:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Ozone-Depletion Potential

Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

dichloromethane:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Regulation: (Update: 11/24/2010 KS)

Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Quinoline Hydrochloride:** 

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

methanol:

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





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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.

(Diclosulam)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Diclosulam)

**IATA** : Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.

(Diclosulam)

# 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





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Packing instruction (LQ) : Y956 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen: 956

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y956
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes(Diclosulam)

### 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

Ε1

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

**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.





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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**

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H301 : Toxic if swallowed.

H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.

H319 : Causes serious eye damage.

H331 : Toxic if inhaled.

H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H341 : Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 : May cause cancer.

H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.

H370 : Causes damage to organs if swallowed.

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

Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Muta. : Germ cell mutagenicity

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure 2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values 2017/164/EU : Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a

fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

Corteva OEL : Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit

ZA BEI : South Africa. The Regulations for Hazardous Chemical

Agents, Biological Exposure Indices

ZA OEL : South Africa. The Regulations for Hazardous Chemical

Agents, Occupational Exposure Limits

2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2017/164/EU / STEL : Short term exposure limit 2017/164/EU / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours Corteva OEL / STEL : Short term exposure limit Corteva OEL / TWA : Time weighted average

ZA OEL / OEL- ML : Occupational Exposure Limit Maximum limit - 8- hour expo-

sure or equivalent (12 hour shifts).

ZA OEL / OEL-RL : Occupational Exposure Limit Restricted limit - 8- hour expo-

sure or equivalent (12 hour shifts)

ZA OEL / OEL- RL STEL/C : Occupational Exposure Limit Restricted limit - Short term oc-

cupational exposure limits / ceiling limits

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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 carrving 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:

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Based on product data or assessment

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Calculation method

Product code: BF-309

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