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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 the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : TerraVue™

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC

9330 ZIONSVILLE RD

INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053

UNITED STATES

Customer Information

Number

: 800-992-5994

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

800-992-5994 or 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)		
Aminopyralid Potassium	566191-87-5	70.01		
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	1390661-72-9	6		





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Kaolin	1332-58-7	>= 3 - < 10
Sodium lignosulfonate	8061-51-6	>= 3 - < 10
Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine	137-20-2	>= 1 - < 3
amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid		>= 1 - < 3

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled No emergency medical treatment necessary.

In case of skin contact Wash off with plenty of water.

Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-In case of eye contact

> 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. If swallowed No emergency medical treatment necessary.

None known.

Most important symptoms

and effects, both acute and

delaved

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

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

No specific antidote. Notes to physician

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Dry chemical

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen

gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket.

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

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

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

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evo-

lution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explo-

sion if ignited.

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

SO.

Evacuate area.





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Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

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

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Avoid dust formation.

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

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

respective authorities.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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 con-

tainer for disposal.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and





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

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Kaolin	1332-58-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
amino-chloro-pyridine- carboxylic acid	Not Assigned	TWA	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

Engineering measures

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

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some opera-

tions.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory pr

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.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of

preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materi-

als include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Ni-

trile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific





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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 reac-

tions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Eye protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin and body protection : Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.

Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron,

or full body suit will depend on the task.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Solid.

Color : tan

Odor : mild

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 9.83 (68.7 °F / 20.4 °C)

Method: pH Electrode

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

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Density : Not applicable

Bulk density : 0.5962 g/mL

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available



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Autoignition temperature Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic Not applicable

Explosive properties No data available

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

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned.

None known.

Conditions to avoid None known.

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

Acids Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

: LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.46 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

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 inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Remarks: No adverse effects are anticipated from single ex-Acute inhalation toxicity

posure to dust.

Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not ob-

served.





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LC50 (Rat): > 5.10 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.23 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Kaolin:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 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 inhala-

tion toxicity

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

Remarks: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may

include: Convulsions.

LD50 (Rat, female): 4,012 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0.035 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist



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Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Result : Eye irritation

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation



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Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Germ cen mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

Assessment toxicity studies were negative.





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Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Assessment

ssessment

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

Germ cell mutagenicity - : In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

Assessment

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ment

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Kaolin:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

ment

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Kaolin 1332-58-7

(Silica dust, crystalline)

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Kaolin 1332-58-7

(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

: For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., In animal stud-

ies, did not interfere with reproduction.

For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which

caused toxic effects in the mother.





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Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

tory animals.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Screening studies suggest that this material does not affect

reproduction.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Kaolin:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).

Aminopyralid.

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

gans:

Gastrointestinal tract.





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Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Kaolin:

Remarks : Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause

silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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

gans: Liver.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

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

Kaolin:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

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

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

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

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

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





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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

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).

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)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Algae): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.363 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0639 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility.

LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): >

0.0403 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: The LC50 value is above the water solubility.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.0623 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h





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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000154 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0000095 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.0370 mg/l

Exposure time: 33 d Test Type: static test

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

10,000

1,000

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

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 2,000 mg/kg

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0378 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality

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

mg/kg diet.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 105.4 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

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

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organ-

isms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in

the most sensitive species tested).





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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:

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 1.32 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 5.76 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 197 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 78.7

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 102 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Test Type: Growth inhibition

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.558 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0095 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

. .

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

(Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.55 mg/l

Exposure time: 70 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.79 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d





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Test Type: static test

LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 13.5 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia

magna (Water flea)): 9.57 mg/l End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

10

EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 5,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2510 mg/kg

bodyweight.

Exposure time: 14 d

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5000

mg/kg diet.

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

Exposure time: 48 h

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 74 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 d

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Biodegradability Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Aminopyralid.

Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biode-

gradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d





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Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 14.6 % Exposure time: 29 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (DT50): 913 d (25 °C) pH: 4

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (DT50): 111 d (25 °C) pH: 7

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (DT50): 1.3 d (25 °C) pH: 9

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.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for

ready biodegradability.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 1.95 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): > 1.8 yr (45 °C) pH: 5 - 9

Method: Measured



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Photodegradation Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 8.5E-13 cm3/s

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Aminopyralid.

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

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Bioaccumulation Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 356

Exposure time: 30 d

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 5.5 (68 °F / 20 °C)

pH: 7

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

tween 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

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).

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Partition coefficient: n-Pow: 1.36 (68 °F / 20 °C)

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

Pow < 3).

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Bioaccumulation

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.54

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: -1.92

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

Pow < 3).





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Mobility in soil

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Aminopyralid.

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

50).

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 34200

Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc >

5000).

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: > 99999

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc >

5000).

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 35

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

tween 0 and 50).

Stability in soil Test Type: aerobic degradation

Dissipation time: 167 - 513 h

Method: Measured

Test Type: anaerobic degradation

Dissipation time: > 300 h Method: Measured

Other adverse effects

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.





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Kaolin:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Sodium lignosulfonate:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

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

lations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.





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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 3077

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3077

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

(Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo : 956

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 956

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3077

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S

EmS Code : F-A, S-F Marine pollutant : yes

Remarks : Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Further information

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA Special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data





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Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

amino-chloro- Not As- >= 1 - < 5 %

pyridine- signed

carboxylic acid

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Kaolin 1332-58-7 amino-chloro-pyridine-carboxylic acid Not Assigned

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Kaolin, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and

toluene, n-hexane, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

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

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-738

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation





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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References

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

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

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

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

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

Revision Date : 03/09/2022

Product code: GF-3886



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