

Product name: LVE 600 MCPA Selective Herbicide**Issue Date: 6.01.2021**

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA LIMITED 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: LVE 600 MCPA Selective Herbicide**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use****Identified uses:** End use herbicide product**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA LIMITED
LEVEL 9, 67 ALBERT AVENUE
CHATSWOOD NSW 2067
AUSTRALIA

Customer Information Number:

1800-700-096

aucustomerservice@corveva.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +61 2 9474 7350**Local Emergency Contact:** 1800-370-754**For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126****Transport Emergency Only Dial 000**

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1

GHS label elements**Hazard pictograms**Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements

Harmful if swallowed.
Causes serious eye irritation
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear eye protection / face protection

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
Collect spillage.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE 8

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester	29450-45-1	91.7 %
Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether	99734-09-5	< 5.0 %
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	< 5.0 %
Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts	90194-26-6	< 5.0 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: 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.

Inhalation: 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 centre or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control centre or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. 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

Hazchem Code: ●2X

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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: Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of re-ignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause

environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Corteva Agriscience for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING HOW THE CHEMICAL MAY BE SAFELY USED

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Ethylhexanol	Dow IHG	TWA	2 ppm SKIN

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. **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.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapour cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Other Information: Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:

AS/NZS 1336: Eye and face protection – Guidelines.

AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.

AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.

AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Brown
Odour	No odour information provided
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	3.8 1% <i>CIPAC MT 75</i>
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available

Flash point	closed cup Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapour Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Liquid density	1.065 g/ml
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available.

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity**Acute oral toxicity**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rat, 1,900 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause corneal injury.

Sensitization

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For similar active ingredient(s). 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA). In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Kidney. Blood. Testes.

For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Spleen.

Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA). Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For the minor component(s): In laboratory animals, evidence of carcinogenic activity was observed. The observed tumours do not appear to be relevant for men.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. These concentrations exceed relevant human dose levels.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Acute inhalation toxicity****MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester**

Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Liquid aerosol, > 4.5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Vapours released during thermal processing may cause respiratory irritation.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Ethylhexanol

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. If material is heated or aerosol/mist is produced, concentrations may be attained that are sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other effects.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 2.17 mg/l

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts

Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

The LC50 has not been determined.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Ecotoxicity**MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester****Acute toxicity to fish**

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), static test, 96 Hour, > 0.50 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.29 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Skeletonema costatum* (marine diatom), 96 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.17 mg/l

EC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), 14 d, 0.13 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
Oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 14 d, > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).
Dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5620mg/kg diet.

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Ethylhexanol**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 32 - 37 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 35.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 39 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 256 - 320 mg/l

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Fish, Static, 96 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), Static, 48 48 Hour, 2.9 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Algae, Static, 96 Hour, 29 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 3 Hour, 550 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Fish, flow-through, 72 d, 0.23 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, 1.18 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester**

Biodegradability: No relevant information found.

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 76 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Measured
Hydrolysis, half-life, 117 d, pH 9, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Measured

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 95 %

Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 68 %

Exposure time: 17 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.95 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.70 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	26 - 70 %
10 d	75 - 81 %
20 d	86 - 87 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 9.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential**MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester**

Bioaccumulation: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000). Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 6.17 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 11,250

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found

Ethylhexanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.1 Measured

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 2.89

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2 - 1,000

Mobility in Soil

MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester

Partition coefficient (Koc): 10500 Estimated.

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether

No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 800 Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester

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

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether

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).

Ethylhexanol

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

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts

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

Other adverse effects

MCPA 2-EHE: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 2-Ethylhexyl Ester

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Polyethylene glycol mono(tristyrylphenyl)ether

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Ethylhexanol

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: 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

ADG

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	MCPA

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	MCPA
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

Hazchem Code: •2X**Further information:**

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG). This applies when transported by road or rail in packaging's that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg(L) or IBCs per ADG Special Provision AU01.

Marine Pollutants 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 and IATA special provision A197.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/ information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: S6

APVMA Approval Number: 62477

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 101222450 / A143 / Issue Date: 6.01.2021 / Replaces: 28.11.2019

DAS Code: GF-2016

Sections amended: 1, 15, 16

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
TWA	Exposure standard - time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI -

Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA LIMITED urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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