according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Ireland and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : KORVETTO

Unique Formula Identifier

(UFI)

: MFN9-R065-6009-AF1M

#### 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 UK Limited CPC2 CAPITAL PARK FULBOURN CAMBRIDGE - England - CB21 5XE

UNITED KINGDOM

**Customer Information** : +44 8006 89 8899

Number

E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone

SGS +353 76 680 5288

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

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation. Specific target organ toxicity - single exH335: May cause respiratory irritation.

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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

posure, Category 3, Respiratory system

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate-

gory 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labeling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

#### Hazardous ingredients which must be listed on the label:

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide





Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the

environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Precautionary Statements : P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

# Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. REACH Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	0.51
		M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1,000 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1,000	
clopyralid (ISO)	1702-17-6 216-935-4 607-231-00-1	Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	12.23
		M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	
Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13- sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2- propanamine	84961-74-0 284-664-9 01-2119985163-33	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 3 - < 10
Reaction mass of N,N- dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N- dimethyloctanamide	Not Assigned 01-2119974115-37	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 20 - < 25
Substances with a workplace expo Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	sure limit : 34590-94-8 252-104-2		>= 25 - < 30

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

# **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

# 4.1 Description of first-aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air; if 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 : Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if

present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay,

preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately

available.

If swallowed : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : No specific antidote.

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None known.

# 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Carbon oxides

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

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

so.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



#### **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

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 : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal precautions : Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information,

refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

respective authorities.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-

ant

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items

employed in.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can

be pumped,

Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-

pressurization of the container.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

# 6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

#### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapors/dust.

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. Keep in properly labeled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regula-

tions.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

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

#### 8.1 Control parameters

# **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
D: 1 1	0.4500.04.0			0000/00/50
Dipropylene glycol	34590-94-8	Limit Value -	50 ppm	2000/39/EC
monomethyl ether		eight hours	308 mg/m3	
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the			
	skin, Indicative			
		Occupational	50 ppm	IE OEL
		exposure limit	308 mg/m3	
		value (8-hour	C C	
		reference period)		
	Further information: Substances which have the capacity to penetrate intact			
	skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body			
		Time weighted	10 ppm	Dow IHG
		average		
		Short term expo-	30 ppm	Dow IHG
		sure limit		

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

Substance name	End Use	Routes of expo- sure	Potential health effects	Value
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	310 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	65 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	37.2 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	15 mg/kg bw/day

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic	1.67 mg/kg
		effects	bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl	Fresh water	19 mg/l
ether		
	Sea sediment	1.9 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	190 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	4168 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	70.2 mg/kg
	Sea sediment	7.02 mg/kg
	Soil	2.74 mg/kg

#### 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 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: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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 EN 374) 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 EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

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.

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. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.
Color : yellow
Odor : Solvent
Flash point : 86.0 °C

Method: PMCC, ASTM D93

Autoignition temperature : 232 °C

Method: EC Method A15

pH : 2.45 (22.1 °C)

Method: pH Electrode

1% solution

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 25.3 mPa.s (20 °C) Method: OECD 114

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : emulsifies in water

Density : 0.9805 g/cm3 (20.0 °C)

Method: OECD 109

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not explosive

Method: EC Method A.14

Oxidizing properties : No

Method: EC Method A.21

Surface tension : 30.5 mN/m, 25 °C, EC Method A5

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

# 10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Stable under normal conditions.

# 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned. May form explosive dust-air mixture.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong acids

Strong bases

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxides

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.79 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

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

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

clopyralid (ISO):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration., The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concen-

tration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.551 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 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 3.35 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 9,510 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

Remarks : Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local red-

ness.

**Components:** 

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Result : Skin irritation

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Eye irritation

Remarks : May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal.

**Components:** 

clopyralid (ISO):

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Result : Eye irritation

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Rabbit

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Result : Corrosive

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

**Product:** 

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429 Remarks : For skin sensitization:

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

clopyralid (ISO):

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Species : human

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

Date of first issue: 15.02.2022 2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

clopyralid (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

sessment

Carcinogenicity

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., Did not cause

cancer in laboratory animals.

clopyralid (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

For similar material(s):, Did not cause cancer in laboratory

animals.

Reproductive toxicity

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., In animal studies,

did not interfere with reproduction.

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory

animals.

clopyralid (ISO):

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



#### **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

sessment Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at

greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected

during normal exposure.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory

animals.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar material(s):, In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced

significant toxicity to the parent animals.

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

tory animals.

STOT-single exposure

**Product:** 

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory system

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

clopyralid (ISO):

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Assessment May cause respiratory irritation.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Thyroid.

clopyralid (ISO):

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

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Remarks : Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or nar-

cotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

**Aspiration toxicity** 

Product:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

clopyralid (ISO):

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

#### Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

# **Endocrine disrupting properties**

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

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.

#### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 22 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: As product:

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 80.0 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive spe-

cies).

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 41.6

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: As product:

ErC50 (Lemna gibba): 27.0 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Test Type: Growth inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 221

Remarks: As product:

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0938 mg/l

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



#### **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

End point: Growth inhibition Exposure time: 14 d Remarks: As product:

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0063 mg/l

End point: Growth inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d Remarks: As product:

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms) Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Remarks: As product:

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 223

Remarks: As product:

contact LD50:  $> 250 \mu g/bee$ 

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees) Method: OECD Test Guideline 213

Remarks: As product:

oral LD50: > 129 μg/bee Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 213

Remarks: As product:

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive spe-

cies).

LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 2.01 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 3.22 mg/l

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.12 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.0

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000393 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

: 1,000

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 d

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.259 mg/l End point: Other

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC: 0.00272 mg/l Exposure time: 36 d

Species: Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 0.484 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1,000

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

: LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

End point: mortality

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).

dietary LC50: > 5,620 ppm

Exposure time: 5 d

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

Method: Other guidelines

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

dietary LC50: > 5,620 ppm

Exposure time: 5 d

Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)

Method: Other guidelines

oral LD50: > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.

End point: mortality

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

contact LD50: > 98.1 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

oral LD50: > 108 μg/bee Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

clopyralid (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 99.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

NOEC (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 102 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 99 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0089 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 30.0 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : (Bacteria): > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 10.8 mg/l

End point: Other Exposure time: 34 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

: 10

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 17 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

: LC50: > 1,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

: oral LD50: 1465 mg/kg bodyweight.

Species: Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)

dietary LC50: > 5000 mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 8 d

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 100 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: > 98.1 micrograms/bee

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensi-

tive species).

LC50 (Fish): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.1 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates

FCFO (Dephase magne (Mater flee)).

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

:

: EC50 (Algae): > 10 - 300 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

: NOEC: 0.23 mg/l

icity)

plants

Species: Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the

most sensitive species tested).

Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms

(LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensi-

tive species).

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 14.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06

mg/

Exposure time: 72 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,919 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (Crangon crangon (shrimp)): > 1,000 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (copepod Acartia tonsa): 2,070 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Method: ISO TC147/SC5/WG2

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 969

mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 4,168 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : NOEC: > 0.5 mg/l

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Exposure time: 22 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

LOEC: > 0.5 mg/l Exposure time: 22 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): > 0.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 22 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

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

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable.

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Halauxifen.

Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegra-

dability.

Biodegradation: 7.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

clopyralid (ISO):

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 5 - 10 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

ThOD : 0.71 kg/kg

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

pH: 4 - 9 Method: Stable

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Biodegradability Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 87.35 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Biodegradability Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

: 2.890 mg/g

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradability

Biodegradation: 75 % Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% minerali-

zation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Test Type: aerobic

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Exposure time: 42 d Temperature: 21.8 °C Concentration: 0.00194 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 3.76

octanol/water Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

clopyralid (ISO):

Bioaccumulation Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 1

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -2.63

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

Pow < 3).

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: 0.51 (20 °C)

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

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: < 3.44 (20 °C)

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF beoctanol/water

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

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: 1.01 octanol/water Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Koc: 5684

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

5000).

clopyralid (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

: Koc: 4.9

mental compartments

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

tween 0 and 50).

Test Type: aerobic degradation Stability in soil

> Dissipation time: 71 d Method: Estimated.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 527.3 mental compartments

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500

and 2000).

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 40000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

#### Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Distribution among environ- : Koc:

mental compartments Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be

an important fate process.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 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:** 

Halauxifen-methyl:

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)..

clopyralid (ISO):

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)..

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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)..

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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)..

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

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 Endocrine disrupting properties

**Product:** 

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

#### Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

clopyralid (ISO):

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs., compds. with 2-propanamine:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Regulation: (Update: 11/22/2010 KS 11/25/2010 LMK)

Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

#### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according

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

lations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : UN 3082
RID : UN 3082
IMDG : UN 3082
IATA : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Clopyralid)

RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Clopyralid)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Clopyralid)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Clopyralid)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

 ADR
 : 9

 RID
 : 9

 IMDG
 : 9

 IATA
 : 9

#### 14.4 Packing group

**ADR** 

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9
Tunnel restriction code : (-)

RID

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

**IMDG** 

Packing group : III Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Remarks : Stowage category A

IATA (Cargo)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



#### **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen: 964

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes

#### 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 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.

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

#### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High : Not applicable

Concern for Authorization (Article 59).

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation : Not applicable

(Annex XIV)

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de- : Not applicable

plete the ozone laver

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollu- : Not applicable

tants (recast)

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parlia: Not applicable

ment and the Council concerning the export and import

of dangerous chemicals

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the Euro- E1 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

pean Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

#### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications..

The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009. Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### **Information Source and References**

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

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage. H319 : Causes serious eye irritation. H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eve Dam. : Serious eve damage

Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

2000/39/EC : Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

IE OEL : Ireland. List of Chemical Agents and Occupational Exposure

Limit Values - Schedule 1

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
Dow IHG / STEL : Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA : Time weighted average

IE OEL / OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) : Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



#### **KORVETTO**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

2.0 2/15/2022 400000001702 Date of first issue: 15.02.2022

tration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP -Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL -International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS -Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

# Classification of the mixture:Classification procedure:Eye Irrit. 2H319Based on product data or assessmentSTOT SE 3H335Based on product data or assessmentAquatic Acute 1H400Based on product data or assessment

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Based on product data or assessment

Based on product data or assessment

Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-3488

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