SAFETY DATA SHEET

PYZERO® 10 EC Herbicide

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	2024/04/24	50001317	Date of first issue: 2024/04/24

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : PYZERO® 10 EC Herbicide

Other means of identification : Metamifop 100 g/L EC

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Can be used as herbicide only.

Restrictions on use : Use as recommended by the label.

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : FMC AG (Thailand) Ltd

Address : 159/22 Serm-Mit Tower, Unit 1404,
14th Floor, Sukhumvit 21 Road (Asoke)
Khwaeng Klongtoey Nua,Khet Wattana
Bangkok 10110
Thailand

Telephone : +662 700 9770

Telefax : +662 700 9777

E-mail address : SDS-Info@fmc.com

Emergency telephone : For leak, fire, spill or accident emergencies, call:
1 703 / 741-5970 (CHEMTREC - International)
001-800-13-203-9987 (CHEMTREC)
Toll-free: 1800014808 (CHEMTREC)

Medical emergency:
All other countries: +1 651 / 632-6793 (Collect)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5

Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 5

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irri- : Category 2A

tation

Skin sensitization	:	Sub-category 1B
Carcinogenicity	:	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3 (Central nervous system)
Aspiration hazard	:	Category 1
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	:	Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements :
H227 Combustible liquid.
H303 + H313 May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Metamifop Technical	256412-89-2	>= 2.5 -< 10
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	>= 20 -< 25
2-ethylhexyl acetate	103-09-3	>= 10 -< 20
Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate	68131-40-8	>= 10 -< 20
Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol	61827-84-7	>= 20 -< 30
acetophenone	98-86-2	>= 2.5 -< 10
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-	99734-09-5	>= 2.5 -< 10
calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate	26264-06-2	>= 3 -< 10

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Symptoms of poisoning may appear several hours later.
Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Consult a physician after significant exposure.
If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Protect unharmed eye.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Keep respiratory tract clear.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Take victim immediately to hospital.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing
Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes.
If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not spread spilled material with high-pressure water streams.

Specific hazards during fire fighting : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazardous combustion prod- : Carbon oxides

ucts		Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Fluorine compounds
Specific extinguishing methods	:	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. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments. Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Firefighters should wear protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. If it can be safely done, stop the leak. Do not touch or walk through the spilled material. Never return spills in original containers for re-use. Mark the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorized personnel. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. For disposal considerations see section 13.
Environmental precautions	:	Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapors/dust. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

Conditions for safe storage : No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Observe label precautions.
Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
acetophenone	98-86-2	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : In case of mist, spray or aerosol exposure wear suitable personal respiratory protection and protective suit.

Hand protection
Material : Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber.

Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water
Tightly fitting safety goggles
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing
Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink.
When using do not smoke.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	:	liquid
Form	:	liquid
Color	:	light brown
Odor	:	aromatic
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	6.4 - 7 Method: CIPAC MT 75
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	64 °C
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	0.96 g/cm3 (20 °C)
Bulk density	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	emulsifiable
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available

Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid extreme temperatures. Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidizing agents
		Strong acids
		Strong bases
Hazardous decomposition products	:	irritating gases

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3,659 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: No data is available on the product itself.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 2.61 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Guinea pig): > 17,400 mg/kg

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD0 (Rat, female): >= 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Remarks: no mortality

Acute dermal toxicity : LD0 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: no mortality

Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

acetophenone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 2,081 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 3,300 mg/kg

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 1,300 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Not classified

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2000 milligram per kilogram
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Product:

Assessment : Irritating to skin.
Result : Moderate skin irritation
Remarks : May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.
May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species : Rabbit
Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classification.
Based on data from similar materials

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method : Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.46
Result : No skin irritation

Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

acetophenone:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-:

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

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Result : Moderate eye irritation
Assessment : Irritating to eyes.

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species : Rabbit
Assessment : No eye irritation
Remarks : Minimal effects that do not meet the threshold for classification.
Based on data from similar materials

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

acetophenone:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	Draize Test

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product:

Assessment	:	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Result	:	The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1B.

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Result	:	May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Not a skin sensitizer.
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Test Type	:	Draize Test

Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	Slightly sensitising

acetophenone:

Test Type	:	Draize Test
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitization.

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	Not a skin sensitizer.
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Ames test Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test Result: negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: reverse mutation assay Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Bone marrow chromosome aberration. Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: reverse mutation assay Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: gene mutation test Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: in vitro DNA damage and/or repair study Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Species: Rat (male) Application Route: Oral Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Micronucleus test Species: Mouse (male and female) Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: reverse mutation assay Method: Mutagenicity (Salmonella typhimurium - reverse mutation assay) Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: reverse mutation assay Test system: Salmonella typhimurium Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

acetophenone:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: reverse mutation assay

Method: Mutagenicity (Salmonella typhimurium - reverse mutation assay)
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse (male and female)
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: No data available

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: reverse mutation assay
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: chromosome aberration assay
Species: Rat (male and female)
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 90 d
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Species : Rat, male and female
NOAEL : 4.2 - 5.2
Result : negative

Species	:	Mouse, male and female
NOAEL	:	5.6 - 7.9
Result	:	negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	12 month(s)
NOAEC	:	1.8 mg/l
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials
Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Species	:	Mouse, male and female
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	18 month(s)
Dose	:	0, 50, 200, 750 mg/kg bw/day
NOAEL	:	200 mg/kg bw/day
LOAEL	:	750 mg/kg bw/day
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	720 d
NOAEL	:	250 mg/kg body weight
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials
Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Effects on fertility	:	Species: Rat, male and female General Toxicity Parent: NOEL: 1.7 - 8.4 mg/kg bw/day Fertility: NOEL: 1.7 - 2.1 mg/kg bw/day Early Embryonic Development: NOEL: 1.7 - 2.1 mg/kg bw/day Result: negative
Effects on fetal development	:	Species: Rat General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg bw/day Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg bw/day

Result: negative

Species: Rabbit
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 90 mg/kg bw/day
Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOAEL: 90 mg/kg bw/day
Result: negative

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Dose: 0, 1231, 3845, 12308 milligram per kilogram
General Toxicity Parent: LOAEL: 12,308 mg/kg food
General Toxicity F1: NOAEL: 12,308 mg/kg food
Method: OECD Test Guideline 443
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Pre-natal
Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Dermal
Dose: 252, 840, and 2520 mg/kg bw/d
General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 2,520 mg/kg bw/day
Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 2,520 mg/kg bw/day
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 2,520 mg/kg bw/day
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Pre-natal
Species: Mouse, female
Application Route: Oral
Dose: 0, 17, 59, and 191 mg/kg bw/d
Duration of Single Treatment: 17 d
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 191 mg/kg bw/day
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 191 mg/kg bw/day
Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOAEL: 191 mg/kg bw/day
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive toxicity

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Pre-natal
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Dose: 100, 300, 1000 mg/kgbw/day
Duration of Single Treatment: 21 d
General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg bw/day
Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg bw/day
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As- : Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

sessment		ductive toxicity

acetophenone:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: one-generation reproductive toxicity Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Oral Dose: 0, 75, 225, 750 mg/kg bw/day General Toxicity Parent: NOAEL: 750 mg/kg bw/day General Toxicity F1: LOAEL: 750 mg/kg bw/day Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative Test Type: one-generation reproductive toxicity Species: Rat, female Application Route: Oral Dose: 0, 75, 225, 750 mg/kg bw/day General Toxicity Parent: LOAEL: 750 mg/kg bw/day Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Pre-natal Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Dose: 125, 300, 750mg/kgbw/day Duration of Single Treatment: 20 d General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 300 mg/kg bw/day Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 300 mg/kg bw/day Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Ingestion General Toxicity Parent: NOAEL: 400 mg/kg body weight Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: reproductive and developmental toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg body weight Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 600 mg/kg body weight Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive toxicity

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

acetophenone:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	1.7 - 2 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 days

Species	:	Mouse, male and female
NOAEL	:	7.4 - 9.8 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 days

Species	:	Dog, male and female
NOAEL	:	30 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 days

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEC	:	0.9 - 1.8 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	12 Months

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Species	:	Mouse, male and female
NOEL	:	125 mg/kg
NOAEL	:	250 mg/kg bw/day
LOAEL	:	500 mg/kg bw/day
Application Route	:	Oral - gavage
Exposure time	:	90 d
Dose	:	0, 25, 125, 250, 500mg/kg bw /
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEC	:	120 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time	:	90 d
Dose	:	0, 15, 40 and 120 ppm
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Species	:	Rat, male
NOAEL	:	100 mg/kg bw/day
LOAEL	:	300 mg/kg bw/day
Application Route	:	Oral - gavage
Exposure time	:	90 d
Dose	:	0, 100, 300, 1000 mg/kgbw/day
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

Species	:	Rat, female
NOAEL	:	300 mg/kg bw/day
LOAEL	:	1000 mg/kg bw/day
Application Route	:	Oral - gavage
Exposure time	:	90 d
Dose	:	0, 100, 300, 1000 mg/kgbw/day
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

acetophenone:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	250 mg/kg bw/day
LOAEL	:	500 mg/kg bw/day
Application Route	:	Oral - gavage
Exposure time	:	90 d
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	85 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	145 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	9 Months
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rat, male
LOAEL	:	286 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	15 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	100 mg/kg bw/day
LOAEL	:	200 mg/kg bw/day
Application Route	:	Oral - gavage
Exposure time	:	28 - 54 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 422
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Skin contact : Symptoms: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects.
Solvents may degrease the skin.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Remarks : Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.185 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.288 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1000 parts per million
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): >100
		LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 1,043.3 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Toxicity to fish	:	LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 - 3 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.89 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	LL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 677.9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: Growth inhibition

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.27 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 22.9 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 21.9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
		NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 10.3 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.53 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 5.66 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.03 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	EC10 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.87 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d Method: QSAR
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.2 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: QSAR
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): 824 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: DIN 38412 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC20 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

acetophenone:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 162 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 528 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 24.8 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 40 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): 21 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: No data available

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 65.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.65 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.18 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): 500 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to soil dwelling or- : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 1,000 mg/kg

ganisms		Exposure time: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 207
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): 1,356 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 223

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 58.6 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Biodegradability	:	Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Linear secondary alcohol C11-15-ethoxylate:

Biodegradability	:	Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 65 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol:

Biodegradability	:	Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted Result: Biodegradable Biodegradation: 60 - 70 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

acetophenone:

Biodegradability	:	Inoculum: activated sludge Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 64.7 % Exposure time: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 8 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Metamifop Technical:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5.45 (20 °C)
pH: 7

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: The product/substance has a potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.72
Method: QSAR

2-ethylhexyl acetate:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 202.4
Method: QSAR

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4.2 (25 °C)

acetophenone:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.47
Method: QSAR

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.65

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No data available

calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 70.79
Method: QSAR

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4.77 (25 °C)

Mobility in soil

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Moderately volatile.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of as unused product.
Do not re-use empty containers.
Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Metamifop, Aromatic hydrocarbons)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Metamifop, Aromatic hydrocarbons)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passen-	:	964

ger aircraft)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Metamifop, Aromatic hydrocarbons)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Hazardous Substance Act	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: nonionic surfactants (Number on list 1; Number on list 18)
Emergency Decree on Controlling the Use of Volatile Substances	:	Not applicable

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

TCSI	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
TSCA	:	Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.
AICS	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
DSL	:	This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL. (R)-2-[4-(6-CHLORO-1,3-BENZOXAZOL-2-YLOXY)PHENOXY]-2′-FLUORO-N-METHYLPROPIONANILIDE Propoxylated and ethoxylated octanol
ENCS	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
ISHL	:	Not in compliance with the inventory

KECI	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
PICCS	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
IECSC	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
NZIoC	:	Not in compliance with the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	:	2024/04/24
Date format	:	yyyy/mm/dd

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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