according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



# **EXTINGUISH XL HERBICIDE**

Version

Revision Date:

SDS Number:

Date of last issue: -

1.0 03/11/2024 800080101785

Date of first issue: 03/11/2024

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 Canada and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name

EXTINGUISH XL HERBICIDE

Other means of identification:

No data available

### Manufacturer or supplier's details

### **COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Manufacturer/importer

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY

SUITE 240, 115 QUARRY PARK RD. SE

CALGARY AB, T2C 5G9

**CANADA** 

**Customer Information** 

Number

: 800-667-3852

E-mail address : solutions@corteva.com

**Emergency telephone** 

number

: Corteva Canada Solutions: 1-800-667-3852

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable liquids :

: Category 4

Serious eye damage

: Category 1

Skin sensitisation

Sub-category 1B

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H227 Combustible liquid.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking. P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.

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P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

#### Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

#### Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Disposal:

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

#### Other hazards

None known.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

### Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	2,4-D 2- ethylhexyl ester	1928-43-4	42.69
Cloquintocet-mexyl	Cloquintocet- mexyl	99607-70-2	0.57
florasulam (ISO)	florasulam (ISO)	145701-23-1	0.57
Halauxifen-methyl	Halauxifen-me- thyl	943831-98-9	0.59
2-methylpentane-2,4-diol	2-methylpen- tane-2,4-diol	107-41-5	>= 20 - < 25 *
propylene carbonate	propylene car- bonate	108-32-7	>= 10 - < 20 *
Solvent naphtha (petro- leum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspeci- fied	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un- specified	64742-94-5	>= 3 - < 10 *
Fatty alcohol ethox- ylate	Fatty alcohol ethoxylate	68002-96-0	>= 1 - < 3 *
2,4-D (ISO)	2,4-D (ISO)	94-75-7	>= 0.1 - < 0.3 *

Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

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**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES** 

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

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

In case of eye contact Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at

least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consul-

tation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately

available.

If swallowed Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treat-

> ment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison

control center or doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

None known.

Protection of first-aiders

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

No specific antidote. Notes to physician

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

**SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES** 

Suitable extinguishing media Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing me-

dia

None known.

Specific hazards during fire-

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

fighting Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

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

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

Hydrogen chloride gas

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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

Evacuate area.

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Further information Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

Use personal protective equipment.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES** 

Personal precautions, protec- : tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

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

**Environmental precautions** Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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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 can-

not be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and 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).

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

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

cation area.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information,

refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.

Keep in properly labelled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

# SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION Components with workplace control parameters

	-			
Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of ex-	ters / Permissible	
		posure)	concentration	
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	1928-43-4		10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		TWA	10 mg/m3	CA BC OEL
		STEL	20 mg/m3	CA BC OEL
2-methylpentane-2,4-diol	107-41-5	STEL (Aero-	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		sol)		
		TLV-C (Va-	25 ppm	Dow IHG
		pour)		
		(c)	25 ppm	CA AB OEL
			121 mg/m3	
		С	25 ppm	CA QC OEL
			121 mg/m3	

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			1	T 1
		TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
		(Vapour)		
		STEL	50 ppm	ACGIH
		(Vapour)		
		STEL	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		(Inhalable		
		fraction, Aer-		
		osol only)		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	TWA	100 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		STEL	300 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
			(total hydrocarbon	
			vapor)	
		TWA	200 mg/m3	ACGIH
			(total hydrocarbon	
			vapor)	
2,4-D (ISO)	94-75-7	TWA	10 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	10 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	10 mg/m3	CA BC OEL
		STEL	20 mg/m3	CA BC OEL
		TWA	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		(Inhalable		
		particulate		
		matter)		

**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

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, in dusty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator.

Hand protection Remarks

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes) is recommended When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes) is recommended. Specific properties of gloves such as length, thickness and material barrier shall be adapted to the specific product nature and task. For manufacturing processes refer to site local occupational health guidance and procedures, for farmer use refer to

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labels and/or gloves manufacturer's, supplier's recommenda-

tions.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

Skin and body protection : No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing

should be needed.

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron,

or full-body suit will depend on the task.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES** 

Appearance : liquid

Colour : yellow

Odour : Mild aromatic

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 3.3

Concentration: 1 %
Method: CIPAC MT 75.3

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : 84 °C

Method: EC Method A9, closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable to liquids

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : 1.06

Method: EC Method A3

Density : 1.06 g/mL

Bulk density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : 341 °C

Method: EC Method A15

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Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 33 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: OECD 114

14 mPa.s (40 °C) Method: OECD 114

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Method: EC Method A.14

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Method: EC Method A.21

Surface tension : 30.5 mN/m, 20 °C, EC Method A5

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY** 

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned.

None known.
Conditions to avoid : None known.

Incompatible materials :

Hazardous decomposition products

: None.

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

Hydrogen chloride gas

# **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Acute toxicity** 

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,500 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.28 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 436

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 896 mg/kg

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

posure to vapor.

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to

mist.

For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects:

Relevant data not available.

LC50 (Rat): > 5.39 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

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): > 5.42 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity florasulam (ISO):

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

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 6,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.0 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,600 - 4,700 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory

irritation.

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No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmos-

phere.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 13,200 mg/kg

propylene carbonate:

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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

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

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.688 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s): Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): estimated > 0.25 - 0.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

2,4-D (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 639 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 1.79 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

**Components:** 

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Result : Skin irritation

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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propylene carbonate:

Result : No skin irritation

2,4-D (ISO):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Result : Corrosive

Method : OECD Test Guideline 437

**Components:** 

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Result : Eye irritation

propylene carbonate:

Result : Eye irritation

2,4-D (ISO):

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Test Type : Local lymph node assay

Species : Mouse

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Assessment : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Remarks : Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

florasulam (ISO):

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

pigs.

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Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small

proportion of individuals.

Remarks For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

propylene carbonate:

Does not cause skin sensitisation. Assessment

Remarks Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Remarks For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

Remarks For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

2,4-D (ISO):

**Species** Guinea pig

Result May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

florasulam (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sessment

propylene carbonate:

Germ cell mutagenicity - As- :

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sessment

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

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

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

2,4-D (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity - As-

sessment

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

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### Carcinogenicity

### **Components:**

#### 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

### Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

#### florasulam (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

propylene carbonate:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

2,4-D (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

There is no evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animal toxicity studies. While some epidemiological studies report a positive association between 2,4-D exposure and cancer, a weight of evidence analysis of the epidemiology data across studies reveals no indication that 2,4-D causes cancer in humans.

### Reproductive toxicity **Components:**

#### 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests., There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

florasulam (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

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.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals., In animal studies, did not interfere with

fertility.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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propylene carbonate:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

tory animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For similar material(s):, Did not cause birth defects or any

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

2,4-D (ISO):

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.

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

animals.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Components:** 

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

propylene carbonate:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

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

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

2,4-D (ISO):

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

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

pated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

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Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

gans: Liver. Kidney. Thymus. Thyroid. Bladder.

Bone marrow.

florasulam (ISO):

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

gans: Kidney.

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Thyroid.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

gans: Kidney.

propylene carbonate:

Remarks : Repeated skin application to laboratory animals did not pro-

duce systemic toxicity.

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

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

2,4-D (ISO):

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

gans: Liver. Kidney.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Muscles.

Observations in animals include:

Gastrointestinal irritation.

Vomiting.

**Aspiration toxicity** 

**Product:** 

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

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

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

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



### **EXTINGUISH XL HERBICIDE**

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#### florasulam (ISO):

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

#### Halauxifen-methyl:

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

#### 2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

#### propylene carbonate:

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

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

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

#### 2,4-D (ISO):

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

# **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

: LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 615.2 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee

Exposure time: 24 h

End point: Acute contact toxicity Method: OECD Test Guideline 214

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 200 µg/bee

Exposure time: 24 h

End point: Acute contact toxicity Method: OECD Test Guideline 214

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 216.4 µg/bee

Exposure time: 24 h

End point: Acute oral toxicity Method: OECD Test Guideline 213

LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 216.4 µg/bee

Exposure time: 28 h

End point: Acute oral toxicity Method: OECD Test Guideline 213

LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 223

#### **Components:**

### 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an

acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most

sensitive species tested).

LC50 (tidewater silverside (Menidia beryllina)): > 1.9 mg/l

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.23 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 5 d Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.015 mg/l

End point: weight Exposure time: 21 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically

non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): 663 mg/kg

bodyweight.

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

mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 5 d

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

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

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.97 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: Method Not Specified.

Remarks: As the ester active substance.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EbC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): 0.63 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

EbC50 (Lemna minor (duckweed)): > 0.42 mg/l

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



# **EXTINGUISH XL HERBICIDE**

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> End point: Biomass Exposure time: 14 d

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2000 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5200

mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 8 d

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Exposure time: 48 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

florasulam (ISO):

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

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 < 0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive

species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 292 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):

0.00894 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): > 0.305 mg/l

End point: Growth inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

100

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 119 mg/l

End point: mortality

Exposure time: 28 d

Test Type: flow-through test

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 2.9 mg/l

End point: Other Exposure time: 33 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 38.90 mg/l

End point: growth
Exposure time: 21 d
Test Type: semi-static test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia

magna (Water flea)): 50.2 mg/l

End point: growth Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: semi-static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

toxicity)

city)

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,320 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically

non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50 (Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail)): 1047 mg/kg

bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,000

ppm

100

Exposure time: 8 d

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

an acute basis (LC50/EC50 < 0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive

species).

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

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

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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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-

city

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

1,000

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.259 mg/l

End point: Other

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)):

0.00272 mg/l

Exposure time: 36 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.484 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: semi-static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 1,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality

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 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620

ppm

1,000

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,620

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2250

mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 98.1 µg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 108 μg/bee

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



# **EXTINGUISH XL HERBICIDE**

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

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**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

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

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

the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9,450 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3,200 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 429 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): > 5,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h Method: hUCC

propylene carbonate:

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

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

the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 1,000 mg/l

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (alga Scenedesmus sp.): > 900 mg/l

End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 800 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min Method: OECD 209 Test

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

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s):

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensi-

tive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate: **Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life.

2.4-D (ISO):

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 133 - 320

mq/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): 8.4 - 70.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 25 - 262 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (stonefly Pteronarcys californica): 1.6 - 15 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 24.2

Exposure time: 96 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.58 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.373 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0305 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 63.4 mg/l

End point: growth Exposure time: 32 d

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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LOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 100.9 mg/l

End point: growth Exposure time: 32 d

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Pimephales

promelas (fathead minnow)): 80 mg/l

End point: growth Exposure time: 32 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 46.2 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 0.0616 mg/cm2

Exposure time: 48 d

NOEC (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 50.0 mg/kg

Exposure time: 56 d End point: Other

Method: Other guidelines

GLP: yes

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5620

mg/kg diet.

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 500 mg/kg

bodyweight.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 94 micrograms/bee

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions

is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%). Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the

presence of oxygen).

Result: Not biodegradable Biodegradation: 77 % Exposure time: 29 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

0.84 %

Incubation time: 5 d

0.92 %

Incubation time: 10 d

1.32 %

Incubation time: 20 d

florasulam (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in

the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready bi-

odegradability.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Biodegradation: 2 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

: 0.012 kg/kg

Incubation time: 5 d

ThOD : 0.85 kg/kg

Stability in water : Degradation half life: > 30 d

Photodegradation : Rate constant: 7.04E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

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 biodegrada-

bility.

Biodegradation: 7.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

2 %

Incubation time: 5 d

29 %

Incubation time: 10 d

48 %

Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 2.30 kg/kg

propylene carbonate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

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).

Biodegradation: 94 % Exposure time: 28 d

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 97 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD : 1.25 kg/kg

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 3.79E-12 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

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

Biodegradability : Result: Not rapidly biodegradable

Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegrada-

bility).

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

2,4-D (ISO):

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

65 %

Incubation time: 5 d

66 %

Incubation time: 10 d

85 %

Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

1.09 kg/kg

Stability in water : Degradation half life (half-life): 2 - 4 d pH: 5

Photodegradation

Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10

pH: 7

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 0.83 (25 °C)

. Method: Measured

Metriod. Measured

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

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

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 122 - 621

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 5.2 (25 °C)

pH: 7

florasulam (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8

Exposure time: 28 d Temperature: 13 °C Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: -1.22

pH: 7.0

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

Pow < 3).

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Exposure time: 42 d Temperature: 21.8 °C

Concentration: 0.00194 mg/l

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

: log Pow: 3.76

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Bioaccumulation .

: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3

Method: Calculated.

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

log Pow: 0.58

Method: Estimated.

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

Pow < 3).

propylene carbonate:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

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

Pow < 3).

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

50).

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

portant fate process.

log Pow: -0.41 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

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

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow

between 5 and 7).

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

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according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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2,4-D (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10

Exposure time: 3 d

Partition coefficient: n-oc-

tanol/water

: log Pow: -0.83

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

Pow < 3).

Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Distribution among environmental compartments Remarks: Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not

possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil.

For the degradation product: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Cloquintocet-mexyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments Koc: 38070

Method: Estimated.

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

5000).

florasulam (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 4 - 54

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

tween 0 and 50).

Stability in soil : Dissipation time: 0.7 - 4.5 d

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 5684

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

5000).

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Distribution among environmental compartments Koc: 1

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

propylene carbonate:

Distribution among environmental compartments Koc: 15

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

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

portant fate process.

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

Distribution among environmental compartments Remarks: No relevant data found.

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



# **EXTINGUISH XL HERBICIDE**

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2,4-D (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Koc: 5 - 212

Method: Measured

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

tween 0 and 50).

Stability in soil : Test Type: Photolysis

Dissipation time: 68 d Method: Estimated.

Test Type: aerobic degradation Dissipation time: 1.7 - 4 d Method: Measured

Test Type: anaerobic degradation

Dissipation time: 66.2 d Method: Measured

Other adverse effects

**Components:** 

2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Cloquintocet-mexyl:** 

Results of PBT and vPvB as-

sessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

florasulam (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Halauxifen-methyl:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

2-methylpentane-2,4-diol:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

This substance is not considered to be very persistent and

very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

propylene carbonate:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate:

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

2,4-D (ISO):

Results of PBT and vPvB as- :

sessment

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).

voly porolotorit and voly bloadournalating (vi vb).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Disposal methods

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

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

lations.

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

ble regional, national and local laws.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Halauxifen-methyl, 2,4-D Ester)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Environmentally hazardous : Yes

**IATA-DGR** 

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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UN/ID No. : UN 3082

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

(Halauxifen-methyl, 2,4-D Ester)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 964

ger aircraft)

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

964

(Halauxifen-methyl, 2,4-D Ester)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Marine pollutant : yes(Halauxifen-methyl, 2,4-D Ester)

Remarks : Stowage category A

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

# **National Regulations**

**TDG** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Halauxifen-methyl, 2,4-D Ester)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
ERG Code : 171

Marine pollutant : yes(Halauxifen-methyl, 2,4-D Ester)

### **Further information**

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

For Canadian Ground transportation TDG Exemption: 1.45.1 Marine Pollutants (Part 3, Documentation, and Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, do not apply if they are in transport solely on land by road vehicle or railway vehicle).

#### 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.

### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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DSL : This product contains components that are not listed on the

Canadian DSL nor NDSL.

Pest Control Products Act ( PCPA ) Registration Number : 35112

Read the PCPA label, authorized under the Pest Control Products Act, prior to using or handling this pest control product.

This chemical is a pest control product registered by Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency and is subject to certain labelling requirements under the Pest Control Products Act (PCPA). There are Canada-specific environmental requirements for handling, use, and disposal of this pest control product that are indicated on the label. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for GHS-consistent safety data sheets. Following is the hazard information required on the pest control products label:

PCPA Label Hazard Communications:

Read the label and booklet before using. Keep out of reach of children.

DANGER CORROSIVE TO EYES POTENTIAL SKIN SENSITIZER

This product is toxic to: Aquatic organisms Non-target terrestrial plants Birds Small wild mammals

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Information Source and References

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

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

CA AB OEL : Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table

2: OEL)

CA BC OEL : Canada. British Columbia OEL

CA QC OEL : Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and

safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for

airborne contaminants

Corteva OEL : Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit
Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

CA AB OEL / TWA : 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / (c) : ceiling occupational exposure limit
CA BC OEL / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
CA BC OEL / STEL : short-term exposure limit

CA QC OEL / TWAEV : Time-weighted average exposure value

CA QC OEL / C : Ceiling

Corteva OEL / STEL : Short term exposure limit
Corteva OEL / TWA : Time weighted average
Dow IHG / STEL : Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TLV-C : Ceiling Limit Value

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response;

EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response;

GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IATA - International Air

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; 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; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations.

Revision Date : 03/11/2024 Date format : mm/dd/yyyy

Product code: A6F-2-17

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

**CA / 6N**