

Product name: UPTAKE® Spraying Oil**Issue Date:** 06.09.2024

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD 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 Australia and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: UPTAKE® Spraying Oil**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use****Identified uses:** End use adjuvant**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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

Customer Information Number:

1800-700-096

aucustomerservice@corteva.com

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

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute oral toxicity - Category 4

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage/irritation – Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

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

Hazard statements

Harmful if swallowed.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Read label before use.
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/ eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Specific treatment – see Section 4: First Aid instructions, on this SDS.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Collect spillage.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified	64742-55-8	66.0%
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	68131-39-5	10.0 - 20.0 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	64742-94-5	3 - 10 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.3 - 1 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: None known. Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: 2X

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Evacuate area. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this SDS.

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

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. 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 pressurisation 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 information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original, properly labelled container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified	ACGIH AU OEL	TWA Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m ³
		TWA Mist	5 mg/m ³
Alkylphenol alkoxylate	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m ³
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified	Corteva OEL	TWA	100 mg/m ³
	Corteva OEL	STEL	300 mg/m ³
	ACGIH	TWA Total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m ³

Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm SKIN
	AU OEL	TWA	52 mg/m3 10 ppm
	AU OEL	STEL	79 mg/m3 15 ppm
Further information: Category 2 (Carc. 2) Suspected human carcinogen			

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

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use 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.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

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

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, 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, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

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

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

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

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

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.

AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.

AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Yellow
Odour	Aromatic
Odour Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.2 10% CIPAC MT 75.2
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 180 °C Literature
Flash point - closed cup	93 °C Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapour Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Water solubility	Emulsion
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Liquid Density	0.880 g/cm ³ at 20 °C Digital density meter
Molecular weight	No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers.

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The mixture has no acute oral toxicity.
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.58 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

- Acute oral toxicity : Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.
May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhoea.
For similar material(s): LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : Vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Excessive exposure to mineral oil mist may cause lung injury (lipoid pneumonia).
Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

For similar material(s): LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/L
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity.
- Acute dermal toxicity : Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
For similar material(s): LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

- Acute oral toxicity : Low toxicity if swallowed.
Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.
- LD50 (Rat): 1,200 mg/kg
- Acute dermal toxicity : Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
- LD50 (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg

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

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 11.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 6 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance has no acute dermal toxicity

Naphthalene:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
- Lethal Dose (Humans): 5 - 15 grams
Method: Estimated.
Excessive exposure may cause haemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.
Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused haemolytic anaemia.
Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in animals.
In humans, symptoms may include: Confusion. Lethargy. Muscle spasms or twitches. Convulsions. Coma.
- Acute inhalation toxicity : Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.
Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Headache. Confusion. Sweating. Nausea and/or vomiting.
- LC50 (Rat): > 0.41 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Symptoms: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.
Assessment: The substance has no acute inhalation toxicity.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg

Human case reports suggest Naphthalene may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts, especially in children.

LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Mild skin irritation

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Result : No skin irritation

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Mild eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Result : No eye irritation

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Remarks : For similar material(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

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

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Naphthalene:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Remarks : Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Chronic toxicity**Germ cell mutagenicity****Components:****Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:**

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

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

Naphthalene:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity**Product:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Components:**Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity., IARC has classified untreated and mildly-treated mineral oils as Group 1 (sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in humans)

and highly refined oils as Group 3 (not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity). Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Naphthalene:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

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

Typical for this family of materials. Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects in laboratory animals.

naphthalene:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

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:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

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

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Target Organs : Nervous system
Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Naphthalene:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure.**Product:**

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity**Components:****Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:**

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Thymus. Spleen. Excessive repeated exposure to mineral oil mist may produce lung injury.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

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

Remarks : Excessive exposure to solvent(s) may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Naphthalene:

Remarks : Observations in animals include: Respiratory effects. Excessive exposure may cause haemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust. Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused haemolytic anaemia.

Aspiration toxicity**Product:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:**Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

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.

Naphthalene:

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity**Components:****Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:**

Toxicity to fish	:	Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
		LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	For similar material(s): EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 - 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish	:	Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
		LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 2.7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.4 - 0.75 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Algae): < 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

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

Toxicity to fish : Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3 - 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Based on information for a similar material: Dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 6,500 ppm
Exposure time: 5 d

Based on information for a similar material: Oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,250 mg/kg

Naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.11 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: Growth rate inhibition

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Other): 0.37 mg/l
End point: mortality

Exposure time: 40 d
Test Type: flow-through

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

Ecotoxicology Assessment

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Biodegradability : Readily biodegradable
Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 82 %
Exposure time: 24 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0 %
Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) : 1.45 - 3.01 kg/kg

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Readily biodegradable.
Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

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

Biodegradability : Not readily biodegradable.
Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 39 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Naphthalene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD > 40%).

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 57.0 %
Incubation time: 5 d

71.0 %
Incubation time: 10 d

71.0 %
Incubation time: 20 d

ThOD : 3.0 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitiser: OH radicals
Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm³
Rate constant: 2.16E-11 cm³/s
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3,000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.9 - 6.1
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3,000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Naphthalene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.3
Method: Measured
Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3,000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Mobility in soil

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5,000).
Koc: > 5,000
Method: Estimated

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Distribution among environmental compartments : No relevant data found.

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

Distribution among environmental compartments : No relevant data found.

Naphthalene:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 240 – 1,300
Method: Measured
Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Other adverse effects

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Base oil — unspecified:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : 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 assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Naphthalene:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on

characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Alkylphenol alkoxylate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic)
Class	:	9
Subsidiary risk	:	Not applicable
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Alkylphenol alkoxylate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic)
Class	:	9
Subsidiary risk	:	Not applicable
Packing group	:	
Labels	:	
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	Not applicable

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Alkylphenol alkoxylate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic) Marine pollutant.
Class	:	9
Subsidiary risk	:	Not applicable
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	
Marine pollutant	:	Yes

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

ADG

UN number	:	3082
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Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,
N.O.S (Alkylphenol alkoxylate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum),
heavy aromatic)
Class : 9
Subsidiary risk : Not applicable
Packing group : III
Labels :

Hazchem Code: 2X

Further information:

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

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: S5

APVMA Approval Number: 41255

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 101195427 / A143 / Issue Date: 06.09.2024 / Replaces: 05.02.2024

DAS Code: GF-303

Sections amended: 14

Legend

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AU OEL	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships;

n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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.

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