

ELEVATE™ 360 SC

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
0.0	30.05.2023	800080005079	Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

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 South Africa and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name

: ELEVATE™ 360 SC

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub-	:	Intermediate
stance/Mixture		

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION Manufacturer/importer Corteva Agriscience RSA Proprietary Limited Block A, 2nd Floor, Lakefield Office Park, 272 West Avenue Centurion, Gauteng, 1063 SOUTH AFRICA

Customer Information	:	+27 (0) 12 683 5700
Number		
E-mail address	:	SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-Hour Local Emergency Contact: +27 82 895 0621 24-Hour Emergency Contact: +32 3 575 55 55

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin sensitisation, Category 1 Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility. H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

2.2 Label elements

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ersion 0	Revision Date: 30.05.2023	SDS Number: 800080005079	Date of last issue: - Date of first issue: 30.05.2023
Hazaı	rd pictograms		! *
Signa	l word	: Warning	\mathbf{v}
Hazaı	rd statements	H361f Suspe	ause an allergic skin reaction. cted of damaging fertility. oxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	lemental Hazard ments	: EUH401 ronment, comp	To avoid risks to human health and the envi- ly with the instructions for use.
Preca	utionary statements	read and unde	protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protective
		Response: P302 + P352 P308 + P313 attention. P391 Collect	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
		Disposal: P501 Dispos plicable regula	e of contents/container in accordance with ap-

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one

2.3 Other hazards

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
	Registration number		
Methoxyfenozide	161050-58-4	Aquatic Acute 1;	27,79
		H400	
		Aquatic Chronic 1;	



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ersion)	Revision Date: 30.05.2023	SDS Num 80008000		Date of last issue: - Date of first issue: 30.05.2023
L				H410
	etoram J & L (CAS# 18 87166-15-0)	37166-40- 9	35545-74-7	Skin Sens. 1B; 4,86 H317 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1.000
	thalenesulfonic acid, f ammonium salt copol		069-80-1	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 >= 3 - <
1,2-b	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-or	2	634-33-5 20-120-9 13-088-00-6	Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 M-Factor (Acute
2-met	thylisothiazol-3(2H)-or	2	682-20-4 120-239-6 113-326-00-9	aquatic toxicity): 1 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 2; H330 0,025 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



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Prote	ction of first-aiders	and use the re sistant gloves If potential for	onders should pay attention to self-protection ecommended protective clothing (chemical re- , splash protection). exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific ective equipment.
lf inha	aled	emergency re ration; if by me	to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an sponder or ambulance, then give artificial respi- outh to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket Il a poison control center or doctor for treatment
In ca	se of skin contact	plenty of wate or doctor for ti Wash clothing	minated clothing. Wash skin with soap and r for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center reatment advice. before reuse. Shoes and other leather items be decontaminated should be disposed of
In cas	se of eye contact	20 minutes. R minutes, then center or doct	en and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15- emove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control or for treatment advice. gency eye wash facility should be available in
lf swa	allowed	: No emergenc	y medical treatment necessary.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product con- tainer or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire- fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water
		courses.



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	Hazardo ucts	ous combustion prod-	:	Nitrogen oxides (N Carbon oxides	NOx)
	5.3 Advice for firefighters Special protective equipment for firefighters		:	In the event of fire Use personal prot	e, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. ective equipment.
	Specific extinguishing meth- ods		:	so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing cumstances and t Use water spray to Collect contamina must not be disch Fire residues and	ged containers from fire area if it is safe to do measures that are appropriate to local cir- he surrounding environment. o cool unopened containers. ted fire extinguishing water separately. This arged into drains. contaminated fire extinguishing water must accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Use personal protective equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
6.2 Environmental precautions		
Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers,underwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	 Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb- ant.
	Local or national regulations may apply to releases and dis- posal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.
	For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate contain- ment 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-





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		Keep in suitable Wipe up with al Soak up with in acid binder, uni	of the container. e, closed containers for disposal. bsorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). ert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, iversal binder, sawdust). s, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-
6.4 Refere	ence to other section	S	
SECTION	N 7: Handling and s	torage	

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

	Advice on safe handling	:	Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used. Do not breathe vapours/dust. Do not smoke.
			Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
			Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap- plication area. Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
7.2	Conditions for safe storage, i	incl	
	Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Store in a closed container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leak- age. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
	Advice on common storage	:	Strong oxidizing agents
	Packaging material	:	Unsuitable material: None known.
7.3	Specific end use(s)		
	Spacific usa(s)		Plant protection products subject to Pegulation (EC) No.



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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health ef- fects	Value			
Propylene glycol	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic ef- fects				
	Remarks:No data available						
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic ef- fects				
	Remarks:No da	ata available					
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute local effects				
	Remarks:No da	ata available					
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects				
	Remarks:No da	ata available					
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects				
	Remarks:No da	ata available					
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	168 mg/m3			
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local ef- fects				
	Remarks:No data available						
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	10 mg/m3			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic ef- fects				
	Remarks:No data available						
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic ef- fects				
	Remarks:No da						
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute local effects				
	Remarks:No da						
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects				
	Remarks:No da		· · · · ·				
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects				
	Remarks:No da	ata available		•			
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m3			
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local ef- fects				
	Remarks:No da	ata available					
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	10 mg/m3			

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Propylene glycol	Fresh water	260 mg/l
	Marine water	26 mg/l



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Intermittent use/release	183 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	20000 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	572 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	57,2 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	50 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Remarks:Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro- organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protec- tion class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes ac- cording to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove pro- vides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer lami- nate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant work- place factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reac- tions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.Skin and body protection:Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron,	Eye/face protection	:	Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.
		:	EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro- organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protec- tion class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes ac- cording to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove pro- vides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer lami- nate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thickness of less than 0.35 mm any offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant work- place factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reac- tions to glove materials, as well as the instruc- tions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.



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Respi	iratory protection	: Respiratory pro tial to exceed t there are no ap lines, wear res as respiratory i or where indica For most condi	t will depend on the task. betection should be worn when there is a poten- he exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If oplicable exposure limit requirements or guide- piratory protection when adverse effects, such rritation or discomfort have been experienced, ated by your risk assessment process. tions no respiratory protection should be need- f discomfort is experienced, use an approved spirator.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Colour Odour Odour Threshold	:	Liquid. white musty No data available
рН	:	8,16 (22,5 °C)
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 100 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
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	:	No data available
Density	:	1,0733 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies) Water solubility Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available No data available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available



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Explo	sive properties	:	No	
Oxidi	zing properties	:	No significant	increase (>5C) in temperature.
9.2 Other	information			
Self-ię	gnition	:	No data availa	able
SECTION	10: Stability and	reactiv	ity	
10.1 Reac	tivity			
Not c	lassified as a reactivit	y hazar	d.	
	nical stability			
	ecomposition if stored e under normal condit		plied as directe	ed.
10.3 Poss	ibility of hazardous	reactio	ns	
Hazar	rdous reactions	:		recommended storage conditions. b be specially mentioned.
10.4 Cond	litions to avoid			
Cond	itions to avoid	:	None known.	
10.5 Incor	npatible materials			
	rials to avoid	:	Strong acids Strong bases	
	rdous decompositio on oxides	n prod	ucts	
SECTION	N 11: Toxicological	inform	nation	
11.1 Infor	mation on toxicolog	ical effe	ects	
	e toxicity			
Prod	uct:			
	oral toxicity		Method: OECI Symptoms: No	nale): > 5.000 mg/kg D Test Guideline 423 D deaths occurred at this concentration. The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox
Acute	inhalation toxicity		Exposure time Test atmosphe	



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				deaths occurred at this concentration. he substance or mixture has no acute inhala
Acute	dermal toxicity	:	Method: OECD Symptoms: No	e and female): > 5.000 mg/kg Test Guideline 402 deaths occurred at this concentration. he substance or mixture has no acute derma
<u>Comp</u>	oonents:			
Metho	oxyfenozide:			
Acute	oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5	.000 mg/kg
Acute	inhalation toxicity	:	tion toxicity	4 h
Acute	dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5	5.000 mg/kg
Cuine		40740		45.0\.
-	etoram J & L (CAS# ·			-15-0): ale): > 5.000 mg/kg
Acute	-	:	LD50 (Rat, fem	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h
Acute Acute	oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, fem LC50 (Rat, mal Exposure time: Test atmospher	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h
Acute Acute Acute	oral toxicity inhalation toxicity dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, fem LC50 (Rat, mal Exposure time: Test atmospher	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist
Acute Acute Acute 1,2-be	oral toxicity inhalation toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, fem LC50 (Rat, mal Exposure time: Test atmospher	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist e and female): > 5.000 mg/kg
Acute Acute Acute 1,2-be Acute	oral toxicity inhalation toxicity dermal toxicity enzisothiazol-3(2H)-4	: : : : :	LD50 (Rat, fem LC50 (Rat, mal Exposure time: Test atmospher LD50 (Rat, mal LD50 (Rat): 67 LC50 (Rat): 0,2 Exposure time: Test atmospher	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist e and female): > 5.000 mg/kg 5,3 mg/kg 5 mg/l 4 h
Acute Acute Acute Acute Acute	oral toxicity inhalation toxicity dermal toxicity enzisothiazol-3(2H)-e oral toxicity	: : : :	LD50 (Rat, fem LC50 (Rat, mal Exposure time: Test atmospher LD50 (Rat, mal LD50 (Rat): 67 LC50 (Rat): 0,2 Exposure time: Test atmospher Assessment: T	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist e and female): > 5.000 mg/kg 5,3 mg/kg 5 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist he substance or mixture has no acute inhala
Acute Acute Acute Acute Acute Acute	oral toxicity inhalation toxicity dermal toxicity enzisothiazol-3(2H)- oral toxicity inhalation toxicity dermal toxicity	: one: :	LD50 (Rat, fem LC50 (Rat, mal Exposure time: Test atmospher LD50 (Rat, mal LD50 (Rat): 675 LC50 (Rat): 0,2 Exposure time: Test atmospher Assessment: Th tion toxicity	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist e and female): > 5.000 mg/kg 5,3 mg/kg 5 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist he substance or mixture has no acute inhala
Acute Acute Acute Acute Acute Acute Acute	oral toxicity inhalation toxicity dermal toxicity enzisothiazol-3(2H)- oral toxicity inhalation toxicity	: one: :	LD50 (Rat, fem LC50 (Rat, mal Exposure time: Test atmosphere LD50 (Rat, mal LD50 (Rat): 675 LC50 (Rat): 0,2 Exposure time: Test atmosphere Assessment: The tion toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): LD50 (Rat, fem	ale): > 5.000 mg/kg e and female): > 5,50 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist e and female): > 5.000 mg/kg 5,3 mg/kg 5 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist he substance or mixture has no acute inhala > 5.000 mg/kg



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			Acute toxicity e Method: Calcu	stimate: 183 mg/kg ation method
Acute	e inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 0, Exposure time Test atmosphe	4 h
			Acute toxicity e Test atmosphe Method: Calcu	
Acute	e dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 24 Method: OECE	2 mg/kg) Test Guideline 402
			Acute toxicity e Method: Calcu	estimate: 242 mg/kg lation method
Skin	corrosion/irritation			
Prod	uct:			
Spec Meth Resu	od	:	Rabbit OECD Test Gu No skin irritatio	-
Com	ponents:			
Meth	oxyfenozide:			
Spec Resu		:	Rabbit No skin irritatic	n
Spine	etoram J & L (CAS# 1	8716	6-40-1 & 187160	6-15-0):
Spec		:	Rabbit	
Meth Resu		:	OECD Test Gu No skin irritatio	
1,2-b	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-o	one:		
Spec Resu		:	Rabbit Skin irritation	
2-me	thylisothiazol-3(2H)-c	one:		
Spec		:	Rabbit	
Meth Resu		:	OECD Test Gu Corrosive	Ideline 404
Serio	ous eye damage/eye i	rritati	on	
<u>Prod</u>	<u>uct:</u>			
Spec		:	Rabbit	
Meth Resu		:	OECD Test Gu No eye irritatio	



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Comp	oonents:		
Metho	oxyfenozide:		
Speci	es	: Rabbit	
Resul		: No eye irritation	1
Spine	etoram J & L (CAS#	187166-40-1 & 187166	-15-0):
Speci	es	: Rabbit	
Metho		: OECD Test Gu	ideline 405
Resul	t	: No eye irritatior	1
Naph	thalenesulfonic acid	l, formaldehyde amme	onium salt copolymer:
Speci	es	: Rabbit	
Resul	t	: Eye irritation	
1,2-be	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-	one:	
Speci	es	: Rabbit	
Resul	t	: Corrosive	
2-met	thylisothiazol-3(2H)⋅	one:	
Speci		: Rabbit	
Resul	t	: Corrosive	
Resp	iratory or skin sens	itisation	
<u>Produ</u>	uct:		
Test 7		: Local lymph no	de assay (LLNA)
Speci		: Mouse	
	ssment		sitisation by skin contact.
Asses		 OECD Test Gu 	ideline 429
	bd	. 0200 1031 00	
Asses Metho	od oonents:	. 0200 1030 00	
Asses Metho Comp Metho	<u>oonents:</u> oxyfenozide:		
Asses Metho Comp Metho Specie	oonents: oxyfenozide: es	: Guinea pig	
Asses Metho Comp Metho Specie	<u>oonents:</u> oxyfenozide:	: Guinea pig	skin sensitisation.
Asses Metho Comp Metho Speci Asses Spine	oonents: oxyfenozide: es ssment etoram J & L (CAS#	: Guinea pig : Does not cause 187166-40-1 & 187166	
Asses Metho Comp Metho Speci Asses Spine Speci	oonents: oxyfenozide: es ssment etoram J & L (CAS# es	: Guinea pig : Does not cause 187166-40-1 & 187166 : Mouse	-15-0):
Asses Metho Comp Metho Speci Asses Spine Speci	oonents: oxyfenozide: es ssment etoram J & L (CAS#	: Guinea pig : Does not cause 187166-40-1 & 187166 : Mouse	
Asses Metho Specia Asses Spine Specia Asses 1,2-be	oonents: oxyfenozide: es ssment etoram J & L (CAS# es ssment enzisothiazol-3(2H)-	: Guinea pig : Does not cause 187166-40-1 & 187166 : Mouse : The product is a one:	-15-0):
Asses Metho Speci Asses Spine Speci Asses 1,2-be Speci	oonents: es es esment etoram J & L (CAS# es esment enzisothiazol-3(2H)- es	: Guinea pig : Does not cause 187166-40-1 & 187166 : Mouse : The product is a one: : Mouse	-15-0): a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.
Asses Metho Speci Asses Spine Speci Asses 1,2-be Speci	oonents: oxyfenozide: es ssment etoram J & L (CAS# es ssment enzisothiazol-3(2H)-	: Guinea pig : Does not cause 187166-40-1 & 187166 : Mouse : The product is a one: : Mouse	-15-0):



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Specie Asses Metho Rema	esment od	:	OECD Test Guid	skin sensitiser, sub-category 1A. eline 406 gic skin reactions when tested in guinea piç
Rema	rks	:	For respiratory se No relevant data	
Germ	cell mutagenicity			
<u>Comp</u>	oonents:			
	5 ,	:	In vitro genetic to toxicity studies w	xicity studies were negative., Animal genet ere negative.
Spine	toram J & L (CAS# 18	716	6-40-1 & 187166-1	5-0):
-	cell mutagenicity- As-			xicity studies were negative., Animal genet
	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-on cell mutagenicity- As- nent	ie: :	Not mutagenic w tems.	hen tested in bacterial or mammalian sys-
	5 ,	1e: :	Negative in gene	tic toxicity tests.
Carci	nogenicity			
Comp	oonents:			
	oxyfenozide: nogenicity - Assess-	:	Did not cause ca	ncer in laboratory animals.
-	toram J & L (CAS# 18			-
Carcir ment	nogenicity - Assess-	:	Did not cause ca	ncer in laboratory animals.
	hylisothiazol-3(2H)-or nogenicity - Assess-		Did not cause ca	ncer in laboratory animals.
Repro	oductive toxicity			
Comp	oonents:			
Metho	oxyfenozide:			
Repro sessm	ductive toxicity - As- nent	:		, did not interfere with reproduction. th defects or any other fetal effects in labor



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Snino	torom 181 (CAS# 4)	0746	C 40 4 9 497466	45.0).
-	o toram J & L (CAS# 1 aductive toxicity - As- nent	:	Suspected hum Did not cause b	an reproductive toxicant irth defects or other effects in the fetus even a used toxic effects in the mother.
1,2-be	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-o	ne:		
Repro sessm	ductive toxicity - As- nent	:	mal studies, did	es, did not interfere with reproduction., In ani- not interfere with fertility. irth defects in laboratory animals.
2-met	hylisothiazol-3(2H)-o	ne:		
Repro sessm	ductive toxicity - As- nent	:		es, did not interfere with reproduction. irth defects in laboratory animals.
sтот	- single exposure			
<u>Produ</u>	<u>ıct:</u>			
Asses	sment	:	Available data a specific target c	are inadequate to determine single exposure organ toxicity.
<u>Comp</u>	oonents:			
Metho	oxyfenozide:			
Asses	sment	:	Evaluation of av an STOT-SE to	vailable data suggests that this material is not xicant.
Spine	toram J & L (CAS# 1	8716	6-40-1 & 187166	-15-0):
Asses	sment	:	Evaluation of av an STOT-SE to	vailable data suggests that this material is not xicant.
1,2-be	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-o	ne:		
Asses	sment	:	Evaluation of av an STOT-SE to	vailable data suggests that this material is not xicant.
sтот	- repeated exposure	•		
<u>Produ</u>	<u>ıct:</u>			
Asses	sment	:		or mixture is not classified as specific target repeated exposure.
Repea	ated dose toxicity			
Comp	oonents:			
Metho	oxyfenozide:			
Rema	-	:	ability to transpo	hemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood ort oxygen. cts have been reported on the following or-



Blood, Liver. Kidney. Thyroid. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 137166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Remarks : In animals, has been shown to cause vacuolization of various tissues. Dose levels producing these effects were many time than any dose levels expected from exposure due to 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Researd on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information <	
Remarks : In animals, has been shown to cause vacuolization of various tissues. Dose levels producing these effects were many time than any dose levels expected from exposure due to 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects. Aspiration toxicity : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects. Aspiration toxicity : : Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: : : : : Methoxyfenozide: : : : Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. : : 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: : : : Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. : : SECTION 12: Ecological information : : : : : : : <td></td>	
various tissues. Dose levels producing these effects were many time than any dose levels expected from exposure due to than any dose levels expected from exposure due to find that any dose levels expected from exposure due to find that any dose levels expected from exposure due to find that any dose levels expected from exposures are nor pated to cause significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks Based on available data, repeated exposures are nor pated to cause additional significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks Based on available data, repeated exposures are nor pated to cause additional significant adverse effects. Aspiration toxicity Product: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information III Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks : Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects Aspiration toxicity Product: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information I2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)):: > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	s higher
pated to cause significant adverse effects. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Remarks Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects Aspiration toxicity Product: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Remarks Based on available data, repeated exposures are no pated to cause additional significant adverse effects Aspiration toxicity Product: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	t antici-
Aspiration toxicity Product: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Product: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Components: Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damaginjury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Methoxyfenozide: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Spinetoram J & L (CAS# 187166-40-1 & 187166-15-0): Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damaginjury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damag injury. SECTION 12: Ecological information 2.1 Toxicity <u>Product:</u> Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
2.1 Toxicity Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	e or lung
Product: Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 Exposure time: 96 h	
Toxicity to fish:LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100Exposure time: 96 h	
Toxicity to fish:LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100Exposure time: 96 h	
Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203	mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,0203 mg/l aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h	
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			Test Type: Static Method: OECD T	est Guideline 202
Tox plar	icity to algae/aquatic ts	:	ErC50 (Pseudokii mg/l Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static Method: OECD T	est
	icity to soil dwelling or- isms	:	LC50: > 1.500 mg Exposure time: 14 Species: Eisenia	
Tox ism	icity to terrestrial organ- s	:) mg/kg bodyweight. virginianus (Bobwhite quail)
			contact LD50: 0,7 Exposure time: 44 Species: Apis me	3 h
			oral LD50: 1,46 µ Exposure time: 44 Species: Apis me	h
Eco	toxicology Assessment	t		
Acu	te aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aqua	tic life.
Chr	onic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aqua	tic life with long lasting effects.
<u>Cor</u>	nponents:			
Met	hoxyfenozide:			
Тох	icity to fish	:	Exposure time: 96 Test Type: flow-th	
	icity to daphnia and other atic invertebrates	• :	Exposure time: 48 Test Type: flow-th	
			EC50 (Midge (Ch Exposure time: 48	ironomus riparius)): 0,257 mg/l } h
Tox plar	icity to algae/aquatic its	:	mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static	2 h
			EC50 (Bacteria):	



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			Exposure time: 3	30 min
Toxici icity)	ty to fish (Chronic tox-	:	NOEC: 2,4 mg/l Exposure time: 3 Species: Pimeph Test Type: flow-t	nales promelas (fathead minnow)
			NOEC: 2,6 mg/l Exposure time: 3 Species: Cyprind Test Type: flow-t	odon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)
	ty to daphnia and other c invertebrates (Chron- city)	:	NOEC: 0,39 mg/ End point: numb Exposure time: 2 Species: Daphni Test Type: flow-t	er of offspring 21 d a magna (Water flea)
Toxici ganisr	ty to soil dwelling or- ns	:	LC50: > 1.213 m Exposure time: 1 Species: Eisenia	
Toxici isms	ty to terrestrial organ-	:		50 mg/kg bodyweight. s virginianus (Bobwhite quail)
			dietary LC50: > Species: Colinus	5620 mg/kg diet. s virginianus (Bobwhite quail)
			oral LD50: > 100 Exposure time: 4 Species: Apis me	
			contact LD50: > Exposure time: 4 Species: Apis me	
Ecoto	xicology Assessment			
Acute	aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aqu	uatic life.
Chron	ic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aqu	atic life with long lasting effects.
Spine	toram J & L (CAS# 187	/160	5-40-1 & 187166- [,]	15-0):
-	ty to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis r Exposure time: 9 Test Type: flow-t	macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 2,69 mg/l 96 h
	ty to daphnia and other c invertebrates	:	Exposure time: 4 Test Type: static	
			LC50 (saltwater	mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0,355 mg/l
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			Exposure time: 96 Test Type: flow-th	
To» pla	vicity to algae/aquatic nts	:	mg/l End point: Biomas Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static t	2 h
			End point: Biomas Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static t	2 h
			ErC50 (Lemna gib End point: Growth Exposure time: 7 Test Type: semi-s	ı rate inhibition d
M-F icity	Factor (Acute aquatic tox- /)	:	100	
То	kicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Bacteria): > Exposure time: 3	
To» icity	kicity to fish (Chronic tox- /)	:	NOEC: 0,182 mg/ End point: weight Exposure time: 32 Species: Pimepha Test Type: flow-th	2 d ales promelas (fathead minnow)
			LOEC: 0,392 mg/l End point: weight Exposure time: 32 Species: Pimepha Test Type: flow-th	2 d ales promelas (fathead minnow)
			End point: weight Exposure time: 32	ales promelas (fathead minnow)
aqu	kicity to daphnia and other latic invertebrates (Chron- oxicity)	:	NOEC: 0,000062 Species: Daphnia Test Type: flow-th	magna (Water flea)
tox To>	Factor (Chronic aquatic icity) kicity to soil dwelling or- nisms	:	1.000 LC50: > 500 mg/k Exposure time: 14	



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	oxicity ms	to terrestrial organ-	:		mg/kg bodyweight. virginianus (Bobwhite quail)
				dietary LC50: > 56 Species: Colinus	620 mg/kg diet. virginianus (Bobwhite quail)
				oral LD50: 0,11 m Exposure time: 48 Species: Apis mel	3 h
1,	,2-ben	zisothiazol-3(2H)-on	e:		
T	oxicity	to fish	:	Exposure time: 96 Test Type: flow-th	
		to daphnia and other invertebrates	:	Exposure time: 48 Test Type: flow-th	
				LC50 (Mysid shrir Exposure time: 96	np (Mysidopsis bahia)): 1,9 mg/l ò h
	oxicity lants	to algae/aquatic	:	mg/l Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static t	
				mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static t	h .
				Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static t	
				End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 Test Type: static t	2 h
	1-Facto city)	or (Acute aquatic tox-	:	1	
T	oxicity	to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Bacteria (a Exposure time: 3	ctive sludge)): 28,52 mg/l h



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			Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge
2	thuliaathianal 2/211) an		
	thylisothiazol-3(2H)-on ity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,77 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
	ity to daphnia and other tic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,93 - 1,9 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxic plants	ity to algae/aquatic s	:	EC50 (Algae (Selenastrum capricornutum)): 0,158 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
M-Fa icity)	ctor (Acute aquatic tox-	:	10
	ity to daphnia and other tic invertebrates (Chron- icity)	:	NOEC: 0,04 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent
M-Fa toxicit	ctor (Chronic aquatic ty)	:	1
Ecoto	oxicology Assessment		
Chror	nic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
2.2 Persi	istence and degradabil	itv	
	ponents:	.,	
	oxyfenozide:		
	egradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Remarks: Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.
Stabil	lity in water	:	Degradation half life: 1.572 d (25 °C) pH: 7
Photo	odegradation	:	Rate constant: 3,895E-11 cm3/s
Cala		74 6	C 40 4 8 4974CC 4E 0).
-	etoram J & L (CAS# 187	:	Test Type: aerobic Inoculum: activated sludge Concentration: 20 mg/l Biodegradation: 0,1 - 9,1 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail



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			aterial is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in ent). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready lity.
	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-		
Biode	gradability	Biodegradati Exposure tim Method: OEC Remarks: Ab	
2-me	thylisothiazol-3(2H)-	one:	
Biode	egradability		ily biodegradable. aterial is expected to be readily biodegradable.
		Biodegradati Exposure tim Method: Sim	ie: 48 d
2.3 Bioa	ccumulative potentia	al	
<u>Com</u>	ponents:		
	oxyfenozide:		
Bioac	cumulation	: Species: Fish	
		Exposure tim Bioconcentra Method: Mea	ition factor (BCF): 11,0
Partiti	ion coefficient: n- ol/water	Bioconcentra Method: Mea : log Pow: 3,7 Method: OEC Remarks: Bio	ition factor (BCF): 11,0 isured
Partiti octan	ol/water	Bioconcentra Method: Mea : log Pow: 3,72 Method: OEC Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar	ation factor (BCF): 11,0 asured 2 (25 °C) CD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent performation potential is moderate (BCF be- and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partiti octan Spine		Bioconcentra Method: Mea : log Pow: 3,72 Method: OEC Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar 187166-40-1 & 1871 : Species: Onc Exposure tim	ation factor (BCF): 11,0 Isured 2 (25 °C) CD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent boconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be- nd 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). 66-15-0): corhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Partiti octan Spine Bioac Partiti	ol/water etoram J & L (CAS# ccumulation ion coefficient: n-	Bioconcentra Method: Mea : log Pow: 3,72 Method: OEC Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar 187166-40-1 & 1871 : Species: Ond Exposure tim Bioconcentra : log Pow: 4,44	ation factor (BCF): 11,0 isured 2 (25 °C) CD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent booncentration potential is moderate (BCF be- and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). 66-15-0): corhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) is: 28 d ition factor (BCF): 348
Partiti octan Spine Bioac Partiti	ol/water etoram J & L (CAS# ccumulation	Bioconcentra Method: Mea : log Pow: 3,72 Method: OEC Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar 187166-40-1 & 1871 : Species: Ond Exposure tim Bioconcentra : log Pow: 4,45 pH: 7 Remarks: Bio	ation factor (BCF): 11,0 isured 2 (25 °C) CD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent booncentration potential is moderate (BCF be- and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). 66-15-0): corhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) is: 28 d ition factor (BCF): 348
Partiti octan Spine Bioac Partiti octan	ol/water etoram J & L (CAS# ecumulation ion coefficient: n- ol/water	Bioconcentra Method: Mea : log Pow: 3,7; Method: OEC Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar 187166-40-1 & 1871 : Species: Ond Exposure tim Bioconcentra : log Pow: 4,49 pH: 7 Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar	 ation factor (BCF): 11,0 asured 2 (25 °C) CD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent booncentration potential is moderate (BCF bend 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). 66-15-0): corhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) as 28 d ation factor (BCF): 348 9 (20 °C) booncentration potential is moderate (BCF be-
Partiti octan Bioac Partiti octan	ol/water etoram J & L (CAS# ccumulation ion coefficient: n-	Bioconcentra Method: Mea : log Pow: 3,72 Method: OEC Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar 187166-40-1 & 1871 : Species: Ond Exposure tim Bioconcentra : log Pow: 4,49 pH: 7 Remarks: Bio tween 100 ar one: : Species: Fisł	ntion factor (BCF): 11,0 isured 2 (25 °C) CD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent booncentration potential is moderate (BCF be- and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). 66-15-0): corhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) ie: 28 d ition factor (BCF): 348 9 (20 °C) booncentration potential is moderate (BCF be- and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).



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octano	ol/water) Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent oncentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Lo
	hylisothiazol-3(2H)-o cumulation		s not bioaccumulate.
	on coefficient: n- bl/water	: log Pow: -0,75 Method: Meas Remarks: Bioc Pow < 3).	ured oncentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Lo
12.4 Mobil	ity in soil		
Comp	oonents:		
Metho	oxyfenozide:		
	oution among environ- Il compartments	: Remarks: Pote 150 and 500).	ntial for mobility in soil is medium (Koc betwee
Spine	toram J & L (CAS# 1	87166-40-1 & 187166	6-15-0):
	oution among environ- Il compartments	: Remarks: Pote 2000 and 5000	ential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between)).
1,2-be	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-o	ne:	
	oution among environ- Il compartments	and 150). Given its very l	ential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 5 low Henry's constant, volatilization from natura r or moist soil is not expected to be an im-
2-met	hylisothiazol-3(2H)-o	one:	
	oution among environ- Il compartments	: Remarks: No r	elevant data found.
12.5 Resu	Its of PBT and vPvB	assessment	
Produ	<u>ict:</u>		
Asses	sment	to be either pe	e/mixture contains no components considered rsistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of
Comp	oonents:		
Metho	oxyfenozide:		
	sment	lating and toxic	e is not considered to be persistent, bioaccum ; (PBT) This substance is not considered to b and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).



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Spine	etoram J & L (CAS# 1	87166-4	0-1 & 18716	66-15-0):
-	ssment	: T la	his substand ating and tox	e is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu- ic (PBT) This substance is not considered to be it and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Naph	thalenesulfonic acid	, formal	dehyde amr	nonium salt copolymer:
Asse	ssment			e has not been assessed for persistence, bioac- id toxicity (PBT).
1,2-b	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-c	one:		
Asse	ssment			e has not been assessed for persistence, bioac- id toxicity (PBT).
2-me	thylisothiazol-3(2H)-	one:		
Asse	ssment			e has not been assessed for persistence, bioac- id toxicity (PBT).
2.6 Othe	r adverse effects			
Prod	<u>uct:</u>			
Endo tial	crine disrupting poten-	e F (I	red to have e REACH Articl	e/mixture does not contain components consid- endocrine disrupting properties according to e 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation 00 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at o or higher.
Com	ponents:			
Meth	oxyfenozide:			
Ozon	e-Depletion Potential			s substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list that deplete the ozone layer.
Spine	etoram J & L (CAS# 1	87166-4	0-1 & 18716	6-15-0):
-	e-Depletion Potential	: F	emarks: Thi	s substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list that deplete the ozone layer.
Naph	thalenesulfonic acid	, formal	dehyde amr	nonium salt copolymer:
Ozon	e-Depletion Potential			s substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list that deplete the ozone layer.
1,2-b	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-c	one:		
Ozon	e-Depletion Potential			s substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list that deplete the ozone layer.
2-me	thylisothiazol-3(2H)-	one:		
Ozon	e-Depletion Potential			s substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list that deplete the ozone layer.
				-



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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

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

If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number		
UNRTDG	:	UN 3082
IMDG	:	UN 3082
ΙΑΤΑ	:	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name		
UNRTDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Spinetoram, Methoxyfenozide)
IMDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Spinetoram, Methoxyfenozide)
ΙΑΤΑ	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Spinetoram, Methoxyfenozide)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)		
UNRTDG	:	9
IMDG	:	9
ΙΑΤΑ	:	9
14.4 Packing group		
UNRTDG Packing group Labels IMDG	:	III 9



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Packin Labels EmS (Remar	Code	:	III 9 F-A, S-F Stowage category	y A
Packin aircrafi Packin	g instruction (LQ) g group	:	964 Y964 III Miscellaneous	
Packin ger air Packin	g instruction (LQ) g group	:	964 Y964 III Miscellaneous	

14.5 Environmental hazards

IMDG

Marine pollutant

: yes(Spinetoram, Methoxyfenozide)

14.6 Special precautions for user

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 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.

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

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. E1 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009.



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Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information Source and References

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

Classification was done in accordance with UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Purple Book and complies with the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021.

Full text of H-Statements

H301 :	Toxic if swallowed.
H302 :	Harmful if swallowed.
H311 :	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314 :	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315 :	Causes skin irritation.
H317 :	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 :	Causes serious eye damage.
H319 :	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330 :	Fatal if inhaled.
H361f :	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H400 :	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 :	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 :	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL



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- Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail: SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature: SDS - Safety Data Sheet: SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixtu	re:	Classification procedure:
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Based on product data or assessment
Repr. 2	H361f	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-3028

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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